

Item 1 – Cover Page

Form ADV Part 2A: FIRM BROCHURE

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of 1060 Capital, LLC (“1060 Capital”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (312) 361-3360 or ah@1060llc.com. 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.

1060 Capital is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about 1060 Capital also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Since the annual filing of 1060 Capital, LLC's ("1060 Capital") last Brochure filed on March 29, 2017, the Firm filed an other-than-annual amendment on May 22, 2017 to reflect that its principal office and place of business changed from 415 N. LaSalle St, Suite 603, Chicago, IL 60654 to 415 N. LaSalle St, Suite 501, Chicago, IL 60654. There have been no other material changes.

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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).

Firm Description

1060 Capital, LLC (“1060 Capital” or the “Investment Manager”) is a Chicago based investment management firm with a focus on investing in U.S. consumer and industrial equities. Formed in 2012, 1060 Capital employs a long/short strategy with the primary objective of maximizing absolute returns and preserving capital through a disciplined, fundamental driven process.

1060 Capital, an Illinois limited liability corporation, serves as the Investment Manager for and provides discretionary investment advisory services to 1060 Capital Opportunity Fund, LP, an onshore master fund, and 1060 Capital Opportunity Fund, Ltd., an offshore feeder fund (together the “Fund”). All trading occurs at the master fund level and thus throughout this Brochure references to the Fund include both the master and feeder funds.

The Fund offers two classes of its limited partnership interest (“Class A” and Class B”), which have different fee schedules and liquidity terms as described more fully below in Items 5 and 6. 1060 Capital also provides investment management services to separately managed accounts (the “Managed Accounts and together with the Fund, “Clients”).

The Fund’s general partner, 1060 Capital Management, LLC (the “General Partner”), has overall responsibility for managing the business and affairs of the Fund in its capacity as General Partner of the Fund. The General Partner, however, has delegated day-to-day investment authority to the Investment Manager pursuant to an investment management agreement. The General Partner is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) pursuant to 1060 Capital’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance.

Principal Owners/Ownership Structure

1060 Capital is owned by principal Brian Gustavson.

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.

1060 provides discretionary investment management services to the Fund and Managed Accounts. Pursuant to its investment management agreement with the Funds and each Managed Account (the “IMA”), 1060 Capital is responsible for each Fund and Managed Accounts’ day-to-day management and has ultimate authority over all investment decisions, asset acquisitions and dispositions, distributions and investment management affairs generally. The Firm invests primarily in equities by taking both long and short positions in companies, with a focus on the U.S. consumer and industrial sectors. 1060 has full discretionary trading authority on behalf of the Fund and Managed Accounts. Trading activities on behalf of the Managed Accounts are generally made on a *pari passu* basis, except as otherwise agreed upon in the IMAs with each Managed Account.

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 1060 Capital to the Fund and Managed Accounts are tailored to the investment objectives, investment strategy, and investment restrictions, if any, as set forth in each vehicle’s governing documents. 1060 Capital provides investment advice directly to the Fund and not to investors in the Fund individually; investment advice for the Managed Accounts is provided directly to each Managed Account. 1060 Capital does not require, nor does it seek, approval from the Fund or Managed Account or the investors in the Fund or Managed Account with respect to its trading.

Accordingly, 1060 Capital does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in the Fund and Managed Accounts, provided, however, that in order to comply with certain legal and regulatory requirements, there may be instances when an investor may not participate in an investment (such as with respect to “new issues”) and appropriate measures will be taken by the respective Fund and/or Managed Account to comply with such laws and regulations. The Fund or 1060 Capital, however, may, from time to time, enter into side letters or similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing, a Fund’s governing documents. Such rights include notification and disclosure rights, certain fee arrangements, transfer rights, reporting obligations and certain withdrawal or redemption rights, among others. The Managed Accounts may also enter into similar agreements with 1060 Capital.

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.

1060 Capital 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, 2017, 1060 Capital manages \$602,544,952 regulatory assets under management, all of it 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.

In consideration for the investment management services provided to the Fund, the Fund deducts a quarterly management fee from the capital account of each limited partner in the Fund (the “Management Fee”) in an amount equal to a percentage of the net asset value of such account. The Management Fee for capital accounts relating to Class A interests is 2% annually; the Management Fee for capital accounts relating to Class B interests is 1.5% annually. The Management Fees are adjusted *pro rata* for any capital contributions or withdrawals during the relevant calendar quarter. Management Fees are payable without regard to the overall success or income earned by the Fund.

1060 Capital, in its sole discretion, may elect to reduce or waive the Management Fee with respect to any investor, including principals and employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates (the “substitute management fee”). In such event, the amount of the Management Fee paid by the Fund to the Investment Manager will be adjusted accordingly. The principals or other employees of 1060 Capital may receive a portion of the Management Fees, Incentive Allocation (defined in Item 6 below), or other compensation received by 1060 Capital or the General Partner.

Managed Account Clients pay management and/or performance fees to 1060 Capital as negotiated and reflected in the IMA for each Managed Account.

Investors should refer to the governing documents of the Fund or Managed Account for a complete understanding of how 1060 Capital is compensated for its advisory services. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents

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.

The Fund deducts Management Fees from the capital account of each investor on a quarterly basis in arrears. The Fund does not deduct fees from the Separately Managed Account. Instead, the Separately Managed Account is sent an invoice quarterly with the fees that are owed to the Investment Manager.

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.

