



Tetra Impact Partners, LLC

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ADV Part 2A Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tetra Impact Partners, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 433-8472 or info@tetraimpact.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Tetra Impact Partners, LLC is a registered investment adviser.

Registration with the SEC or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about Tetra Impact Partners, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can search this site by a unique identifying number, known as a CRD number. Our firm's CRD number is 313566

ITEM 2: Material Changes

This brochure was prepared in connection with Tetra Impact Partners, LLC's application for investment adviser registration, and, as such, there have been no material changes to disclose. In the future, this Item will disclose a summary of any and all material changes that have occurred between regular annual updates and any other amendments to the Form ADV.

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ITEM 4: Advisory Services

Our Firm:

Tetra Impact Partners, LLC (“Tetra”, the “Firm”, or “we”) is a Delaware limited liability company founded in March 2021. Tetra is a values-driven investment firm that bridges ideas and capital with underserved markets, investors, and communities through innovative private market solutions. Tetra is controlled by Charles Cocuzza.

Our Advisory Services:

Tetra provides or will provide discretionary investment management services to private fund of funds, traditional comingled vehicles (the “Tetra Funds” or “Funds”), and in the future may offer similar investment management services to qualified clients through separately managed accounts (the “Tetra SMAs” or “SMAs”).

Tetra’s investment strategy is to invest with established and emerging fund managers in the lower-middle market through primary fund commitments and secondary transactions, as well as direct lending, mezzanine, structured equity, and co-investments. Tetra believes that the lower-middle market is a historically attractive segment of private markets, which will present substantial opportunities for investors following the pandemic. Tetra utilizes an active sourcing, due diligence, and monitoring process to build diversified private markets portfolios on behalf of investors.

Tetra’s initial Fund, the Tetra Opportunities Partners of the SALI SVW Multi-Series Fund, L.P. (“TOP” or the “Fund”) is an insurance-dedicated fund of funds that invests its assets primarily in a multi-manager portfolio of lower-middle market private equity and credit managers. SALI Fund Management, LLC is TOP’s investment manager and has entered into a subadvisor agreement (“Subadvisor Agreement”) with Tetra (the “Investment Subadvisor”). Pursuant to this agreement, the Investment Subadvisor will provide certain discretionary investment advisory services to TOP and is responsible for conducting initial and ongoing due diligence of a potential manager and its investment strategies, monitoring the performance of all underlying investments, and determining allocations on behalf of the Fund. Tetra is also responsible for providing an investment mandate for TOP, which describes the Firm’s investment style and potential risks associated with investments in the Fund. TOP’s general partner SALI Fund Partners SVW, LLC exercises ultimate authority over the partnership and is responsible for its day-to-day operations.

Tailoring Our Services:

The Tetra Funds are managed within the guidelines and restrictions set forth in each Fund’s legal documents and according to any relevant regulatory guidelines or limitations. The Funds are not tailored to the individual needs of investors.

Tetra does not provide financial planning services.

All discussion of the Funds in this brochure, including but not limited to their investments, the strategies used in managing the Funds, the fees and other costs associated with an investment in the Funds, and conflicts of interest faced by Tetra in connection with management of the Funds, is qualified in its entirety by the terms laid out in each Fund’s respective governing documents.

As this is the initial filing, Tetra currently has no assets under management. Clients’ assets will be managed on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 5: Fees and Compensation

Management Fee:

As compensation for our advisory services, we receive a management fee, based on assets under management, and a performance-based incentive fee. The management fee, depending on the Fund, will range from 0.5% to 2.0% per annum. Fees are calculated and collected quarterly, either in arrears or in advance, as set forth in the applicable offering documents. If a Fund is managed by Tetra for less than a full fiscal quarter, a pro rata portion of the management fee will be paid out of any capital contributions made to the Fund based on the actual number of days remaining in the partial fiscal quarter. Tetra, or a Fund's general partner, has the right to waive or reduce management fees with respect to any investor in a Fund.

Incentive Fee:

Investors in the Tetra Funds are generally subject to an annual incentive allocation equal to 10% to 20% of each capital account's net new profits, calculated as (a) the sum of net realized profits and losses during a year, plus the change in unrealized profits and losses on open positions during the year, plus interest income for the year; minus (b) the sum of all paid and accrued commissions, fees, and expenses, if any (other than the incentive fee) during the year; and minus (c) the total of any carry-forward loss of net eligible profits.

