



Terrapin Asset Management, LLC

Part 2A of Form ADV

The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Terrapin Asset Management, LLC (“**TAM**,” the “**Company**” or the “**Filing Adviser**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 305-230-4000. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Material Changes

This brochure has been updated since its most recent filing in March 2020 and this section provides a summary of the material changes that have been made since that last filing.

TICO Management Company, LP liquidated the assets of and returned all capital to investors of TICO Investment Vehicle III, LP with final holdbacks returned in January 2020, and TICO Investment Vehicle VII, LP and TICO Investment Vehicle X, LP with final holdbacks returned to investors in August 2020.

The Company served as sub-adviser to another registered investment adviser with respect to a private fund on a non-discretionary basis. Final distributions were made to investors in such fund in January 2020. The brochure was updated to reflect the cessation of the sub-advisory engagement.

This brochure has been updated to include risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

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All defined terms used and not otherwise defined in this brochure shall have the meanings set forth in the offering documents for the respective Client Fund, as defined below, to which the term relates.

Advisory Business

The Company was formed in February 2002 to manage a fund of hedge funds portfolio that was founded by an affiliate of the Company in January 2001. The Company registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in May 2005. The principal owners of the Company are Mr. Nathan Leight and a New York trust of which Mr. Leight is settlor. Mr. Leight is also chairman and chief investment officer of the Company. The Company provides discretionary investment advisory services to private investment funds.

The principal executive officer of the Company is associated with TICO Management Company, LP (“TICO”; TICO and the Company, together, the “Advisers”). TICO was created in February 2012 to manage certain private investment funds that make investments in collateralized, short-duration debt or debt-like instruments. TICO is under common control with the Company. Mr. Leight is a principal owner of TICO. TICO and the Company are managed as a single advisory business.

As of December 31, 2019, the Advisers managed on a discretionary basis \$73,463,000 of regulatory assets under management..

TAM

The Company serves as investment manager for its two client funds, providing investment advice and management to Terrapin Realization Fund, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “TRF Client Fund”), and Terrapin Fund of Funds, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “TFF Client Fund”; together with the TRF Client Fund, the “TAM Funds”). The TAM Funds are collective investment vehicles formed as private investment limited partnerships or limited liability companies, organized to invest in securities and other financial instruments.

With respect to the TAM Funds, in providing such services, the Company formulates its investment objectives, directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of the TAM Funds’ assets and

provides reports to investors. The Company manages the assets of the TAM Funds in accordance with the terms of the governing documents applicable to each, respectively.

The Company has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to the TRF Client Fund. In advising the TRF Client Fund, the Company seeks to generate consistently high, risk-adjusted appreciation in the value of its assets through investment in event-driven situations, including, without limitation, merger arbitrage, structured arbitrage, convertible arbitrage, and securities issued by and related to special purpose acquisition companies.

The Company invests the TFF Client Fund's assets in private investment funds, mutual funds, separate account vehicles, or other investment entities (collectively, the "**Investment Funds**") managed by other investment managers (the "**Investment Managers**") who employ different absolute and relative return investment strategies across diverse sectors and asset classes in pursuit of attractive risk-adjusted returns consistent with the preservation of capital. Such Investment Managers, in turn, invest and trade primarily in securities and other financial instruments. The Company may also invest the TFF Client Fund assets directly in securities and other financial instruments to the extent it determines that such investment is in the best interest of the TFF Client Fund. The Company's objective for the TFF Client Fund is to achieve consistently attractive, risk-adjusted returns by investing in a diversified group of Investment Funds managed by Investment Managers and a portfolio of direct investments in securities and other financial instruments managed by the Company.

TICO

TICO serves as investment manager and adviser to its collective investment vehicles, which are private investment partnerships, organized to invest in securities and other financial instruments (each, a "**TICO Client Fund**"; together with the TAM Funds, the "**Client Funds**"). TICO formulates its investment objective, directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of the TICO Client Funds' assets, and provides reports to investors. TICO manages the assets of the TICO Client Funds in accordance with the terms of the governing documents applicable to each such TICO Client Fund.

Currently, TICO provides these services to two client funds Terrapin Income and Credit Opportunities Partnership, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the "**TICO Fund**") and TICO Investment Vehicle VIII, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the "**Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund**").

Interests in the Client Funds that are collective investment vehicles sponsored by the Advisers are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and such Client Funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly, interests in the Client Funds are offered and sold exclusively to investors satisfying the applicable eligibility and suitability requirements either in private transactions within the United States. Typically, these investors are high net worth individuals, institutions, and other entities.

Fees and Compensation

Compensation received by the Advisers from the Client Funds generally consists of fees based on a percentage of assets under management and/or performance-based amounts.

The Advisers' discretionary asset-based fees range up to 2.00% *per annum*, although reductions may be negotiated with investors on a case-by-case basis. The Advisers' asset-based fees are generally billed monthly. The Company's management fees are generally paid at the end of each month and are not refundable. TICO's management fees are paid at the beginning of each month or up to one month in advance and are not refundable.