Subject to the limitations described below, the Fund bears such costs and expenses as reasonably necessary, appropriate, advisable or convenient to carry on its business and realize its objective, including without limitation: (i) organizational costs and expenses, and offering costs and expenses incurred in connection with the sale of interests issued on the date of the initial closing; (ii) the costs and expenses incurred in connection with the ongoing offer and sale of interests; (iii) Management Fees and substitute management fees; (iv) direct operating costs and expenses, including administrative, legal, accounting, auditing, record-keeping, compliance and consulting costs and expenses (including costs and expenses associated with obtaining systems and other information designed to facilitate Fund accounting or record-keeping, including related hardware and software); fees, costs and expenses of third-party service providers that provide such services (including fees, costs and expenses of attorneys retained by the General Partner or the Investment Manager to represent the General Partner or the Investment Manager in connection with the business and affairs of the Fund, to the extent such fees, costs and expenses relate to advice provided to the General Partner or the Investment Manager by such attorneys with respect to such business and affairs); insurance costs and expenses (including premiums for liability insurance covering the Fund and other persons); fees, costs and expenses paid to the advisory board; bank service fees; costs and expenses associated with preparing investor communications; and printing and mailing costs; (v) fees and taxes imposed by any federal, state, local or foreign government, governmental agency or regulatory body or self-regulatory organization, including licensing, filing, registration and exemption fees and withholding, transfer and franchise taxes; (vi) the Fund's indemnification obligations under the limited partnership agreement, the IMA and other agreements to which the Fund may be a party; (vii) costs and expenses incurred in connection with the direct investment and reinvestment of the Fund's assets, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups, mark-downs and spreads, and related clearing and settlement charges; (viii) borrowing charges and other costs and expenses associated with short sales; (x) the Fund's indemnification obligations; and (xi) any extraordinary costs and expenses, if any.

Each of the General Partner and the Investment Manager is responsible for all salaries, bonuses and employee benefit expenses of their principals and employees who are involved in the management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Fund (as well as related overhead, including office space and equipment, utilities, telephone and telecopier costs and other similar items.) For a description of brokerage costs incurred, please see Item 12.

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 Fund are paid quarterly in arrears as described in the IMA and/or the governing documents of the Fund. A Class B limited partner choosing to withdraw their interest prior to the lock up period, as defined in the Fund offering document, will be subject to a 2% withdrawal fee. The Management Fees for Managed Accounts may be paid in arrears or in advance depending on the Investment Management Agreement between the Manager and the Managed Account. The Management Fees are adjusted *pro rata* for any capital contributions or withdrawals during the relevant calendar quarter.

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.

Not applicable (with respect to all of Item 5.E and its sub-parts).

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.

As of the end of each calendar year and as of any date on which an investor receives a withdrawal or distribution from a capital account (a “Calculation Date”), the Fund ordinarily will debit from each capital account, and credit to the capital account of the General Partner, a special allocation of profits (the “Incentive Allocation”) in an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the net new profit in each capital account as of the Calculation Date.

The Incentive Allocations are subject to a “high water mark.” This means that if there is a temporary decline in an investor’s capital account due to net losses, the General Partner will not be allocated the Incentive Allocation for such investor until these losses are recovered.

1060 Capital or the General Partner may agree to a different Incentive Allocation or may elect, in its sole and absolute discretion, to waive some or all of its Incentive Allocation with respect to certain

investors in the Fund, including without limitation, investors that are employees or affiliates of 1060 Capital. Once a Fund's fiscal year has ended, any performance-based compensation earned during that year is not subject to reversal. The Incentive Allocation to the General Partner will be based, in part, on unrealized investment gains of the Fund that may never be realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of such investments, and thus, the allocation may be greater than if it were solely based in realized gains.

Incentive Allocations for the Managed Accounts are calculated by the Investment Manager on an annual basis. The Investment Manager invoices the Managed Account, who upon receipt, verifies and pays the calculated fee.

The Incentive Allocation received by 1060 Capital and the General Partner creates a conflict between 1060 Capital's interest in earning a profit in the short term with the long-term interests of the Fund and their investors. An incentive-based allocation arrangement may create an incentive for riskier or more speculative investments by 1060 Capital than might be the case in the absence of such performance-based allocation arrangement because these investments may allow 1060 Capital to collect larger incentive-based compensation. Fund investors are provided with clear disclosure as to how performance-based compensation is charged and the risks associated with such performance-based compensation prior to making an investment.

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.

1060 Capital provides discretionary investment advice to its Clients, the Fund, and Managed Accounts. The Firm limits its investors to persons who are "accredited investors" as defined in the Securities Act of 1933. Fund investors are also "qualified purchasers" as defined in the Advisers Act. The Funds are not registered or required to be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940; its securities are not registered or required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. Minimum contributions for investment in the Fund is \$250,000, but commitments in excess or less than the required amounts are also accepted at the sole discretion of the Fund's General Partner.

Investors in the Fund are both U.S. and international investors, which include, among others, high net worth individuals, other investment advisers, estate planning trusts, family limited partnerships, family limited liability companies, and corporations. In addition, principals, employees and other persons associated with 1060 Capital may make capital contributions to the Fund.

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.

1060 Capital uses a fundamental, bottom up investment process to identify unique opportunities with a defined time horizon and catalyst. The Investment Manager focuses on companies in the U.S. consumer and industrial sectors. 1060 Capital uses an array of tools to evaluate opportunities and trends, including, but not limited to: channel checks, fundamental modeling, internet trend analysis, sell side research and management interviews. 1060 Capital believes its research-based investment process allows it to identify catalysts which might cause other investors to reassess a company's valuation.

1060 Capital believes risk management should be a critical overlay to the investment process, portfolio construction and on-going review of the portfolio. Throughout the investment selection process, the Investment Manager favors ideas that have multiple drivers, thereby increasing the odds that an investment idea is successful. As a catalyst's time horizon approaches, 1060 Capital will increase or decrease exposure to the idea based upon market expectations and the potential risk/reward of the position. 1060 Capital manages portfolio risks through self-imposed ranges on position concentration, market exposure or directionality (beta) exposure and portfolio drawdowns.

