

Provenance Capital Advisors, LP

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Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Provenance Capital Advisors, LP and its affiliates (collectively “Provenance” or “Adviser”). For more information on the disclosure requirements required for the Brochure see the “General Instructions for Part 2 of Form ADV” by visiting www.sec.gov/rules/final/2010/ia3060.pdf.

If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer, Jason Lewittes (646-934-7456 / Jason.lewittes@provenancecap.com). Additional information about Provenance is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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

Item 2: Material Changes

There are no material changes to disclose in this update. This Brochure is designed to provide new and prospective clients and investors with clearly written, meaningful, current disclosure of its business practices, conflicts of interest and the background of its advisory personnel. All recipients of this Brochure are encouraged to read it carefully in its entirety. The last update to this Brochure was filed on November 5, 2015.

In the future, this Item will identify and discuss the material changes since the last annual update to assist clients and investors and make them aware of certain information that has changed since the prior year's Brochure.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Provenance is an investment advisory firm organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware. Jason Lewittes, Chief Compliance Officer and Managing Partner of Provenance, founded Provenance in August 2015, and registered with the SEC as an exempt reporting adviser on October 27, 2015. Provenance filed for a full registration with the SEC on November 5, 2015. Provenance currently has two employees.

Provenance had \$66,235,799 under management as of December 31, 2015. Currently, Provenance manages assets for one private investment fund (“Client”). In the future, Provenance may sponsor and manage additional private investment funds or separate accounts.

In providing investment management services to its clients, the Adviser formulates its investment strategies and objectives and directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of each client’s assets, and provides reports to clients regarding portfolio investments. The Adviser manages the assets of each client in accordance with each client’s individual investment objective and any restrictions or guidelines set forth in each client’s respective investment management agreement.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

In general, each Client pays Provenance an annual management fee (the “Management Fee”). The Management Fee is payable quarterly in advance calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in the applicable investment management agreement. Provenance and its affiliates reserve the right to waive or reduce Management Fees for certain individuals or entities as may be determined in Provenance’s sole discretion.

Provenance currently has one Client. As set forth in the applicable investment management agreement, Provenance charges its Client a fee consisting of an asset-based management fee, an incentive fee, and a fixed fee. Fee rates and calculation methodologies are set forth in the applicable investment management agreement.

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

As disclosed above, initially, Provenance will manage assets for only one Client. Therefore, there is no conflict of interest present with respect to managing assets for multiple clients with different fee arrangements. However, Provenance may manage additional client accounts or private investment funds in the future.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Provenance provides discretionary investment management services to one private investment fund in a sub-advisory capacity.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Provenance pursues a deep fundamental, research-driven, long/short equity strategy focusing on companies where bottoms-up diligence suggests investment opportunity. Provenance's strategy focuses primarily on issuers in the health care, industrials, and technology sectors. However, Provenance may invest opportunistically in other sectors at times. The universe of securities reviewed by Provenance includes both US and non-US issuers.

While the Adviser generally will invest in securities and other financial instruments in the health care, industrials and technology sectors, the Adviser has broad and flexible investment authority. Accordingly, the Adviser's investment strategy may at any time include long or short positions in U.S. or non-U.S. publicly traded or privately issued or negotiated common stocks, preferred stocks, stock warrants and rights, corporate debt, bonds, notes or other debentures or debt participations, convertible securities, fixed income securities, swaps, options (purchased or written), futures contracts, commodities, forward contracts and other derivative instruments, partnership interests and other securities or financial instruments including those of investment companies.

Summary of Certain Risk Factors

Investing in securities and other instruments involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. Provenance's investment strategy is not intended as a complete investment program and may not be suitable for all investors. It is designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of such an investment. No guarantee or representation is made that any Client will achieve its investment objectives.

The following is a brief summary of certain of the more significant risks associated with Provenance's investment strategies.

General – Provenance's investment strategies are speculative and entail a significant degree of risk and, therefore, should be undertaken only by investors capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the investment strategies and bearing the risks they represent, including the potential loss of their entire investment. There can be no assurance that Provenance will be able to achieve the investment objectives or that significant losses will not be incurred.