With respect to the management of the Client Funds, the Advisers charge fees to each investor's capital account. In accordance with each TAM Fund's governing documents, investors generally will be permitted to make complete or partial redemptions. Redemptions from the TICO Client Funds are prohibited. With respect to the TICO Fund, in accordance with the TICO Fund's confidential private placement memorandum ("**PPM**"), the TICO Fund has discontinued reinvestment of capital. With respect to all TICO Client Funds, distributions are made to investors as investments mature or are sold by each TICO Client Fund.

In addition to the Advisers' fees, investors will bear indirectly other fees and expenses charged to the Client Fund in which they are invested. Those fees and expenses will vary, but typically will include fees associated with making or selling portfolio investments, legal, compliance, and accounting fees, taxes, commissions and brokerage fees, registration expenses, fees to government regulatory agencies, the cost of directors' and officers' liability insurance, travel expenses and other expenses associated with research and due diligence, and other expenses such as the cost of litigation. The Client Funds will bear all out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred directly or indirectly by the Advisers in connection with the Client Funds' or the Advisers' regulatory or self-regulatory filings with the SEC, CFTC, or any other regulatory or self-regulatory body (whether U.S., non-U.S., state, federal, or local) related to the Client Funds or the Advisers' activities in connection with the Client Funds. The Client Funds may also bear their allocable share of the salaries (but not benefits or bonuses) payable to the Advisers' personnel that perform audit, tax, fund accounting, internal legal services, and related functions that the Company determines to be attributable to the Client Funds. Investors should review all fees charged to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by the Client Funds and, indirectly, their investors.

Each Client Fund sets forth its specific fee structure (including how it charges fees) and expense policy in a confidential offering memorandum or similar offering document provided to prospective investors.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The Company may receive an incentive allocation as of each December 31 with respect to the capital accounts of limited partners in a TAM Fund of up to 15% of the amount by which the net asset value ("**NAV**") of each capital account exceeds the investor's "High Water Mark", as such term is defined in each TAM Fund's offering documentation. The Company may waive all or part of any limited partner's Incentive Allocation in any fiscal period.

TICO may receive performance-based Carried Interest, as defined in the TICO Fund's PPM, with respect to the accounts of limited partners of up to 20% of the net capital appreciation of such Limited Partner's account from time to time, subject to and/or in excess of specified performance thresholds as set forth in the TICO Fund's PPM provided to prospective investors. TICO may receive incentive fees with respect to the value, if any, of any equity instruments that may be owned by the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund of up to 20% of the value realized by such instruments or of the value of the instruments if distributed to the limited partners in-kind (the "**Incentive Fees**"). Due to the structure of the TICO Fund and the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund, and the nature of their investments, investors generally are not permitted to make redemptions. TICO may waive all or any portion of Carried Interest or the Incentive Fees with respect to any limited partner in any fiscal period.

Performance-based fees, Incentive Fees, and incentive allocations are based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of assets of a Client Fund. An adviser charging performance fees to some accounts faces a variety of conflicts because the adviser can potentially receive greater fees from its accounts having a performance-based compensation structure than from those accounts it charges only a fee unrelated to performance (e.g., an asset-based fee). As a result, such adviser may

have an incentive to direct the best investment ideas to, or to allocate or sequence trades in favor of, the account that pays a performance fee. Performance-based fee arrangements may also create an incentive for advisers to make investments on behalf of Client Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation. Performance-based fees received by the Advisers are based primarily on realized and unrealized gains and losses. As a result, a performance-based fee earned could be based on unrealized gains that investors may never realize. In addition, some portfolios within the TICO Fund (“**TICO Portfolios**”) are not charged a performance-based fee. Although the Advisers have an incentive to favor TICO Portfolios for which it receives a performance-based fee, in no instance will the Advisers favor TICO Portfolios paying performance-based fees over TICO Portfolios not paying performance-based fees. As fiduciaries, the Advisers recognize their duties to act in good faith and with fairness in all of their dealings with all Client Funds, and it is the Advisers’ policy to allocate securities across all their respective Client Funds in a fair and equitable manner.

TICO has formed other investment vehicles that may invest in similar assets to the TICO Fund. TICO has co-invested side-by-side with the TICO Fund in illiquid investments or liquid trading strategies that are similar to that of the TICO Fund. In case of a potential conflict of interest, where there is limited access to a limited supply of a particular investment or sale opportunity, such opportunities are allocated in the manner TICO considers to be consistent with its advisory obligations to the TICO Fund and the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund, but it cannot assure equal treatment among all accounts and Client Funds at all times.