All investments in securities and other financial instruments involves substantial risk of volatility (potentially resulting in rapid declines in market prices and significant losses) arising from any number of factors that are beyond the control of the General Partner and the Investment Manager. The offering memorandum sets forth more detailed descriptions of the Fund's investment strategies and methods of analysis. There can be no assurance that 1060 Capital will achieve the investment objectives of the Fund and a loss of investment may be possible.

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.

An investment in the Clients entails substantial risks, including, but not limited to, the possibility of a complete loss of the amount invested. Current and prospective 1060 Capital investors should carefully consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether an investment in a Client is suitable for them. Different or new risks not addressed below may arise in the future and, therefore, the following list is not intended to be exhaustive. There are many market-related and other factors, some of which cannot be anticipated, that could result in an investor losing a major portion or all of its investment in a Client, or prevent a Client from generating profits. Any of these factors could

make a Client unable to execute its investment strategy. No investor should invest in a Client unless the investor is fully able, financially and otherwise, to bear such a loss, and unless the investor 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 the Fund, please see the private placement memoranda. All investors should be aware of certain risk factors, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Use of Leverage. The Clients may borrow cash to purchase financial instruments (*e.g.*, traditional margin purchases). Additionally, the Clients may purchase inherently leveraged instruments such as options, forward contracts, and swaps. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Investment Manager can borrow for the Clients, in particular, are likely to have a substantial effect on a Client's performance to the extent it borrows. If the interest expense on borrowings – which ordinarily will fluctuate from time to time depending on market conditions – were to exceed the net return on the portfolio securities purchased with the borrowed funds, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if leverage were not used.

Non-Diversification and Concentration Risk. The Clients may invest in a limited number of issuers, without regard to the percentage of a Client's assets invested with any single issuer or within any single industry. The Investment Manager is under no obligation to rebalance a Client's positions and a Client may become increasingly concentrated in its most successful positions. Further, the Investment Manager may determine to increase a Client's exposure to successful positions. Non-diversification among issuers involves an increased risk of loss to the Clients if the market value of a security should decline.

Substantial Fees and Expenses. The Clients are subject to fees, transaction costs and other costs and other expenses, including the Management Fee and Incentive Allocation, regardless of whether it realizes any profits. Accordingly, the Clients must earn trading profits to avoid depletion of its assets due to such costs and expenses.

Incentive Allocations. The General Partner's Incentive Allocations depend on continuing increases in the NAV of the capital accounts. This creates a potential incentive for the principals of the General Partner to cause the Investment Manager to trade a Client's assets in a manner that is riskier or more speculative than would otherwise be the case.

Although the high water mark for a capital account will carry forward from year to year until exceeded, the General Partner will not be required to "repay" any Incentive Allocation allocated to it in the event such Account subsequently experiences losses.

The Incentive Allocations made to the General Partner will be determined on the basis of the value of the assets in the capital accounts, including value attributable to unrealized appreciation. Thus,

Incentive Allocations may be made to the General Partner based on positions that were profitable at the time such allocations were made but unprofitable when eventually liquidated.

Absence of Registration. The Fund is offering interests to investors pursuant to the exemption from registration under the Securities Act provided by Regulation D and will not register its securities or investment operations under the Securities Act. In addition, the Fund will rely on the “exclusion” from the definition of “investment company” for certain “private” investment companies provided by Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As a result, limited partners will not be afforded the protections that registration under the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act might provide.

Lack of Liquidity. There is no market for interests and none is expected ever to develop. Consequently, the limited partners may not be able to liquidate their investment, or securities distributed to them in kind, in the event of an emergency or for any other reason, interests may not be pledged as collateral.

Cybersecurity. The Clients, the General Partner and the Investment Manager are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. The Clients may incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, adverse reaction, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage. While 1060 Capital has established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Side Letters; Differing Terms. From time to time, the Fund and/or the General Partner may enter into letter agreements or other similar agreements (collectively, “Side Letters”) with one or more limited partners which provide such limited partner(s) with additional and/or different rights (including, without limitation, with respect to access to information, Management Fees and incentive allocations, minimum investment amounts, and liquidity terms) than other limited partner(s) have. As a result of such Side Letters, certain limited partners may receive additional benefits (including, but not limited to, reduced fee obligations, the ability to make withdrawals on shorter notice and/or expanded informational rights) which other limited partners will not receive. For example, a Side Letter may permit a limited partner to withdraw interests on less notice and/or at different times than other limited partners. As a result, should the Fund experience a decline in performance over a period of time, a limited partner who is party to a Side Letter that permits less notice and/or different withdrawal times may be able to withdraw interests prior to other limited partners. The General Partner will not be required to notify any or all of the other limited partners of any such Side Letters or any of the rights and/or terms or provisions thereof, nor will the General Partner be required to offer such

additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other limited partners. The General Partner may enter into such Side Letters with any party as the General Partner may determine in its sole and absolute discretion at any time. The other limited partners will have no recourse against the Fund, the General Partner, the Investment Manager and/or any of their affiliates in the event that certain limited partners receive additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters.

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.

Long/Short Investing. Taking long and short positions in related securities presents unique investment risks. These risks include the risk that the Investment Manager may fail to notice a fundamental change in the relationship between the two securities or groups of securities and cause a Client to enter positions when the prices are not likely to move in tandem. This can happen when, for example, there is a fundamental change in one of the securities as a result of which the price level changes permanently.

Long Positions. The success of the long positions established for the Clients by the Investment Manager depends in large part on the Investment Manager's ability to accurately assess the fundamental value of those positions. An accurate assessment of fundamental value depends on a complex analysis of a number of financial and legal factors. No assurance can be given that a Client will be in a position to assess the nature and magnitude of all material factors having a bearing on the value of a Client's long positions, or that the Investment Manager will accurately assess the impact of all factors of which it is aware.