Market Risk – Provenance invests in and actively trades securities and other financial instruments or assets (including derivative instruments) using strategies and investment techniques with significant risk characteristics, including risks arising from the volatility of the debt and equity markets. The prices of the financial instruments in which Provenance invests can be highly volatile. Price movements of equity, debt and other securities, instruments and assets in which Provenance is invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and national and international political and economic events and policies. Moreover, war, political or economic crisis, or other events may occur, which can be highly

disruptive to the markets, regardless of the strategies being employed. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets particularly those in currencies, financial instruments and derivative instruments. Such intervention often is intended to directly influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all such markets to move rapidly in the same direction, because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. Sustained cyclical market declines and periods of unusual market volatility make it more difficult to produce positive trading results, and there can be no assurance that Provenance's strategies will be successful in such markets.

Provenance may also incur major losses in the event of disrupted and/or illiquid markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships (on which Provenance may base a number of its trading positions) become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, which may make it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. Market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events or government intervention in the markets may from time to time cause dramatic losses for Clients managed by Provenance, and such events can result in otherwise historically low risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

Provenance may invest a portion of the Client's assets in securities and instruments of issuers located outside the United States. Many financial markets are not as developed or efficient as those in the United States, and as a result, liquidity may be reduced and price volatility may be higher. In addition, financial accounting standards and practices may differ, and there may be less publicly available information regarding issuers in such locations. Moreover, investing in "developing" or "emerging" markets involves additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets.

Instrument and Strategy Risk – Provenance's investment strategies also face certain risks associated with the types of instruments in which they invest.

Equity Instruments – Provenance may invest Client assets in equity securities, including preferred or common stocks, and there is no limitation on the type, size or operating experience of the issuers in which Provenance may invest. A number of Provenance's strategies are based on attempting to predict the future price level of different equity or equity related securities. Numerous interrelated and difficult to quantify economic factors, as well as market sentiment, subjective and extraneous political and geopolitical factors, influence the prices of equities. There can be no assurance that Provenance will be able to predict future price levels correctly. While diversification among issuers may mitigate these risks, Provenance is not required to diversify its investments in equity securities, and investors should expect fluctuations based on market conditions in the value of equity securities held by the Client.

Debt and Credit-Related Instruments – Provenance may make long and short investments in debt securities and other credit-related instruments without limitation. Debt and credit-related instruments are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, risk of default, prepayment risk and other risks. Lower rated and unrated securities in which the Adviser may invest are subject to volatility, have large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions, and are considered to be predominantly speculative. Distressed securities involve a substantial degree of risk, including high volatility, uncertainty of payment, risks and

costs of litigation, corporate workouts and reorganizations. Investments in bankrupt and insolvent companies generally are illiquid and involve additional risks and costs.

Special Situations and Event Driven Investments – Provenance may invest in companies involved in or undergoing workouts, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there is a risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution to a Client of cash or a new security, the value of which may be less than the purchase price of the security in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, a Client may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which a Client may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by a Client of its entire investment in such companies.

Convertible Securities - Provenance may invest in convertible securities, securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of the issuer's underlying shares or the shares of another company or that are indexed to an unmanaged market index at the option of the holder during a specified time period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, stock purchase warrants, zero-coupon bonds or liquid-yield option notes, stock index notes, mandatories, or a combination of the features of these securities. Prior to conversion, convertible securities have the same general characteristics as non-convertible debt securities. As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and conversely, increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities, however, also appreciate when the underlying common stock appreciates, and conversely, depreciate when the underlying common stock depreciates.

Small to Medium Capitalization Companies – Provenance may invest in the stocks of companies with small to medium-sized market capitalizations. While Provenance believes these investments often provide significant potential for appreciation, those stocks, particularly smaller-capitalization stocks, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of such stocks may be more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks. In addition, due to thin trading in some such stocks, an investment in these stocks may be less liquid than that of larger capitalization stocks.

Derivatives – Provenance may use derivatives, including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts, in its investment program and for hedging purposes. The use of such instruments entails various risks, including pricing, legal, counterparty, operational, liquidity and leverage risks. Derivative instruments that may be purchased or sold on behalf of a Client include privately negotiated principal to principal transactions in which performance is the responsibility of the individual counterparty and not an organized exchange or clearinghouse. The risk of nonperformance by the counterparty on such transactions may be greater and the ease with which the Adviser can replace such transactions with another counterparty may be less than in the case of exchange traded instruments. Other risks include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Such transactions are also not subject to the same type of government regulation as exchange traded instruments, and therefore many of the protections afforded to participants in a more regulated environment may not be available.