Types of Clients

The Advisers provide investment advice to privately-offered investment funds structured as limited partnerships and limited liability companies. The Client Funds have minimum investment amounts and investor suitability criteria which are set forth in their respective offering documents and subscription agreement materials. Investors will be required to make certain representations when investing in a Client Fund, including but not limited to that (i) they are acquiring an interest for their own account, (ii) they received or had access to all information they deem relevant to evaluate the merits and risks of the prospective investment and (iii) they have the ability to bear the economic risk of an investment in the fund. The Advisers may manage investments for other clients, other than the existing Client Funds referenced herein, with different objectives, higher or lower fees and different fee structures.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear, including the potential for total capital loss.

TAM

TRF Client Fund

With respect to the TRF Client Fund, the Company’s research efforts focus on identifying and evaluating investment opportunities in securities issued by or related to special purpose acquisition companies (“**SPACs**”). The Company also identifies and evaluates investment opportunities in securities of companies, directly or indirectly, subject to or affected by, or expected to be subject to or affected by, major corporate events, including, but not limited to mergers, acquisitions, contests for control, recapitalizations, spin-offs, other types of restructuring, bankruptcies, liquidations, significant litigation, and legislative or regulatory change. While the TRF Client Fund pursues the abovementioned

opportunities, subject to applicable law and any express restrictions set forth in its offering documents, the Company is not limited in pursuing, directly or indirectly, any other investment strategies it considers appropriate and in the best interest of the TRF Client Fund.

The TRF Client Fund's investment strategies may involve all types of fixed income, equity security, currency, loan, contract, or derivative thereof, including, without limitation, notes, bonds, bank obligations, trade claims, swaps, including credit default swaps, and other notional principal contracts, asset-backed securities, common or preferred stock, equity indices, money market funds, exchange-traded funds, and other investment funds, contracts based on indices, contracts that transfer risk, such as total return swaps, futures, options, and forward contracts, which may be held for investment or hedging purposes. Such investments may be made on exchanges and over the counter, as well as through private placements. The TRF Client Fund may take long or short positions and the strategies are expected to include the utilization of substantial leverage.

The Company's research efforts focus on identifying new investment opportunities and regularly reevaluating existing positions in securities and other financial instruments. The Company generates its own fundamental research on prospective securities and other financial instruments internally and acquires third-party research reports to the extent accessible by the Company through its broker-dealers and other industry contacts. When evaluating a prospective investment, the Company performs certain analyses. The research steps the Company generally performs includes, but is not limited to:

- Identification of opportunities through corporate press releases, the Company's broker-dealer relationships, and other industry contacts, as well as from the use of screening software and news services;
- Review of financial filings, corporate presentations, merger and other agreements;
- Detailed financial modeling to evaluate potential securities' financial quality and to compare underlying fundamental company performance to that of similar companies;
- Downside risk analysis;
- Creation of investment reports;
- Analysis of sector allocation and exposure levels.

The Company's research efforts are overseen by the Company's chairman and chief investment officer, and are supported by the Company's director of quantitative analysis and an analyst. With respect to the main sources of information the Company uses to support its research process, the Company licenses databases for accessing regularly updated performance data from a wide range of prospective investment opportunities and maintains its own internal database tracking prospective investment opportunities. Additionally, the Company licenses a Bloomberg terminal in order to execute transactions as well as access financial news, corporate filings, and other general market information.

The Company believes that its investment program has the potential to achieve investment performance without the levels of volatility and risk that broad market indices may experience. Each prospective investment is evaluated both on a stand-alone basis and in the context of the overall anticipated TRF Client Fund portfolio. The investments are identified and monitored on an ongoing basis by the Company. The description provided above is a brief overview of the investment strategy and is not intended to be complete.

The Company regularly monitors risk parameters of individual positions, sub-strategies, and the TRF Client Fund's aggregate portfolio.

TRF Client Fund

With respect to the TFF Client Fund, the Company's research efforts focus on identifying new Investment Funds, performing due diligence on prospective Investment Managers, and evaluating direct investment opportunities in securities and other financial instruments. All of the fundamental research generated on prospective Investment Managers, securities, and other financial instruments is internally generated. When evaluating a prospective Investment Fund, the Company performs a host of quantitative and qualitative analyses. The quantitative research the Company generally performs includes:

- Historical performance risk/return analysis;
- Peer and benchmark performance comparisons;
- Analysis of performance during market turbulence;
- Historical performance volatility analysis;
- Downside deviation/drawdown analysis;
- Review of performance attribution, use of leverage, capacity and liquidity constraints, and portfolio construction; and
- Analysis of asset growth/reduction, and impact on return and exposure levels.

The qualitative research the Company generally performs includes:

- Background and reference checks on prospective Investment Managers, and review of employee turnover;
- Site visits, to include a review of back office and execution capabilities;
- Analysis of portfolio pricing procedures;
- Analysis of manager commitment to, and implementation of, risk controls;
- Review of audited financial statements;
- Legal review of all fund documents; and
- Review of agreements with existing investors and portfolio transparency policies.