Short Selling. The Clients sell securities short, which involves the sale of borrowed securities. In order to sell a security short, a Client must borrow the security from a securities lender and deliver it to the buyer. The Client is then obligated to return the security to the lender at its request (although the Client remains free to return the security to the lender at any time prior to the lender's request). The Client ordinarily fulfills its obligation to return a security previously sold short by acquiring it in the open market.

Equity Securities. The Clients invest without limitation in long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. The Clients also invest their assets in depository receipts relating to foreign securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced. The Clients may invest in equity securities without restriction as to market capitalization, such as those issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies. The prices of the securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies because these securities typically are traded in lower volume

and the issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects. The Clients may purchase securities in all available securities trading markets.

Common Stocks. Common stocks are shares of a corporation or other entity that entitle the holder to a *pro rata* share of the profits, if any, of the entity without preference over any other shareholder or claim of shareholders, after making required payments to holders of the entity's preferred stock and other senior securities. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently an exclusive right to do so.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stock generally has a preference as to dividends, and upon the event of liquidation, a preference over an issuer's common stock, but ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred stock generally pays dividends in cash (or additional shares of preferred stock) at a defined rate, but unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stock, no dividends may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stock may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Foreign Investments. The Clients may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), which are U.S. dollar-denominated equity and debt securities of foreign issuers or directly in foreign securities. Interest or dividend payments on such securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Investments in foreign securities involve considerations and risks not typically associated with investments in securities of domestic companies, including possible unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, reduced and less reliable information about issuers and markets, different accounting standards, illiquidity of securities and markets, local economic or political instability and greater market risk in general.

Warrants and Rights. The Clients may purchase warrants and rights. Warrants are derivative instruments that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to subscribe for other securities or commodities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of equity-like securities. In addition, the values of warrants and rights do not necessarily change with the values of the underlying securities or commodities and these instruments cease to have value if they are not exercised prior to their expiration dates.

Illiquid Securities. The Clients' strategy generally focuses on liquid securities. Nevertheless, the Clients may invest in securities which are not readily marketable, including privately placed securities. The

Clients may find it difficult to readily dispose of illiquid investments in the ordinary course of business. In addition, illiquid investments may not have an established trading market. In the absence of an established trading market, the Investment Manager will, in accordance with its valuation policies then in effect, and in its sole discretion, value such investments in good faith at each time a Client's NAV is determined. Accordingly, the NAV of a Client will be based in significant part on the valuations placed on Client assets by the Investment Manager without reference to an established market for such investments.

Currency Risks. Although the Clients will normally invest and receive any returns on such investment in U.S. dollars, a Client's assets may be invested in securities and other financial instruments denominated in other currencies. Even if the trading of funds may be profitable in such currencies, such profits may be reduced or eliminated, or the underlying funds could experience losses, because of adverse currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollars and the denominated currencies of the instruments it trades. A Client may attempt to mitigate the risks associated with currency fluctuations at times by entering into, when available, forward or options contracts or by the purchase or sale of foreign currencies in connection with the acquisition, holding or disposition of investments, but is not obligated to do so. In addition, a Client's investments may be adversely affected by the imposition of unfavorable mandatory exchange rates with respect to, or other limitations or prohibitions on, the exchange or repatriation of currencies in which a Client holds positions or in which securities or other investments of a Client are denominated.

Securities of Smaller Companies and Issuers. The Clients may invest without limitation in securities originated by smaller companies and issuers. Small companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but investments in such companies may involve certain special risks. Securities issued by small companies or issuers may be collateralized, however making an actual foreclosure on and subsequent sale of these assets may be lengthy and inefficient. Small companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may be dependent on a limited management group. While the markets in securities of such companies have grown rapidly in recent years, such securities may trade less frequently and in a smaller volume than more widely held securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and the Clients may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in such securities than in the case of larger companies, and it may take a longer period of time for the prices of such securities to reflect the full value of their issuers' underlying earnings potential or assets.

Securities Lending. The Clients may lend its portfolio securities, primarily through one or more prime brokers. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of a possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Initial Public Offerings. The Clients may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings or shortly thereafter. Special risks associated with these securities may include a limited trading volume, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the issuer and limited operating history. These factors may contribute to substantial price volatility for the shares of these companies. The limited number of shares available for trading in some initial public offerings may make it more difficult for the Clients to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. In addition, some companies in initial public offerings are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospectus of achieving them.

Non-U.S. Securities Markets. The Clients may trade securities on non-U.S. as well as U.S. markets. Because non-U.S. securities markets are generally less regulated than U.S. markets, the trading on those markets presents certain risks that may not be present in trading on U.S. markets. For example, some foreign securities exchanges are “principals’ exchanges” in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual exchange member and not of an exchange clearing house.

Investment Techniques. In implementing the Clients’ investment strategy, the Investment Manager may utilize techniques to increase a Client’s long and/or short equity exposure by investing and trading in options, forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments.

Use of Derivatives. The Clients may use derivative instruments, including, without limitation, option contracts, swap agreements and forward contracts, and derivative techniques for various hedging and/or speculative purposes. Among other things, the prices of derivative instruments can be highly volatile. Price movements of derivative instruments are 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. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations.

Swap Agreements. While not a primary focus of the Clients, a Client may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are typically two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to many years. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or the differential in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments, instruments or indices. The Fund will not have any direct ownership of the underlying investments, and the Fund does not have any rights of ownership or other rights to the underlying investments, either directly or indirectly. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount.” Swap transactions may be highly illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received

under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of its counterparty. As part of the financial reform legislation enacted in 2010, the swaps that the Fund may enter into may be “exchange-traded.” These markets are in the developmental stages and development of exchange trading may affect the utility of these markets to the Fund.