Options - The purchase or sale of an option involves the payment or receipt of a premium by the investor and the corresponding right or obligation, as the case may be, to either purchase or sell the underlying security, commodity or other instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument will not change price in the manner expected, so that the investor loses its premium. Selling options involves potentially greater risk because the investor is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the premium payment received (which could result in a theoretically unlimited loss). Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

Short Selling – Provenance’s investment strategy involves entering into short sale positions, both directly and indirectly through the use of credit default swaps, options and other derivative instruments. In certain cases, a short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to a Client of buying that security to cover the short position. If the Adviser is not able to maintain the ability to borrow securities sold short, it can be “bought in” (i.e., forced to repurchase securities in the open market to return to the lender). There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. In addition, certain market participants could accumulate such securities in a “short squeeze,” which would reduce the available supply, and thus increase the cost, of such securities. Purchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Illiquid Investments – Certain of the investments made by Provenance may be or become illiquid and involve a high degree of business and financial risk that could result in substantial losses. Because of the absence of active or regulated trading markets for these illiquid investments, and because of the difficulties in determining market values accurately, it may take Provenance longer to liquidate these positions (if they can be liquidated) than would be the case for more liquid investments. The prices realized on the resale of illiquid investments could be less than those originally paid. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly listed may not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to issuers of publicly traded securities. The Adviser has established liquidity parameters that govern the Adviser’s investments in illiquid securities.

Non-U.S. Investments – Provenance may invest in the equity, debt or other securities and instruments of issuers located outside the United States. These securities and instruments may be affected by political, social, and economic uncertainty affecting a country or geographic region. Many financial markets are not as developed or as efficient as those in the United States, and as a result, liquidity may be reduced and price volatility may be higher. The legal and regulatory environment may also be different from that of the United States, particularly as to bankruptcy and reorganization. Financial accounting standards and practices may differ, and there may be less publicly available information regarding issuers in such locations. Income received by a Client from sources within some countries may be reduced by withholding taxes imposed by such countries.

Leverage – Provenance may borrow funds and enter into agreements in connection therewith and may also leverage investment returns with options, short sales, swaps, forwards, credit derivatives and other derivative instruments. The amount of borrowings which the Client may have outstanding at any time may

be substantial in relation to its capital. Any event that adversely affects the value of a Client's investment would be magnified to the extent that a Client is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by a Client in a market that moves adversely to a Client's investments could result in a substantial loss to a Client, which would be greater than if the Client were not leveraged. The use of leverage may create interest expenses for the Client, which can exceed the investment return from the borrowed funds.

Turnover and Transactions Costs – Provenance actively manages the Client's portfolio. The turnover rate of a Client's investment portfolio may be significant, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions and fees and other transactions costs. In particular, many investments, including those that are not readily marketable, may involve higher bid ask spreads than investments that are exchange traded.

Lack of Diversification - The Adviser's portfolios will primarily be invested in securities and other financial instruments in the health care, industrials, and technology universe and may not be widely diversified among sectors, industries, issuers, types of securities or geographic areas. Accordingly, the Adviser's portfolios may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Adviser were required to maintain a wide diversification.

Counterparty Risk – The Client is exposed to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Client to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated where Client accounts have concentrated transactions with a single counterparty or small group of counterparties. The lack of a complete and "foolproof" way to evaluate the financial capabilities of the Adviser's counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Client.

Risk may also arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, such that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as systemic risk. Systemic risk may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearinghouses, banks, securities firms and exchanges.

Brokerage and Custodial Risk - There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or prime brokers who settle Client trades, as there is no guarantee that they will not become bankrupt or insolvent. While both the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 seek to protect customer property in the event of a bankruptcy, insolvency, failure, or liquidation of a broker-dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker-dealer that has custody of Client assets, the Client would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, the ultimate receipt of less than full recovery of its assets, or both.

The Adviser and/or the prime brokers may appoint sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions to hold the Client's assets. The prime brokers may not be responsible for cash or assets that are held by sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by the Client as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. The Client may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections that would normally be provided by a custodian may not be available to the Client. Under certain circumstances, including certain

transactions in which the Client's assets are pledged as collateral for leverage from a non-broker-dealer custodian or a non-broker-dealer affiliate of the prime brokers, or where the Client's assets are held at a non-U.S. custodian, the securities and other assets deposited with the custodian or broker may not be clearly identified as being assets of the Client and the Client could be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. Custody services in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy, insolvency, or mismanagement in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, the ability of the Client to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy or insolvency could be in doubt, as the Client may be subject to significantly less favorable laws than many of the protections that would be available under U.S. laws. In addition, there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing the Client's rights to their assets in the case of a bankruptcy or insolvency of any such party.