The Company's research efforts are overseen by the Company's chairman and chief investment officer, and are supported by the Company's director of quantitative analysis and an analyst. With respect to the main sources of information the Company uses to support its research process, the Company licenses databases for accessing regularly updated performance data from a wide range of prospective Investment Managers in order to complement its internal database of prospective Investment Managers. Additionally, the Company licenses a Bloomberg terminal in order to access index data, information about prospective Investment Managers' portfolio holdings and filings, information about individual securities and other financial instruments, and general market information.

The Company's network of personal contacts is its single best source of information. The Company's research team leverages its network of relationships with hedge fund professionals, financial markets professionals, and hedge fund investors to identify prospective Investment Managers, and to perform due diligence on such. The Company's chairman and chief investment officer has developed extensive professional and personal contacts throughout his more than 30 years of direct experience in the asset management and hedge fund industries. His network, as well as the contacts of the other senior investment professionals, provides the Company with access to a number of Investment Managers that are otherwise closed to new investors.

The Investment Funds implement a wide range of strategies in diverse international markets. These strategies include investing and trading in both long and short positions in their respective portfolios, and may include investment in securities for which there is no ready market, or very limited liquidity. Some strategies may also involve elements of securities arbitrage and hedging, the purchase and sale

of puts, calls and other options, and the use of leverage. The Company believes that such an investment program has the potential to achieve investment performance without the levels of volatility and risk that such assets, or the Investment Funds and Investment Managers, may individually experience. Each prospective Investment Fund investment is evaluated both on a stand-alone basis and in the context of the overall anticipated partnership portfolio. The Investment Managers are identified and monitored on an ongoing basis by the Company. The description provided above is a brief overview of the investment strategy and is not intended to be complete.

Certain Risks

All investing involves a risk of loss and the investment strategies offered by the Company could lose money over short or even long periods. Acquiring an interest in either of the TAM Funds involves a number of risks. An investment in either of the TAM Funds is designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of an investment in the TAM Fund in which they invest. No guarantee or representation is made that any TAM Fund will achieve its investment objective or that investors will receive a return of their capital. The following is a brief overview of different investment risks related to the Company's investment strategies; the offering document for each TAM Fund sets forth specific risk factors for an investment in such TAM Fund.

The COVID-19 Pandemic

General; Travel restrictions; Work from home. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and in an effort to help slow the spread of the disease, many businesses, including the Advisers, have encouraged or mandated that their personnel work from home. Notwithstanding such precautionary measures, the Advisers may still experience a significant increase in illness of their personnel. The Client Funds' operations could be disrupted if any personnel of the Adviser or any other key persons or counterparties of a Client Fund contracts COVID-19 or any other infectious disease. The operations of the Advisers and the Client Funds may be adversely effected, including through non-responsiveness of ill personnel, quarantine measures, and travel restrictions. Work-at-home arrangements may also lead to employee fatigue, reduced collaboration, and less optimal communication and supervision relative to traditional office structures which could severely impair the Advisers and/or their service providers' operational capabilities, potentially having a detrimental effect on their business and operations. Any of the foregoing events or circumstances could materially and adversely affect the Client Funds' ability to source, manage and divest its investments and its ability to fulfill its investment objectives. To the extent personnel, as a result of working remotely, rely more heavily on external sources for information and technology systems for their business-related communications and information sharing, that business will likely be more vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents and cyberattacks and could have more difficulty resuming normal operations in the event it is the target of such incident or attack. Moreover, institutions relied upon for aspects of the Client Funds' respective strategies, including, without limitation, banks, broker-dealers, governmental and regulatory agencies, and courts, may slow or cease operations, leading to errors or delays in securing or recovering Client Fund assets.

TRF Client Fund Risks

Portfolio Concentration. The TRF Client Fund is not limited with respect to the amount of capital that may be committed to any one investment. No limit is placed on the concentration of investments to be made in a single industry or geographic area. Because the TRF Client Fund's portfolio may not be widely diversified, the investment portfolio of the Fund may be subject to more rapid changes in value than would be the case if the TRF Client Fund were required to maintain a wide diversification among companies, securities, and types of securities.

SPACs. SPACs are publicly traded shell companies that have no operations but go public with the intention of merging with or acquiring an operating business (a “**Target**”). An investment in SPACs is subject to substantial risk. These risks include limited liquidity and lack of investment diversification. SPAC sector factors may affect the value of, and risk associated with investing in, SPAC securities, including, without limitation, the number of SPACs actively seeking Targets and the extent to which SPAC securities trade at prices above their intrinsic “trust value.” The more competition there is for prospective Targets, the higher the prices for such Targets, and the lower the likelihood of success for any given SPAC. If the TRF Client Fund buys SPAC securities at a price greater than the per share amount of cash reserved for redeeming SPAC shareholders, and such SPAC fails to consummate a transaction with a Target, or if the TRF Client Fund elects not to redeem its shares prior to the consummation of a business combination, there is a possibility of significant loss to investors. There is also the risk that a SPAC’s management team may devote insufficient time to the SPAC due to involvement in other ventures. Also, if a SPAC is unsuccessful in acquiring one or more companies or attempts to execute a transaction that is perceived negatively by the market, there is a possibility of significant loss to investors.