Options. The Clients may purchase or sell “put” and “call” options with respect to securities which it may otherwise purchase and with respect to various stock indices. If a Client purchases a put option, the Client acquires the right to sell the underlying security at a specified price at any time during the term of the option (for “American-style” options) or on the option expiration date (for “European-style” options). Purchasing put options may be used as a portfolio investment strategy when the Investment Manager perceives significant short-term risk but substantial capital appreciation potential for the underlying security. The put option acts as an insurance policy, as it protects against significant downward price movement while it allows full participation in any upward movement. If a Client is holding a stock which 1060 Capital feels has strong fundamentals, but for some reason may be weak in the near term, the Client may purchase a put option on such security, thereby giving itself the right to sell such security at a certain strike price, and the market price of the underlying security on the date the Client exercises the put, less transaction costs, will be the amount by which the Client will be able to hedge against a decline in the underlying security. If during the period of the option the market price for the underlying security remains at or above the put’s strike price, the put will expire worthless, representing a loss of the price the Client paid for the put, plus transaction costs. If the price of the underlying security increases, the profit the Client realized on the sale of the security will be reduced by the premium paid for the put option less any amount for which the put may be sold.

Stock Index Options. The Clients may also purchase or sell put and call options with respect to the S&P 500 and other stock indices. Such options may be purchased as a hedge against changes resulting from market conditions in the values of securities which are held in the Client’s portfolio or which it intends to purchase or sell, or when they are economically appropriate for the reduction of risks inherent in the ongoing management of the Clients.

Risks of Investing in Securities and Securities Index Options. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities and indices. Options may be more volatile than the underlying instruments and, therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying instruments themselves. There are also significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objective. In addition, a liquid secondary market for particular options may be absent for reasons which include the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of option of underlying securities; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; the facilities of an exchange or clearing corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume;

or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by a clearing corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Hedging. The Investment Manager may (but is not obligated to) hedge a Client's positions as a way to obtain protection against adverse price movements. However, hedging is not without its costs and limitations. For example, hedging lowers the profit potential of the investment just as it lowers the loss potential. For this reason, the Investment Manager may choose to hedge only part of a Client's portfolio and only for a limited period of time, or the Investment Manager may choose not to hedge at all. Also, hedging involves expense. A Client will have to absorb the cost of purchasing the hedge instrument as well as the brokerage and related transaction charges. At times, such costs may outweigh the benefits of obtaining the hedge.

Portfolio Turnover. A Client's investment policies may change or could lead to frequent changes in a Client's investments, particularly in periods of volatile market movements or for other reasons. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to a Client, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities.

"Uninvested" Capital. The Investment Manager may from time to time invest assets of the Clients in high quality short-term instruments such as U.S. Treasury securities. It is not possible to determine or even estimate the degree to which a Client's assets will be "uninvested" from time to time, but the percentage of Client assets invested in short-term instruments may be high from time to time. Such periods of "uninvestment" may have a dampening effect on a Client's rate of return.

Stable NAV Risk. The Investment Manager may from time to time invest the Clients' assets in "money market" funds or similar vehicles that seek to maintain a stable NAV per share of \$1.00 at all times. A significant enough market disruption or drop in market prices of securities held by a money market fund, especially at a time when such fund needs to sell securities to meet its redemption requests, could cause the value of such fund's shares to decrease to a price less than \$1.00 per share. Such an occurrence would likely adversely affect the value of a Client's investment in the money market fund as well as a Client's ability to liquidate the investment.

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, 1060 Capital is required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would materially impact an investor's evaluation of 1060 Capital or the integrity of 1060 Capital's management. No events have occurred at 1060 Capital that are 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 1060 Capital nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer, or associated person of the foregoing, and 1060 Capital 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 adviser, or an associated person of the foregoing entities, disclose this fact.

Neither 1060 Capital 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 adviser, or associated person of the foregoing. The Firm qualifies for an exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator with the CFTC pursuant to Regulation 4.13(a)(3), due to its de minimis amount of commodity interest trading.

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 adviser
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.**

1060 Capital does not have arrangements with a related person who is a broker-dealer, investment company, other investment adviser, financial planning firm, commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser or futures commission merchant, banking or thrift institution, accounting firm, law firm, insurance company or agency, pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer, or an entity that creates or packages limited partnerships that are material to its advisory services, the Fund or its investors.

As mentioned above in Item 4, the General Partner is a relying adviser subject to registration with the SEC and together with the Investment Manager operates as a single advisory business.

1060 Capital has and will continue to develop relationships with professionals who provide services it does not provide, including legal, accounting, banking, tax preparation, insurance brokerage, and other personal services.

From time to time, 1060 Capital may receive training, information, promotional material, meals, gifts, or prize drawings from vendors and others with whom it may do business or to whom it may make referrals. At no time will 1060 Capital accept any benefits, gifts or other arrangements that are conditioned on directing individual Client transactions to a specific security, product or provider. Similarly, the personnel of the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may speak at conferences and programs for potential investors interested in investing in hedge funds that are sponsored by the Client's prime broker. Through such capital introduction events, prospective investors have the opportunity to meet with 1060 Capital. Neither 1060 Capital nor the Fund compensates the prime broker for organizing such events or for investments ultimately made by prospective investors attending 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.

1060 Capital does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

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

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, 1060 Capital has adopted a written code of ethics (“Code of Ethics” or the “Code”) that sets forth standards of conduct expected of supervised persons and addresses conflicts that can arise from personal trading. The Code of Ethics requires all supervised persons to place Client interests ahead of the Firm’s interests, to avoid taking advantage of his or her position and to maintain full compliance with the federal securities laws. 1060 Capital’s Code of Ethics is based on principles of openness, honesty, integrity, and trust. At least once a year, each 1060 Capital employee is required to acknowledge this Code and agree to be bound by it.