Additional Fees and Expenses:

As part of our investment advisory services, we will invest Fund assets in lower-middle market private equity and credit vehicles ("Underlying Funds"). The management fees paid by investors in Tetra Funds are separate from the asset-based management and performance-based fees payable by the Underlying Funds to their respective managers.

The Fund will bear any outside legal fees or expenses charged to or incurred by Tetra in connection with the negotiation and performance of the Subadvisor Agreement. In addition to management fees, an investor may incur other fees and expenses, including brokerage commissions, banking fees, interest, transaction fees, and other investment-related costs and expenses, including certain fees and expenses charged by SALI Fund Management, LLC and its affiliates. These may include research expenses, brokerage commissions, custodial fees, and other transaction expenses and fees typically imposed by broker-dealers, investment advisers, custodians, and other third parties.

Clients may also be subject to organizational, operating, administrative, legal, audit, and other professional expenses. Clients may bear their share of expenses attributable to regulatory filings that are made with respect to the client's holdings. In some instances, certain clients will be responsible for extraordinary expenses, including the expense of litigation. Each client will be responsible for its own taxes.

Please refer to the applicable governing documents of a client for more information.

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

As discussed in Item 5, each Fund will pay a performance-based fee (i.e., incentive fee). This fee may create an incentive for a Fund to make investments that are riskier, more speculative, and/or more highly levered than would be the case in the absence of the performance-based compensation. It may also create an incentive for a Fund to engage in riskier, more speculative, and/or more highly levered investments in an Underlying Fund with higher performance allocations or fees.

ITEM 7: Types of Clients

Tetra provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles on a discretionary basis and, in the future, may offer similar investment management services to qualified clients through separately managed accounts. The minimum initial investment amount for investors in Funds or an SMA is generally \$10,000,000. This requirement can be waived at the discretion of Tetra (or, with respect to TOP, the general partner SALI Fund Partners SVW, LLC) or its respective delegees.

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

Tetra is seeking to develop an ecosystem of like-minded team members, limited partners, and industry relationships to become a value-added thought leader within the lower-middle market private equity and small business investing communities. Tetra's investment process uses a highly engaged approach to the identification, due diligence, and monitoring of investments on behalf of investors that includes the following:

- *Sourcing:* Tetra will leverage its extensive network of limited partners, general partners, industry relationships, and databases to build and maintain an actionable pipeline of opportunities on behalf of the Fund.
- *Due Diligence:* Tetra's due diligence process entails both qualitative and quantitative analyses to assess each manager's strategy, historical track record, and organizational infrastructure. Tetra's decision-making is also informed by an ESG assessment and operational due diligence, as well as independent references completed through Tetra's network.
- *Investment Committee & Closing:* Following completion of Tetra's due diligence process, each Underlying Fund undergoes a legal review to ensure investors receive appropriate financial terms and governance rights. The Tetra team also determines an appropriate allocation to each opportunity while considering portfolio construction guidelines, current exposures, available liquidity, and specific attributes of each Underlying Fund. Once the legal review is complete and an allocation is determined, Tetra seeks formal Investment Committee approval through a consensus-driven decision-making process.
- *Continuous Monitoring:* Tetra will employ a high-touch monitoring process that begins upon making a commitment to each Underlying Fund. This includes technology-enabled solutions that enable data collection for investment monitoring, risk management, and investor reporting.

Risks:

The following is a summary of certain risks involved with Tetra's investment strategy. **More detailed descriptions of the Funds' investment strategies, methods of analysis, and risks are included in each Fund's governing documents or operating agreement. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Fund will be achieved, and a total loss of investment is possible. When considering an investment carefully read the Fund's offering memorandum and obtain the advice of legal, accounting, tax, and other advisors in connection with an investment in a Fund before deciding to invest.**

Lack of Operating History. Tetra is a recently formed entity and has no operating history that investors can evaluate. There can be no assurance that Tetra will be able to successfully identify assets that will be appropriate for a Fund or investment objective and strategies that will be able to achieve or sustain profitability.

Conflicts of Interest. The investment manager and Tetra and their affiliates, principals, members, and employees may serve as the investment adviser or the investment manager to other unrelated accounts,

as well as conduct investment activities for their own accounts. As a result, there may be a conflict of interest in allocating their time and activities among the accounts or in allocating investments across accounts.

Business and Regulatory Risks of Investment Funds. Legal, tax, and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect a Fund. The regulatory environment for investment funds is evolving, and changes may adversely affect the value of investments held in a Fund and the ability of a Fund to make suitable investments or otherwise pursue its strategy.