Risk Arbitrage. Special risks are associated with the use of risk arbitrage, or “merger arbitrage,” techniques. “Risk-arbitrage” investing requires the investor to make predictions about the likelihood that an announced merger or tender offer will be consummated. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result. The consummation of mergers and tender and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) opposition of the management or shareholders of the target company, which will often result in litigation to enjoin the proposed transaction; (ii) intervention of a U.S. federal or state regulatory agency; (iii) efforts by the target company to pursue a “defensive” strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iv) in the case of a merger, failure to obtain the necessary stockholder approvals; (v) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (vi) compliance with any applicable U.S. federal or state securities Laws; and (vii) inability to obtain adequate financing. Because of the inherently uncertain nature of “risk-arbitrage” investing, the results of the TRF Client Fund’s operations may be expected to fluctuate from period to period. Accordingly, current and prospective investors should understand that the results of a particular period will not necessarily be indicative of results that may be expected in future periods.

Event-Driven Strategies. Prices of securities of companies involved in merger or other extraordinary transactions may be volatile, and market movements may be difficult to predict. The profit that the TRF Client Fund may make if a proposed transaction is consummated may be small in relation to the amount that the TRF Client Fund may lose if the transaction is not completed. The success of an arbitrage opportunity may depend on such variables as shareholder approval of a merger, the outcome of litigation seeking to enjoin a transaction, approval of regulatory or tax authorities, or the absence of material adverse change to the business or financial condition of the companies involved in the transaction. A delay or failure to complete a transaction may result in losses to the TRF Client Fund.

Potential for Insufficient Investment Opportunities. The Company may not be able to secure a sufficient number of investment opportunities. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive “risk-arbitrage” investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as to the prevailing regulatory and political climate. During certain sustained periods in the past, there has been a severe shortage of “risk-arbitrage” opportunities, and such periods can be expected to recur.

Credit Analysis and Credit Risk. The “risk-arbitrage” investment strategies utilized by the Company may require accurate and detailed credit analysis of issuers, as — for example — an issuer’s credit can directly impact such issuer’s ability to obtain the financing necessary to participate in various mergers and transactions. Deterioration in a company’s credit standing may also lead to the non-

consummation of a pending merger. There can be no assurance that the Company's credit analyses will be accurate or complete. The TRF Client Fund may be subject to substantial losses in the event of credit deterioration or bankruptcy of one or more issuers in its "risk-arbitrage" portfolio. While the TRF Client Fund may hedge its credit risk, there can be no assurance the TRF Client Fund will have the ability to establish such hedges in the marketplace or, if established, that the hedges will offset losses (while they will certainly increase costs).

Correlation Risk. The TRF Client Fund will tend to have a bias toward investments in which the Company believes prices should ultimately hinge more on discrete, credit-specific events than the direction of the broader markets. However, in certain market environments (particularly those characterized by widespread perceptions of systemic risk), risk asset prices can display abnormal levels of correlation. The TRF Client Fund's returns could be adversely affected in scenarios like this, in which fundamental valuation metrics tend to be overwhelmed by other factors.

Expedited Transactions. Investment analyses and decisions by the Company may be undertaken on an expedited basis in order to make it possible for the TRF Client Fund to take advantage of short-lived "risk-arbitrage" investment opportunities. In such cases, the available information at the time of an investment decision may be limited, inaccurate and/or incomplete. Furthermore, the Company is unlikely to have sufficient time to evaluate fully even such information as is available. There is a significantly increased risk of making poor investments when they are made on an expedited basis, and "risk-arbitrage" opportunities typically have an unusually short duration (i.e., from the time a proposed merger is announced to the time it is scheduled to be consummated).

TFF Client Fund Risks

Funds-of-funds generate multiple levels of fees and expenses. By investing in Investment Funds, the investor bears asset-based fees and performance-based fees or allocations of both the TFF Client Fund and the Investment Funds. Thus, an investor in the TFF Client Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if he or she invested in an Investment Fund directly. In addition, certain of the Investment Funds may be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation, irrespective of the performance of other Investment Funds. Accordingly, an advisor to an Investment Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Investment Fund even if the TFF Client Fund's overall performance is negative. Generally, fees payable to advisors of Investment Funds will range from 1% to 2% (annualized) of the average NAV of each fund's investment. In addition, certain advisors charge an incentive allocation generally ranging up to 20% of an Investment Fund's net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be higher for certain advisors. The performance-based compensation received by an advisor to an Investment Fund may also create an incentive for that advisor to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those it might have made in the absence of the performance-based allocation.