1060 Capital’s Code of Ethics covers standards of business conduct, confidentiality of client information, personal trading requirements, insider trading, conflicts of interest, reporting of personal securities transactions, restrictions on accepting and giving of significant gifts, and reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, among other things. The Code of Ethics also includes a prohibition on insider trading and outlines strict policies that dictate how any such information is treated.

Employees of 1060 Capital who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, suspension, or dismissal. Employees are also required to promptly report to the Chief Compliance Officer any violations of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware.

1060 Capital will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to any existing or prospective investor upon request to its Chief Compliance Officer, Andrew Haley, at (312) 361-3360.

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

1060 Capital and certain employees and affiliates of 1060 Capital may invest in and alongside the Fund, either through the General Partner, as direct investors in the Fund, or otherwise. The Fund or the General Partner, as applicable, may exempt such person from all or a portion of the Management Fee

or Incentive Allocation. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by such arrangements, please see Items 5 and 6 above.

1060 Capital generally will not affect any principal or agency securities transactions for Client accounts without first obtaining the relevant approval. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys from or sells a security to an advisory client. An agency transaction is defined as a transaction where a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser, acts as broker for both the advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction. Agency transactions may arise where an adviser is dually registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer.

Although it does not expect to, from time to time, the Investment Manager and its affiliates may complete securities trades (including outright purchases and sales) between Clients of 1060 Capital or its affiliates, known as a cross trade. In the rare event this occurs, any cross-trading transactions conducted between the Fund and 1060 Capital's other Clients or affiliates will be made at the then market rate for similar transactions between unrelated parties and only where an independent pricing mechanism (such as the last sales price on the exchange where the security is principally traded) is available. Transactions between the Fund and other Clients of the Investment Manager or its affiliates are completed for no consideration other than cash payment against prompt delivery of the relevant security or other instrument, and are completed at current market prices.

Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the conflict of interest arising from trading by 1060 Capital or its principals or employees for their own accounts, as discussed immediately above, and conflicts relating to 1060 Capital's receipt of performance-based compensation, which are discussed in Item 6 above, Clients or investors in the Fund are subject to additional conflicts of interest. The offering documents for the Fund detail a complete description of what 1060 Capital believes to be the most significant conflicts of interest associated with an investment in the Fund. Investors should carefully consider the conflicts of interest described herein prior to investing in a Fund.

The Investment Manager, who is responsible for the investment decisions made on behalf of the Fund and Managed Accounts, may in the future be responsible directly or indirectly for investment decisions made on behalf of other investment vehicles and other Managed Accounts. The Investment Manager may take action with respect to the Funds that differ from that taken with respect to other pooled investment vehicles and Managed Accounts. To the extent a particular investment is suitable for both a Fund and another Client, such investment will be allocated between the applicable Funds and such other Client *pro rata* based on assets under management, or in some other manner which the Investment Manager determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all Clients, including such Fund(s) and in accordance with each Client's governing documents.

The fact that the General Partner and 1060 Capital's principals and employees have financial ownership interests in the Fund creates a potential conflict in that it could cause 1060 Capital to make different investment decisions than if such parties did not have such financial ownership interests. 1060 Capital may have an incentive to favor accounts in which such persons have an interest with respect to trading opportunities, trade allocation and allocation of investment opportunities. Any such risks, however, would be equally applicable to the General Partner's own capital account with respect to the Fund.

Each Fund and Managed Accounts' investors include persons or entities that reside in various jurisdictions, including the United States and other countries, who may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments. Trading decisions made by the Firm may result in different after-tax returns being realized by different limited partners and other investors. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by 1060 Capital that may be more beneficial for one investor than another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. 1060 Capital considers the investment and tax objectives of each Fund as a whole, and not the individual investment, tax or other objectives of any particular investor.

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

1060 Capital has adopted rules intended to detect and prevent conflicts of interest that arise when 1060 Capital's related persons own, buy, or sell securities. In particular, the General Partner, 1060 Capital, and their related persons may not knowingly trade for the accounts of Clients other than the Fund or for their own accounts in a manner that is detrimental to the Fund, and they may not seek profit from their knowledge that the Fund intends to engage in particular transactions.

In general, personal trading of listed securities by employees is prohibited unless a legacy position is being liquidated. All employees must seek preapproval from the Chief Compliance Officer before any purchase or sale can occur in listed securities, restricted list securities, initial public offerings and certain limited offerings. 1060 Capital employees are permitted to make personal securities transactions with no prior approval from the Chief Compliance Officer for U.S. Government issued securities and mutual funds, and they may buy and sell ETFs for their own accounts provided they abide by the limitations imposed in the Code of Ethics.

1060 Capital's Code of Ethics prohibits its personnel from trading for Clients 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. 1060 Capital has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to control and monitor the flow of Inside Information to and within 1060 Capital as well as prevent trading based on Inside Information.

All supervised persons are required to submit an annual holdings report and have duplicates of their brokerage account statements or quarterly transaction reports sent directly to the Chief Compliance Officer for review to confirm that all employees are abiding by 1060 Capital's personal trading requirements.

The principals and employees of 1060 Capital may carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Fund, and may give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Clients even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

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.

1060 Capital's Code of Ethics requires pre-approval for listed securities transactions by its supervised persons, thus a supervised person wishing to purchase or sell a security for his or her own account at or about the same time that the Firm was also buying or selling the same securities for Fund accounts would be required 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).