General Risks of Investing in Financial Instruments. Any investment in financial instruments carries certain market risks. An investment in a Tetra Fund is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of the investments and the investment strategies to be employed. All investments in financial instruments risk the loss of capital. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program will be successful.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of a Tetra Fund will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including those related to the taxation of Fund investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts, or security operations). These factors may affect the level and volatility of financial instruments' prices and the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in losses.

Investment Risk. Despite the due diligence procedures used to select and monitor the individual assets in which a Fund invests, there can be no assurance that past performance will be indicative of how such investments will perform (either in terms of profitability or correlation) in the future. Upon a redemption in a Fund, investors may receive less than the amount invested.

Lack of Liquidity of Tetra Opportunities Partners Series Assets & Valuation. Assets held by a Fund may, at any time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations that are thinly traded or for which no market exists and/or are restricted in their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts, and it may be extremely difficult to accurately value any such investments.

Limited Diversification. Although the diversification of a Fund's investments in a variety of securities and industries is intended to reduce the Fund's exposure to adverse events associated with specific issuers or industries, the number of investments by a Fund will be limited, and its portfolio may be highly concentrated in particular companies, industries, or countries. As a result, a Fund's returns as a whole may be adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of even a single direct investment.

Market Disruption. Significant market disruptions, such as those caused by pandemics, natural or environmental disasters, war, acts of terrorism, or other events can adversely affect local and global markets and normal market operations. The outbreak of respiratory disease caused by the coronavirus COVID-19 has had and is expected to continue to have a severely adverse impact on the economies of many nations, individual companies, and the market in general. Tetra does not know how long or the extent to which the securities markets and economies will continue to be affected by these events. Tetra cannot predict the likelihood of occurrence or the effects of similar pandemics and epidemics in the future on the US and other economies or the investments in a Fund. Tetra has a business continuity plan that is periodically tested and reasonably designed to ensure that normal business operations are maintained and that clients' assets are protected. The effects of market disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic, may, however, cause client accounts or the Funds to fail to meet their investment objectives and may exacerbate various other risks discussed in this document. Additionally, market disruptions may

result in increased market volatility; regulatory trading halts; closure of domestic or foreign exchanges, markets, or governments; or market participants operating pursuant to business continuity plans for indeterminate periods of time. Such events can be highly disruptive to economies and markets and significantly affect individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a client's investments and operation of the Funds. These events could also result in the closure of businesses that are integral to Tetra's operations or otherwise disrupt the ability of employees and service providers to perform essential tasks on behalf of Tetra.

Cybersecurity Risk. As the use of technology becomes more prevalent in the course of business, investment advisers and other financial services firms become more susceptible to operational, financial, and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks and/or technological malfunctions. Cyberattacks have occurred and will continue to occur. Cyberattacks include, among other things, the attempted theft, loss, misuse, improper release, corruption or destruction of, or unauthorized access to, confidential or highly restricted client data and attempted compromises or failures of systems, networks, devices, and applications relating to the operations of Tetra and its service providers. Cybersecurity breaches may result from unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) or from outside attacks, such as denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Successful cyberattacks and/or technological malfunctions affecting Tetra or its service providers can result in: financial losses to clients and Fund investors; the inability of Tetra to transact business with its clients; the inability to process transactions; the release of private client information; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees, and other expenses. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for Underlying Fund managers and investment sponsors, which could result in material adverse consequences for such groups and may cause the Funds' investments therein to lose value. While measures have been developed that are designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity, there are inherent limitations in such measures, and there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since Tetra does not directly control the cybersecurity measures of its service providers, financial intermediaries, or companies in which it invests or with which it does business.

Tetra has established business continuity plans and a cybersecurity and insurance policies designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity breaches. There are inherent limitations in these plans and systems, however, including the scenario in which certain risks may not have been identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may emerge in the future. As such, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because Tetra does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of certain service providers.

Risks Relating to Investment in Underlying Funds

Illiquidity. Investments by a Fund in a private equity fund generally is expected to be illiquid, and consequently the Fund may not be able to sell such investments at prices that reflect Tetra's assessment of their value or the amount paid for such investments by the Fund. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual, or other restrictions on their resale by the Fund and other factors. Furthermore, the nature of a Fund's investments may require a long holding period prior to profitability.

Duplicative Payments and Expenses. Each Fund will bear the management fee and incentive fee as described in Item 5, in addition to asset-based management and performance-based fees payable or allocations by Underlying Funds to their respective managers.