Conflicts of Interest – Potential conflicts of interest may arise between Provenance and its affiliates, on the one hand, and its Client on the other. Provenance and its affiliates may in the future manage or sponsor other investment funds or investment vehicles with objectives that may differ from the current Client, or funds with objectives that are similar to or overlap with the current Client. Other conflicts of interest may arise with respect to (i) the compensation paid to Provenance and its affiliates by the Client; (ii) the allocation of time and resources by Provenance and its affiliates and their employees among the Client, and to other business; (iii) the allocation of investment opportunities in the event the Adviser manages more than one Client; and (iv) valuation of assets.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Incentive Allocation - The allocation of a percentage of the Client's net profits to the Adviser may create an incentive for the Adviser to cause the Client to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if this allocation were not made. Since the allocation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation of assets, such allocation may be greater than if it were based solely on realized gains.

Legal, Regulatory, and Tax Risk – Legal, regulatory, and tax developments that may adversely affect the Client could occur at any time. Securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions.

There has been an increase in government, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry in general, and Provenance's activities may be subject to new or additional regulatory constraints in the future. The regulatory environment for private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private investment funds and their trading activities may adversely affect Provenance's ability to pursue its investment strategies.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or investor's evaluation of the adviser or the integrity of the adviser's management. Neither Provenance nor any of its officers, directors, employees or other management persons, have been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past ten (10) years that would require disclosure in response to this Item.

Item10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

This section is not applicable, however, Provenance may sponsor and manage private investment funds or separate accounts in the future.

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, Provenance has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the “Code”) based on the principle that the Adviser owes a fiduciary duty to its Clients. The Code is designed to address and prevent potential conflicts of interest and is applicable to all officers, directors, members, partners or employees of Provenance (the “Employees”), each Employee’s spouse, minor children and other family members living in his or her household (the “Related Persons”), as well as each other individual designated in writing by a compliance officer as being subject to all or a portion of the compliance procedures or policies adopted by the Adviser (collectively the “Covered Persons”). The Adviser requires its Employees to act in its Clients’ best interests, abide by all applicable regulations and avoid any action that is, or could even appear to be, legally or ethically improper.

The Adviser’s policies prohibit most personal trading by its Employees, except for certain securities that are exempt (e.g., open ended mutual funds and exchange traded funds “ETFs”). Provenance endeavors to maintain current and accurate records of all personal securities accounts of its Covered Persons in an effort to monitor any personal trading activity. A copy of Provenance’s Code is available upon written request to: Jason Lewittes, Chief Compliance Officer, Provenance Capital Advisors, LP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022 or by calling (646) 934-7456.

Certain transactions in which Provenance engages may require, for either business or legal reasons, that no Covered Person trade in the subject securities for specified time periods. Such securities will appear on a list (the “Restricted List”) that will be circulated to all Covered Persons. No Covered Person may engage in any sort of trading activity with respect to a security or a derivative thereof on the Restricted List without obtaining prior written approval from the Chief Compliance Officer.

Item12: Brokerage Practices

General

Provenance has sole discretion to determine, subject to the Client's investment objectives, guidelines, and strategies, the securities to be purchased or sold and in what amounts, the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries to use in effecting transactions for the Client, and the commission rates or mark-ups/mark-downs to be paid for such transactions. A more detailed discussion of how Provenance makes use of this authority follows.

While Provenance is authorized to determine the broker or dealer to be used for each securities transaction for the Client, it has delegated this authority to a third party trader. In selecting brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions, the third party trader will seek "best execution" taking into account such factors as the third party trader determines to be relevant, which may include price (including the applicable brokerage commission or mark-up or mark-down), size of the order, difficulty of execution, the operational facilities and reliability of the firm involved, the firm's promptness of execution, adequacy of the firm's trading infrastructure, technology and capital, the quality of service rendered to the third party trader in other transactions, confidentiality considerations, the firm's financial stability and reputation, special execution capabilities, access to underwritten offerings, secondary markets and over-the-counter investment opportunities, the availability of bonds or stocks to borrow for short trades, the firm's ability to accommodate any special execution or order handling requirements that may surround a particular transaction, any research or brokerage products or services provided by such brokers or dealers, and such other factors as the third party trader deems appropriate. The third party trader need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost or spread available. Broker-dealers sometimes suggest a level of business they would like to receive in return for the various services they provide. Actual business received by a broker-dealer may be less than the suggested allocations, but can (and often does) exceed the suggestions because transactions are allocated on the basis of all the considerations described above. Provenance relies on BSA to perform a regular, formal best execution analysis of the third party trader's trading activity on behalf of Provenance.