- 1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. If you receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or a third party in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"), disclose your practices and discuss the conflicts of interest they create.**

Transactions for the Fund and Managed Accounts are allocated to broker-dealers on the basis of best execution available in light of the overall quality of brokerage, prime brokerage, financing and other services provided. 1060 Capital is authorized to determine the broker or dealer to be used for each securities transaction for its Funds and Managed Accounts.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute transactions, 1060 Capital will consider the following factors, among others: the Investment Manager's experience in evaluating the broker-dealer's reliability and capability based on previous and pending transactions effected by the broker-dealer for 1060 Capital; a broker's execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order and access to the markets for the securities being traded; the strength of the broker-dealer's research and analytic services as well as clearing and settlement capabilities; the commissions charged; the broker's reputation and responsiveness to requests for trade data and other financial information; the amount of business with each broker-dealer and the justification for directing trades to those broker-dealers; the gross compensation paid to each broker-dealer and the transaction costs incurred; the broker-dealer's familiarity both with the investment practices generally and the techniques employed by 1060 Capital; statistics or other information by independent consultants on the relative quality of executions/financial services of each broker-dealer; the financial strength and stability of each broker-dealer; the broker-dealer's ability to respond promptly to inquiries during volatile markets; the value of privacy considerations, liquidity, price improvement and lower commission rates on electronic communications; and the broker-dealer's expertise in the particular markets and its general reputation and ability to execute an order in an appropriate time frame. 1060 Capital need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is a "safe harbor" that permits an investment manager to use commissions or "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process. The Investment Manager limits the use of "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e). Research and brokerage services within Section 28(e) include, but are not limited to: research reports (including market research); Bloomberg, certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; and data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (*i.e.*, connectivity services between an investment manager and a broker-dealer); and trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from the Fund or Managed Accounts' portfolio transactions may be used by 1060 Capital in its other investment activities and thus, the Fund or Managed Accounts may not necessarily, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research or brokerage services provided.

Although 1060 Capital will make a good faith determination that the amount of commissions paid is reasonable in light of the products or services provided by a broker, commission rates are generally negotiable, and thus, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the applicable commission rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. The receipt of such products or services and the determination of the appropriate allocation in the

case of “mixed use” products or services create a potential conflict of interest between the Investment Manager and its Clients.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals. If you consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether you or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party, disclose this practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it creates.

As mentioned above, in selecting brokers and negotiating commission rates, the Investment Manager will take into account, among other things, the financial stability and reputation of brokerage firms as well as the research, brokerage, or other services provided by such brokers. 1060 Capital may place transactions with a broker or dealer that: (i) provides it (or an affiliate) with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction events sponsored by the broker-dealer; or (ii) refers investors to the Fund and/or Managed Accounts or other product advised by 1060 Capital (or an affiliate), if otherwise consistent with seeking best execution, provided the Investment Manager is not selecting the broker-dealer solely in recognition of the opportunity to participate in such capital introduction events or the referral of investors. The selection of a broker (including the prime brokers) to execute transactions, provide financing and securities on loan, hold cash and short balances and provide other services may be influenced by, among other things, the provision by the broker of the following: capital introduction; marketing assistance; consulting with respect to technology, operations, and equipment; commitment of capital; access to company management; and access to deal flow. Neither the General Partner nor any of its Fund and/or Managed Accounts separately compensates any broker for any of these other services.

Brokers sometimes suggest a level of business they would like to receive in return for the various services they provide. Actual brokerage business received by any broker may be less than the suggested allocations, but can (and often does) exceed the suggestions, because total brokerage is allocated on the basis of all the considerations described above. A broker is not excluded from receiving business because it has not been identified as providing research services.

The Fund and Managed Accounts’ securities transactions generate brokerage commissions and other compensation, all of which the Fund and/or Managed Accounts, not the Investment Manager, will be obligated to pay. The Investment Manager has complete discretion in deciding what brokers and dealers the Fund and/or Managed Accounts will use and in negotiating the rates of compensation the Fund and/or Managed Accounts will pay.

As mentioned in Item 10, above, from time to time, the personnel of the Investment Manager may speak at conferences and programs for potential investors interested in investing in hedge funds, which are sponsored by the Fund’s prime broker and others. Through such capital introduction events, prospective investors have the opportunity to meet with 1060 Capital. Neither 1060 Capital nor the Fund compensates these brokers for organizing such events or for investments ultimately made by prospective investors attending such events. Such events and other services (including, without limitation, capital introduction and business consulting services and technology) provided by

a broker(s) to the Fund and/or the Investment Manager may be a factor in deciding whether to use such broker in connection with brokerage, financing and other activities of the Fund.

1060 Capital recognizes that it may have an incentive to favor broker-dealers that provide capital introduction services to 1060 Capital or refer investors. 1060 Capital receives asset-based fees and accordingly would receive a financial benefit from the increase in assets under management that result from capital introduction services and investor referrals. Similarly, 1060 Capital receives a performance-based fee and accordingly could receive a larger performance-based fee in any given profit period as a result of an increase in assets under management that results from capital introduction services and investor referrals. The potential for higher fees presents a potential conflict in that 1060 Capital has an incentive to favor broker-dealers that provide services that have a direct impact on fees even if those broker-dealers rate unfavorably in other categories.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and UBS Securities, LLC have been appointed as the prime brokers and custodians for the Fund's securities transactions. The General Partner, in its sole and absolute discretion, may select other or additional custodians or brokers to act as prime broker(s) to the Fund.

3. Directed Brokerage.

1060 Capital does not have any directed brokerage arrangements on behalf of the Fund. However, Managed Accounts Clients are permitted to select their own broker-dealer or custodian.

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.

1060 Capital aggregates the purchase or sale of securities for Client accounts when to do so is in the Client's best interest. In such circumstance, the Firm will generally allocate on a *pro rata* basis among Clients, unless investment restrictions or investment guidelines otherwise require.

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 principals of 1060 Capital regularly review the portfolios of the Fund and Managed Accounts to determine if they are consistent with applicable investment objectives and restrictions, as detailed in the relevant vehicle's governing documents. 1060 Capital also considers whether the portfolio should change investments based on various factors, including but not limited to, changes in company fundamentals, advisers, key industry personnel, analysts, news and press releases, general market

conditions and assessments of the financial consequences of world events derived from general information, or such other material as is appropriate under the particular circumstances.