Each Investment Fund invests independently. Each Investment Fund will generally invest wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that Investment Managers hold such positions, the TFF Client Fund, considered as a whole, may not achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses in connection with such positions.

Investment Funds are illiquid. The TFF Client Fund may make additional investments in or effect withdrawals from any Investment Fund only at certain times pursuant to limitations set forth in the governing documents of such Investment Fund. The redemption or withdrawal provisions regarding the Investment Funds vary from fund to fund. Some Investment Funds may impose lock-up periods prior to allowing withdrawals or impose early redemption fees, or impose gates or suspension provisions. After expiration of a lock-up period, withdrawals may be permitted only on a limited basis, such as annually. Therefore, the TFF Client Fund may not be able to withdraw its investment in an

Investment Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. This may adversely affect the TFF Client Fund's investment return or increase the TFF Client Fund's expenses or limit the TFF Client Fund's ability to fund redemptions from investors at a given time.

Investment Funds may distribute securities instead of cash. Investment Funds are permitted to redeem their interests in-kind. Thus, upon the TFF Client Fund's withdrawal of an interest in an Investment Fund, it may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value.

Investment Funds may be difficult to value. The valuation of the TFF Client Fund's investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations calculated by TAM based on information provided by the Investment Funds and their auditors. Although TAM reviews the valuation procedures used by the Investment Funds, TAM may not be able to confirm or review the accuracy of such valuations. Furthermore, revisions to an Investment Fund's gain and loss calculations will be an ongoing process, and no appreciation or depreciation figure can be considered final until the audits of the Investment Fund have been completed.

Investment Funds may have rights to indemnification. The Investment Fund managers may have broad indemnification rights and limitations on liability. The TFF Client Fund may also agree to indemnify certain of the Investment Funds and their managers from liability arising out of, among other things, certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of the shares of the Investment Funds.

TAM will not control the Investment Funds. TAM does not and will not control the Investment Funds, and there can be no assurances that Investment Funds will be managed in a manner consistent with the TFF Client Fund's investment objective.

TICO

TICO was created to capitalize on credit market dislocation by acquiring short-duration, income-generating instruments, and distributing income on a regular basis. TICO's investment strategy involves investing in undervalued credit investments, including asset-based transactions, loan originations and corporate securities. TICO's research efforts are overseen by the Portfolio Manager. TICO undertakes a cash flow analysis of potential investments to determine the expected return on investment as well as scenario analyses to determine potential downside risk. TICO undertakes due diligence review of documentation with respect to direct loans made to small businesses.

TICO implements a number of strategies in a variety of markets, for a mixture of illiquid and liquid assets. A list of potential strategies, for illustrative purposes only, would include investing in the areas of equipment leasing, small business loans secured by liquid collateral, high-yield bonds and "hard-money" lending. TICO may invest in illiquid securities and it may do so exclusively. Some strategies may also involve elements of securities arbitrage and hedging, the purchase and sale of puts, calls and other options, and the use of leverage. While TICO intends to avoid strategies that utilize significant amounts of leverage, TICO reserves the right to utilize leverage, both at the TICO Fund and individual investment levels, on an opportunistic basis. Each prospective investment is evaluated both on a stand-alone basis and in the context of the overall anticipated partnership portfolio. The investments are identified and monitored on an ongoing basis by TICO. The description provided above is a brief overview of the investment strategy and is not intended to be complete.

Any decision to invest in any of these strategies would be predicated upon further due diligence to stress-test the investment assumptions and the potential for loss. In addition, in the case of illiquid assets, once an investment passes through the due diligence process, the TICO Fund will typically make the investment only after significant structuring to ensure adequate safeguards such as

customary underwriting standards, milestone provisions for funding, real-time collateral monitoring and lock-box features.

The TICO Fund is currently invested with the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund. Investments with other TICO Client Funds is authorized by the TICO Fund's PPM. The following is a brief overview of different investment risks related to TICO's investment strategies; the offering document for each TICO Client Fund sets forth specific risk factors for an investment in such TICO Client Fund.

There is the potential for insufficient investment opportunities. TICO may not be able to secure a sufficient number of investment opportunities for the Interests. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive distressed and newly-underwritten credit investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions as well as to the prevailing regulatory and political climate.

There are no withdrawal rights. Limited Partners may not withdraw from the TICO Fund. While periodic Distributions will be made and Limited Partners may elect "Reinvestment-End Dates" with respect to their Interests, there is no assurance as to the amount or timing of such Distributions or as to how long a particular Interest will be required to remain at risk.

There is significant "long bias" in the partnership's portfolio. The TICO Fund has been formed primarily to acquire long positions in instruments identified by TICO as undervalued — including making Illiquid Investments in credit sectors with inadequate access to the capital. The "long bias" to the TICO Fund's portfolio will mean that a substantial percentage of its positions may be highly correlated, or will be similarly influenced, in the case of certain events — such as interest-rate "shocks" or a resumption of the "market crisis" which characterized 2007-2009.