Client securities transactions generate a substantial amount of brokerage commissions and other compensation, all of which the Client, not Provenance, is obligated to pay. Provenance and the third party trader utilized by Provenance have discretion in deciding which brokers and dealers are used and in negotiating the rates of compensation each Client pays. In addition to using brokers as "agents" and paying commissions, each Client may buy or sell securities with dealers who act as principals at prices that include mark-ups or mark-downs, and may buy securities from underwriters or dealers in public offerings at prices that include compensation to the underwriters or dealers. In addition, from time to time Provenance may execute over-the-counter trades on an agency basis rather than on a principal basis. In these situations, the broker-dealer used by the Client may acquire or dispose of a security through a market maker (a practice known as "interpositioning"). The transaction may thus be subject to both a commission and a mark-up/mark-down. Provenance believes that the use of a broker-dealer in such instances can provide anonymity in connection with a transaction. In addition, a broker-dealer may, in certain cases, have greater expertise or ability in accessing the markets and executing a transaction.

As noted above, Provenance executes trades via an outsourced trading provider. Provenance will communicate all orders to the third party trader and other brokers. Trades may be executed via (i) instant messenger, either by Bloomberg or the third party trader's order management system; (ii) telephone; and (iii) electronic order entry over a trading system.

Soft Dollars

From time to time, Provenance causes a Client to pay a broker or dealer commissions (or mark-ups or mark-downs with respect to certain types of riskless principal transactions) at a higher rate than that which another broker or dealer might have charged for effecting the same transaction in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The use of any commissions or "soft dollars" to pay for research or brokerage products or services will fall within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Products or services that may be furnished or paid for by brokers or dealers may include, without limitation, research products and services such as research reports on particular industries and companies, economic surveys and analyses, recommendations as to specific securities, performance measurement data, consultations, economic and market recommendations, general reports, quotation services, as well as other brokerage products and services, such as special execution capabilities, clearance, settlement, net pricing, online pricing, block trading and block positioning capabilities, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, availability of stocks to borrow for short sales, custody, recordkeeping and similar services, as well as certain conferences sponsored by brokers.

Research obtained by the use of commissions arising from portfolio transactions may be used by Provenance or its affiliates in its other investment activities and to service other Clients, and therefore the Clients that generated the commissions used to obtain the research may not, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research provided. Under Section 28(e), research or brokerage services obtained with soft dollars generated by a Client may be used by Provenance to service other clients. Where a product or service obtained with soft dollars provides assistance both within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act and outside of the safe harbor, Provenance will make a reasonable allocation of the costs that may be paid with soft dollars and pay the remaining portion using Provenance's own hard dollars. The portion of the cost of such products and services that Provenance allocates to be paid with soft dollars generated by a Client will be borne indirectly by the Client, rather than directly by Provenance. The Management Fee will not be reduced as a result of the use of soft dollars. Provenance may derive substantial direct or indirect benefits from the use of soft dollars, as they may not otherwise have to produce, develop or acquire such research, products or services. Accordingly, the relationships with brokerage firms that provide soft dollar services may influence the judgment of Provenance in allocating brokerage business and create a conflict of interest in using the services of those brokers or dealers to execute brokerage transactions.

By using our Clients' commissions, we receive a benefit because we do not have to pay for this research with hard dollars. This creates a conflict of interest because we may have an incentive to select a broker-

dealer in order to receive research, not because that broker-dealer is providing best execution. We believe that by using Client Commission Agreements (“CCAs”), we can more effectively address those conflicts. CCAs allow us to separate the costs of trade execution from those of research. We are able to compensate research providers even when we do not use them for trade execution. The CCAs allow Provenance to unbundle the costs of research and execution.

Brokers execute trades at execution rates that have been negotiated separately from the cost of research. The agreements allow for the creation of pools of credits that Provenance directs the executing broker-dealers to use to compensate research providers. Provenance monitors these pools of credits.