Absence of Regulatory Oversight. An Underlying Fund may or may not be registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and, accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act (which, among other matters, require investment companies to have disinterested directors, require securities held in custody to at all times be individually segregated from the securities of any other person and marked to clearly identify such securities as the property of such investment company, and regulate the relationship between the adviser and the investment company) may not apply.

Lack of Operating History. A Fund may invest in one or more Underlying Funds with no prior operating history for prospective investors to evaluate. Similarly, the managers of such newly formed funds may lack discrete investment track records.

Control Over Underlying Funds by Their Respective Managers. Tetra will invest in Underlying Funds that it believes will generally, and in the aggregate, be managed in a manner consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and strategy. Beyond selecting the Underlying Funds, Tetra does not control the managers, and there can be no assurances that a manager will manage an Underlying Fund in a manner consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and strategy.

Risk of Fraud by Underlying Fund Managers. Certain of the Underlying Fund managers could divert or abscond with the Fund’s assets or fail to follow the disclosed investment strategy. While Tetra will attempt to perform due diligence on the managers, a manager may undermine Tetra’s due diligence efforts by providing false information or other deceptive practices. In addition, financial fraud may contribute to overall market volatility when discovered that can negatively impact the Fund’s investment program.

Lack of Information Regarding Underlying Funds. Tetra monitors each Underlying Fund based in part on the information it receives from the managers regarding the Underlying Fund’s operating, historical performance, and investment strategies. There may be little publicly available information regarding the Underlying Funds in which a Fund invests.

Hedging Transactions. An Underlying Fund may use financial instruments, such as forward contracts, currency options, and interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of their portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. An Underlying Fund may also engage in hedging transactions. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the portfolio positions’ value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible for the managers to hedge against an exchange rate, interest rate, or security price fluctuation that is so generally anticipated by the market that such managers are unable to enter into hedging transactions at a price sufficient to protect the Underlying Fund’s assets from the decline in value of the portfolio positions anticipated as a result of such fluctuations.

Prime Broker and Custody. There is the possibility that brokerage firms and/or banking institutions at which an Underlying Fund maintains custody of its assets may encounter financial difficulties, including bankruptcy and/or insolvency. The Underlying Fund may therefore have potential exposure to losses as a result of an institution’s financial difficulties. There can be no assurances as to what effect such a brokerage firm’s or banking institution’s failure would have on the Underlying Fund’s assets. The Underlying Fund will rank as an unsecured creditor to its prime brokers in relation to assets that such prime brokers borrow, lends, or otherwise uses and, in the event of the insolvency of a prime broker, might not be able to recover equivalent assets in full or in part. In addition, if applicable law permits, cash that the prime brokers hold or receive on the Underlying Fund’s behalf may not be treated by the prime brokers as client money, may not be

segregated from the prime brokers' own cash, and may be used by the prime brokers in the course of their investment business. In such an event, the Underlying Fund will rank as one of the prime brokers' general creditors.

ITEM 9: Disciplinary Information

Tetra and our employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to an investor's or prospective investor's evaluation of Tetra's business, its personnel, or the integrity of its management.

ITEM 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

TOP is a series of SALI SVW Multi-Series Fund, a Delaware series limited partnership (the "Partnership"). The Partnership's general partner, SALI Fund Partners SVW, LLC, exercises ultimate authority over the Partnership and TOP and is responsible for their day-to-day operations. Tetra serves as Investment Subadvisor to TOP. Please refer to the sub-advisory services section in Item 4 of this Form ADV for additional information. SALI Fund Management, LLC and SALI Fund Partners SVW, LLC are unaffiliated with Tetra.

Tetra has established a strategic partnership with NFP Corp. ("NFP"), which is providing Tetra with financial and operating support. NFP has certain limited economic and governance rights with respect to Tetra, and an affiliate of NFP that is registered as a broker-dealer is expected to enter into an agreement with Tetra pursuant to which such affiliate will introduce prospective investors in TOP to Tetra in exchange for consideration to be agreed upon by such parties.

None of Tetra's management persons are registered or have applied to register as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

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

Tetra has a code of ethics (the "Code of Ethics") that is available upon request. The Code of Ethics sets forth guidance for Tetra's employees as each must conduct activity in accordance with the following general principles:

- Conduct themselves with integrity and dignity and act in an ethical manner in their dealings with clients, professional associates, and the public;
- Acknowledge that there is an element of professional ethical conduct required that exceeds ethical standards in daily life; and
- Place the interests of the Funds first and not take inappropriate advantage of their positions with Tetra for their own personal benefit.