Recovery value of collateral can be uncertain. One component of TICO's analysis of the desirability of making a given Illiquid Investment may relate to the estimated residual or recovery value of such Illiquid Investments in the event of the insolvency of the borrower. The value of the collateral underlying certain instruments acquired by the TICO Fund can, however, be extremely difficult to predict and in certain market circumstances there could be little, if any, market for such assets, resulting in such Illiquid Investments becoming substantially worthless.

Disciplinary Information

The Advisers and their employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would be material to a client's or investor's evaluation of the company or its personnel.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Principal executive officers of the Advisers are associated with Terrapin Partners, LLC ("TP"). TP is under common control with the Advisers. TP was created in 1998 and is owned by the Company's chairman and chief investment officer, and a family trust. TP provides management and consulting services to clients in various stages of corporate development.

The Company will not invest any of the TAM Fund assets with TICO or TP. TICO has the authority as disclosed in its PPM to invest TICO Fund assets with other TICO Client Funds and with affiliated investment managers. Investors may be solicited to invest in products offered by any of the Advisers or TP.

As discussed above in the section entitled “Advisory Business,” the Advisers act as general partners or investment managers to the Client Funds formed as limited partnerships or other collective investment related vehicles. Investments in any Client Funds of which an Adviser is a general partner or manager are conducted on a private placement basis and prospective investors are solicited by means of the current prospectus or private placement memorandum of the relevant Client Fund. The Advisers may also act as investment managers to offshore entities that are not formed as limited partnerships or limited liability companies.

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

The principals and related parties may invest in the same Investment Funds and other securities as the Client Funds (but will not do so on more favorable terms than the Client Funds). In case of a conflict between a Client Fund’s account and one or more principals’ or related parties’ accounts, in situations where there is limited access to a limited supply of a particular investment or sale opportunity, such opportunities shall be allocated to the Client Fund first. The Company maintains transaction records for all employee securities transactions and have also adopted policies and procedures to prevent the misuse of material non-public information and trading on inside information. To avoid any potential conflicts of interest involving personal account dealing, the Advisers have adopted a Code of Ethics (the “**Code**”), which includes personal trading and insider trading policies and procedures. The Code requires, among other things, that Employees:

- Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect, and in an ethical manner with the public, clients, prospective clients, employers, employees, colleagues in the investment profession, and other participants in the global capital markets;
- Place the integrity of the investment profession, the interests of clients, and the interests of the Company above one’s own personal interests;
- Adhere to the fundamental standard that you should not take inappropriate advantage of your position;
- Avoid or disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest;
- Conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner consistent with this policy;
- Use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment actions, and engaging in other professional activities;
- Practice and encourage others to practice in a professional and ethical manner;
- Promote the integrity of, and uphold the rules governing, capital markets;
- Maintain and improve their professional competence and strive to maintain and improve the competence of other investment professionals;
- Comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws.

The Code also requires Employees to: 1) pre-clear certain personal securities transactions, 2) report personal securities transactions on at least a quarterly basis, and 3) provide a detailed summary of certain holdings (both initially upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter) over which such Employees have a direct or indirect beneficial interest.

A copy of the Code shall be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request.

Each Adviser serves as the general partner, investment manager and/or investment adviser to its respective Client Funds. The Company, its employees or a related entity will generally have a material investment in the Client Funds. Therefore, the Advisers are considered to participate in transactions

effected for the Client Funds. In addition, the Advisers benefit from recommending that investors invest in the Client Funds because they receive fees including management and incentive fees.

Brokerage Practices

TAM

To the extent the Advisers engage in transactions that require the involvement of a financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer, the Advisers have the authority to determine the financial intermediaries to be used in connection with such transactions and to negotiate the amount of commission or other compensation to be paid to such intermediaries in connection with such transactions. The Advisers negotiate such compensation in the best interest of the TAM Funds. Generally, portfolio transactions not involving Investment Funds are cleared through brokerage accounts maintained at various brokerage institutions, each of which may or may not also act as a qualified custodian for the TAM Funds.

The Advisers will take into account a number of factors including, among other things, commission rates (and other transactional charges), the broker's financial strength, stability and responsibility, reputation, reliability, responsiveness to the Company, ability to execute trades, the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions, efficiency of execution, and error resolution. Accordingly, transactions will not always be executed at the lowest available price or commission. The Advisers do not adhere to any rigid formulas in selecting brokers, but weigh a combination of factors. Investment personnel for the Advisers evaluate brokers based on the criteria listed above and on the products and services provided by the broker. There is, however, no formulaic correlation between this evaluation and the allocations of brokerage for Client Funds. Because of the range of factors considered by the Advisers, it is possible that the Advisers may pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction. Nevertheless, the Company will make a good faith determination that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the products and services received, the broker's execution ability, and other factors.