Andrew Haley, the Chief Compliance Officer, reviews records of trades placed for the Fund and Managed Accounts on a regular basis. The Fund's accounts are also reviewed on a regular basis by ALPS Alternative Investment Services, 1060 Capital's third party administrator, to price the portfolio based on independent third party pricing sources or methodologies approved by 1060 Capital. ALPS Alternative Investment Services also ensures that 1060 Capital's records are accurate and in agreement with those of its custodian.

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

Client reviews on an other-than-periodic basis would occur in the event of performance anomalies and market 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.

1060 Capital distributes monthly and annual written reports to Fund investors. Monthly reports contain summary information regarding performance and exposures, including the estimated NAV as compared to the previous calendar month. Annual reports are delivered within 120 days of year-end and include a summary of investments and performance, as well as an annual audited financial statement and audited balance sheet. All reports are sent to investors in writing and are delivered electronically. The Fund may make interim reports available solely in electronic form on the website of the third party administrator, ALPS Alternative Investment Services. 1060 Capital has contact with investors (personal visits, telephone calls, and e-mails) throughout the year as conditions warrant.

1060 Capital distributes written reports to Managed Accounts Clients as negotiated and reflected in the IMA for each Managed Account Client.

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.

1060 Capital does not receive any monetary compensation or any other economic benefit from a non-client for 1060 Capital's provision of investment advisory services to a Client.

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.

1060 Capital does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not a supervised person for Client referrals and does not use third party marketers in its fundraising efforts.

As mentioned above in Items 10 and 12, from time to time, the personnel of the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may speak at conferences and programs for potential investors interested in investing in hedge funds which are sponsored by the Funds' prime brokers or other broker-dealers. Through such capital introduction events, prospective investors have the opportunity to meet with 1060 Capital. Neither 1060 Capital nor the Clients compensate the prime brokers or broker-dealers for organizing such events or for investments ultimately made by prospective investors attending such events.

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.

Advisers Act Rule 206(4) (the "Custody Rule") requires that pooled investment vehicles advised by the adviser either undergo an annual GAAP financial statement audit or be subject to a surprise custody examination by a Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") registered auditing firm. The Fund General Partner is deemed to have custody over its Client's funds by virtue of its affiliation with the Fund and its ability to deduct fees. The Firm has elected to undergo an annual GAAP financial statement audit of its Fund by a PCAOB registered auditing firm, copies of which are delivered to underlying fund investors within 120 days of year-end, thus satisfying the Custody Rule's requirements.

1060 Capital does not take physical possession of Client money or securities; capital contributions are directly sent or wired into the Investment Manager's custodial accounts. 1060 Capital receives monthly statements from its qualified custodian and prime brokers on behalf of the Fund. For more information about 1060 Capital's qualified custodians, please see the Firm's Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1).

1060 Capital does not have custody over its Managed Accounts Clients.

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 Fund, subject to the discretion and control of the General Partner, and not to investors in the Fund individually. 1060 Capital and its General Partner have discretionary authority based on the governing documents of the Fund to buy and sell securities or other investments and to determine the amount of such investments to be bought and sold. The terms upon which 1060 Capital serves as an investment manager of the Fund are established at the time the Fund is established. A Fund investor may impose limitations on 1060 Capital's authority through a side letter agreement and the General Partner may choose to accept reasonable limitations or restrictions at its discretion. All limitations and restrictions placed upon an investor's investment must be presented to 1060 Capital in writing and agreed to by the General Partner and such investor. Other investors are not provided with consent rights regarding such side letter agreements. 1060 Capital's authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made.

To become a limited partner in the Fund, an investor must execute a subscription agreement with the Fund. Such subscription agreements, and other governing documents of the applicable Fund, contain a power of attorney that generally grants the General Partner, an affiliate of 1060 Capital, certain powers related to the orderly administration of the affairs of the Fund. Once executed, 1060 Capital is not required to contact an investor prior to transacting business in a Fund.

Investment adviser for the Managed Accounts is agreed upon with each Managed Account Client and memorialized in each Managed Account Client's IMA. Similarly, each Managed Account owner executes agreements with the Investment Manager providing authority to trade on behalf of the Managed Account.

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 IMAs, 1060 Capital has the authority to vote on behalf of its Funds in any proxy solicitations that may occur with respect to the issuers of securities held by the Fund. The Firm does not vote proxies on behalf of its separately Managed Accounts Clients. 1060 Capital has adopted a proxy voting policy pursuant to SEC Rule 206(4)-6 to describe how it votes its Funds' proxies. 1060 Capital votes proxies consistent with the best interests of its investors and in accordance with the Fund's stated objectives, primarily maximizing portfolio values. In general, investors cannot request that 1060 Capital vote in a particular way on any specific proposal.

1060 Capital generally will not vote proxies for any securities 1060 Capital no longer owns unless 1060 Capital possesses a strong opinion regarding such a matter. In the event the Firm does decide to vote a proxy, it will generally vote in a manner intended to promote the Client's investment objectives and to maximize investment returns, while following the investment restrictions and policies of each Client, generally as set forth in the governing document of the relevant Client. In the event 1060 determines there is a conflict of interest in voting a proxy, the Firm will resolve the conflict in one of several possible ways, such as by engaging a third party to recommend a vote with respect to the proxy or seeking the advice of an independent third party. The Chief Compliance Officer will retain all proxy voting records in accordance with SEC Rule 206(4)-6.

Investors can obtain a copy of 1060 Capital's complete proxy voting policy upon request, free of charge, from 1060 Capital's Chief Compliance Officer, Andrew Haley, at (312) 361-3360. Investors can also obtain information from 1060 Capital's, free of charge, about how 1060 Capital 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.

Not applicable.

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.

1060 Capital does not require prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client 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.

1060 Capital has no financial condition that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to investors.

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.

1060 Capital has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.