Use of our CCAs are subject to the Adviser’s policy of seeking best execution and come within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which permits the payment of commissions that exceed commissions other broker-dealers may charge if Provenance determines that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the research or brokerage services provided.

Execution Risk - Trade Errors

Provenance’s trading activity involves multiple instruments, multiple broker-dealers and multiple counterparties. Further, the execution of the trading and investment strategies employed by Provenance may require a high volume of trades, complex trades, difficult to execute trades, use of negotiated terms with counterparties such as in the use of derivatives, and the execution of trades involving less common or novel instruments. However, in light of the foregoing, some slippage, trade errors and miscommunications with broker-dealers and counterparties may occur and result in losses. As a general principle, Provenance seeks to avoid trade errors. The Client bears any loss resulting from trade errors that are not the result of the Advisor’s gross negligence or willful malfeasance. To the extent that an error occurs, it is corrected as soon as possible and the reason for the error is investigated and evaluated in order to prevent the error occurring again. To the extent an error is caused by a counterparty, such as a broker-dealer, Provenance will attempt to recover any loss associated with such error from such counterparty. In the event an error is deemed to be the result of Provenance’s gross negligence or willful malfeasance, Provenance will bear any resulting losses.

Item13: Review of Accounts

Provenance performs various daily, monthly, and quarterly reviews of its Client portfolios. These reviews will be conducted by: (i) the portfolio manager; (ii) certain operations personnel of BSA, in conjunction with various third-party service providers that are responsible for valuation, confirmations, settlements, and position reconciliation; and (iii) BSA investment, risk, and compliance personnel.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Provenance does not currently compensate any person for referrals of clients. However, Provenance may enter into such arrangements in the future.

Provenance may receive compensation from a non-client for providing advisory services to its Client. Affiliates of BSA may have access to certain investment ideas generated by Provenance on behalf of the Client. The affiliate pays a fee for any investment idea it subsequently invests in. A portion of the compensation paid by these affiliates for access to the investment idea is paid to Provenance.

Item 15: Custody

Provenance is not deemed to have custody of Client assets, as it does not have the ability or authority to withdraw funds or securities from Client accounts, or to dispose of Client funds or securities for any purpose other than authorized trading.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Provenance has sole discretion to determine, subject to the Client's investment objectives, guidelines, and strategies, the securities to be purchased or sold and in what amounts, the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries to use in effecting transactions, and the commission rates or mark-ups/mark-downs to be paid for such transactions.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

In accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act, Provenance has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of Client securities. All proxies that Provenance receives will be treated in accordance with these policies and procedures.

Provenance has delegated proxy voting authority to Institutional Shareholders Services, Inc. (“ISS”).

The proxy voting policy provides, among other things, that in general, if there is a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest between the applicable Client, on the one hand, and Provenance, on the other, the proxy will be voted in the best interest of the applicable Client. If Provenance determines that any such conflict of interest exists or may be perceived to exist when voting a proxy, Provenance may, at its own discretion, resolve such conflict by: (i) delegating the voting decision for such proxy proposal to an independent third party (ie, ISS); (ii) delegating the voting decision to an independent committee of partners, members, directors or other representatives of the Clients, as applicable; or (iii) obtaining approval of the decision from Provenance’s Chief Compliance Officer. Clients do not have the right to direct Provenance on how to vote on a particular matter.

There may be circumstances in which refraining from voting a proxy is in a Client’s best interest including, without limitation, when and if Provenance determines that the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the Client. The Adviser in its discretion may also abstain from voting a client proxy if it concludes that the effect on shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or immaterial. Furthermore, the Client may invest in non-U.S. securities. The laws and regulations governing shareholder rights and voting procedures differ around the world, and in certain countries, the requirements, restrictions or costs involved with voting may outweigh any benefit that the Client would receive by voting the proxies involved. In such cases, Provenance may decide it is in the best interests of the Client not to vote the applicable proxies.

Clients may obtain a copy of Provenance’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and information on how securities have been voted upon by submitting a written request directed to: Jason Lewittes, Chief Compliance Officer, Provenance Capital Advisors, LP, 601 Lexington Ave, New York, New York 10022 or by calling (646) 934-7456.

Item 18: Financial Information

Provenance is not required to provide a balance sheet as it (i) does not solicit fees more than six months in advance; (ii) does not have a financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients; and (iii) has not been subject to any bankruptcy proceeding during the past ten (10) years.