Tetra's policy prohibits any employee from acting upon, misusing, or disclosing any material, non-public information, known as insider information, and any violations of this policy will result in prompt disciplinary action and/or termination. Tetra's policy does allow employees to maintain personal securities accounts provided any such investing by the employees or household family members is consistent with Tetra's fiduciary duty to its clients. The employee must report all such accounts and reportable transactions to Tetra's Chief Compliance Officer.

Tetra's policy is to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and security of any non-public, personal information of its clients and prospects and to prevent unauthorized access to, or the use or disclosure of, such information.

Tetra's employees and their affiliated persons may come into possession from time to time of material nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies, which, if disclosed, could affect an investor's decision to buy, sell, or hold a security. Under applicable law, the employees and their affiliated persons are prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of Tetra.

In addition to Tetra's policy on the misuse of material nonpublic information and personal trading, Tetra mitigates other conflicts of interest that may arise through a series of disclosures. Employees must disclose gifts and entertainment given or received from clients or service providers in the course of business and any outside business activities and their employment with Tetra. Tetra employees must also disclose political contributions made by the employee or the employee's immediate family as required under Rule 206(4)-5 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

ITEM 12: Brokerage Practices

Tetra's practices involve privately negotiated transactions in which best execution obligations do not arise in the same context as transactions in publicly traded securities. With respect to such private transactions, Tetra believes it fulfills its best execution responsibilities through careful evaluation and negotiation of the terms of each such transaction. Tetra could purchase or sell publicly traded securities from time to time.

In such circumstances, Tetra considers various factors in determining which broker is most likely to deliver best execution, including, but not limited to:

- Tetra's knowledge of negotiated commission rates and spreads currently available.
- The nature of the security or instrument being traded.
- The size and type of the transaction.
- The nature and character of the markets for the security or instrument to be purchased or sold.
- The desired timing of the trade.
- The activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security or instrument.
- Confidentiality.
- The execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities, as well as the reputation and perceived financial soundness of the selected broker and other brokers considered.
- Tetra's knowledge of actual or apparent operational problems of any broker.
- The broker/dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis and in other transactions.
- The reasonableness of spreads or commissions.

Tetra does not maintain relationships with broker-dealers that feature soft-dollar benefits or referral arrangements.

ITEM 13: Review of Accounts

Tetra monitors each of the investments it makes on an ongoing basis. Tetra will transmit unaudited quarterly performance reports and account statements to Fund investors. Each investor in the Fund will also receive annual audited financial statements and, if necessary, annual tax information for completion of its individual tax returns. Tetra may make the reports available in hard copy or via electronic form through a virtual data room.

ITEM 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Tetra does not receive economic benefits from a non-client for providing investment advice or other advisory services to their clients.

Tetra may, in the future, enter into arrangements pursuant to which it compensates unaffiliated third parties for investor and client referrals. Such arrangements (as required) will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with applicable SEC rules and regulations, including No-Action Letters and other relevant guidance.

ITEM 15: Custody

Although no Fund maintains direct custody of client assets, where Tetra acts as the general partner or managing member of private investment vehicles, Tetra is deemed by the SEC to have custody of those assets because its capacity provides access to the assets. In such situations, Tetra intends to comply with Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”) by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit provision.

In order to avoid any potential conflict of interest that indirect custody of client assets may cause, private vehicles as described above are either maintained with a “qualified custodian” or audited annually by an independent auditor that is a member of and subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”), with such audits delivered to investors in compliance with the SEC’s Custody Rule.

ITEM 16: Investment Discretion

Tetra manages its Funds on a discretionary basis. Tetra’s discretionary authority for TOP is derived from an express grant of authority under the Subadvisor Agreement with SALI Fund Management, LLC. Any limitations to Tetra’s discretionary authority are described in the Fund’s governing documents and the Subadvisor Agreement.

ITEM 17: Voting Client Securities

The Funds will invest primarily in Underlying Funds, which do not generally issue proxy statements or hold proxy votes. In the event Tetra receives a proxy, the general partner or Tetra, as applicable, will vote any proxy in a manner consistent with such Fund’s investment objectives, typically to maximize investment returns while taking into consideration applicable risk factors, and subject to constraints set forth in an offering memorandum or operating agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, Tetra may elect not to vote with the majority of investors when the interest of the Fund so dictates. Investors may obtain information

about how we voted their proxies, if any, and a copy of any proxy policies and procedures by emailing info@tetraimpact.com.

ITEM 18: Financial Information

Tetra is unaware of any financial conditions that are reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual obligations to our clients. Tetra has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.