We have entered into soft dollar arrangements where brokerage commissions executed through certain broker-dealers are used to generate "soft dollars" to pay for research services used by the Company on behalf of the TAM Funds. These "soft dollars" are used to reduce costs associated with services that would otherwise only be available to us for a cash payment that would be paid by the TAM Funds. Our intention is for the soft dollar arrangements to be within the "safe harbor" of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

TICO

Many of the TICO Fund's illiquid investments will be held directly by the partnership (through its custodian) and not in any brokerage account. Nevertheless, the TICO Fund will also maintain brokerage and custody arrangements with banks and other established financial institutions. In the case of TICO, any purchase or sale of securities and other investment products may require financial intermediaries such as broker-dealers to be compensated through a commission or other compensation arrangement.

In the case of the TICO Fund, TICO looks at a range of criteria including pricing offered on the specific transaction for which the broker-dealer is being considered, as well as broader considerations. Those broader considerations include, but are not limited to, other support offered by the broker-dealer such as market feedback and potential for future deal-flow. Since broker-dealers in the fixed-income markets make markets rather than charge commission, it is difficult to determine their actual level of

commission. TICO strives to ensure that the prices at which transactions are conducted are consistent with other comparable transactions.

Review of Accounts

The Advisers continuously review Client Fund accounts. The investment personnel of the Company continually supervise the TAM Funds' portfolios, the Investment Funds, and the Investment Managers and assess the appropriateness of the investments in connection with each Client Fund's investment objectives and the general economic environment. In addition, investment personnel perform ongoing monitoring of Investment Funds held in accounts by reviewing such factors as performance return, performance volatility, adherence to investment guidelines, and portfolio management changes. The Company's Investment Committee, which includes Mr. Leight, the director of quantitative analysis, and the analyst, has final authority over all investment decisions for the TAM Funds. TICO has designated, in the PPM of the TICO Fund and the investment memorandum of the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund, the chief investment officer to have final authority over all investment decisions related to such fund.

Investors receive annual audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and reports issued no less than quarterly which include a statement of the NAV of the investor's interest in the partnership. In addition, the Advisers may agree to provide certain investors more frequent or more detailed reports of a Client Fund's portfolio holdings or performance. The Advisers furnish Client Funds with annual tax information relating to their investment in a Client Fund necessary for the preparation of their federal income tax returns. However, such information is unlikely to be furnished in time for an April 15 tax filing. Therefore, investors will be required to obtain an extension of their tax return filing dates.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

From time to time, the Advisers will compensate unaffiliated persons or entities for acting as selling agents for interests in some Client Funds. The Advisers have historically entered into contractual agreements with individuals or organizations ("**Agents**") who solicit investors for certain of the Client Funds. While the specific terms of each arrangement may differ, generally an Agent's compensation is based upon the value of the assets under management of the referred investor(s) and the amount of fees collected. All referral fee arrangements will be fully disclosed to investors and Client Funds to which such arrangements are related.

Custody

All Client Fund assets are held in custody by unaffiliated broker-dealers or banks; however, a registered investment adviser who, directly or through an affiliate, acts as the general partner or managing member to a limited partnership or other comparable pooled investment vehicle is considered to have custody over Client Fund assets. Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 imposes a number of requirements on an SEC-registered investment adviser that is deemed to have custody of its clients' funds and securities.

To comply with Rule 206(4)-2 and to provide meaningful protection to investors, each Client Fund is subject to an annual financial statement audit by an independent public account registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements are distributed to each investor within 120 days of the Client Funds' fiscal year

end for the TRF Client Fund, the TICO Fund, and the Eighth TICO Co-invest Fund and 180 days of the Funds' fiscal year end for the TFF Client Fund.

Investment Discretion

The Advisers typically manage Client Funds on a discretionary basis. The offering memorandum and governing document for each Client Fund provides that the general partner or investment manager has exclusive and absolute discretion and authority in managing and controlling the business and affairs of such Client Fund, subject only to specific and express limitations provided therein.

Voting Client Securities

In the event that any Adviser is requested to or has the opportunity to engage in voting proxies, the Advisers are guided by general fiduciary principles. The Advisers' goal is to act prudently, solely in the best interest of the Client Funds and their investors. The voting Adviser attempts to consider all factors of its vote that could affect the value of the underlying Investment Fund or the issuer of the security to which it is submitting a vote. The Advisers vote proxies in the manner that they believe is consistent with efforts to achieve their Client Fund's stated objectives, including maximizing portfolio values. The Company and TICO maintain records of all proxy votes cast on behalf of Client Funds. If a material conflict of interest over proxy voting arises between an Adviser and a Client Fund, the Adviser will vote the proxy as recommended by the Investment Committee. Investors may contact the Advisers for a copy of the policy or information with respect to a specific Client Fund proxy vote, at no cost.

Financial Information

None of the Advisers have ever filed for bankruptcy and are not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect their ability to manage Client Fund accounts.