Confidential

BENEFIT STREET PARTNERS

IPAA Private Capital Conference

DrillCo Overview

January 2019

Introduction to Benefit Street Partners

Overview

BENEFIT STREET PARTNERS

Benefit Street Partners ("BSP")* is a leading global alternative investment manager with a credit focus

$26.4 BN
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT[1]

193
TOTAL EMPLOYEES[2]

6 OFFICES
NEW YORK, NY
PROVIDENCE, RI
HOUSTON, TX
RALEIGH, NC
CHARLOTTE, NC
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

107
INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS[2]

April 2008
Providence Equity Partners ("PEP") launches BSP with $2bn+ of capital to invest in credit.

September 2008
Tom Gahan joins BSP as Chief Executive Officer to build out the credit investment platform and oversee investments.

September 2010
BSP raises a successor private debt fund (Fund II).

February 2011
BSP enters into a new strategy: Long-Short Liquid Credit.

October 2012
BSP enters the CLO business with CLO I.

August 2013
BSP begins commercial real estate debt business.

April 2014
BSP launches Long-Only High Yield strategy with $1.5bn.
Private Debt business continues to grow with Fund III raise of $1.8bn.

May 2015
BSP opens Houston office to build an energy practice.

December 2015
BSP hires special situations team and launches $750mm fund.

September 2016
BSP purchases the management contract of a non-traded public REIT.

November 2016
BSP purchases management contract of BDCA.

October 2017
BSP closes its 4th flagship private debt fund at $2.6bn.

December 2017
BSP raises a senior secured private debt fund for $525mm.

October 2018
Franklin Templeton announces acquisition of BSP, expected to close Feb 2019.

December 2018
BSP prices its 15th CLO.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS. ANY INVESTMENT INVOLVES SIGNIFICANT RISKS, INCLUDING LOSS OF THE ENTIRE INVESTMENT.

Note: Please see disclaimer at the end of the presentation for additional information.

* BSP's credit business began in 2008 with the launch of PECM. The affiliated adviser, BSP, launched in 2011.

[1] AUM refers to the assets under management for all credit funds and separately managed accounts managed by BSP and its affiliates. AUM amounts are as of November 30, 2018 and are unaudited. Certain amounts are preliminary and remain subject to change. Please see note 3 at the end of this presentation for additional information.

[2] As of December 31, 2018.

Investment Strategies

BENEFIT STREET PARTNERS

Multi-strategy approach targeting attractive opportunities in the global credit markets

Benefit Street Partners
$26.4 billion AUM[1]
193 employees[2]

	1 Private Debt / Opportunistic Credit	2 Long-Short Liquid Credit	3 Long-Only Liquid Credit	4 Commercial Real Estate Debt	5 Special Situations Fund
Overview of Strategy	▪ Non-competitive focus ▪ Flexibility to invest across capital structure ▪ Focus on bespoke covenants ▪ Targets best-risk adjusted returns throughout market cycles ▪ Target 50%-60% LTVs	▪ Zero correlation strategy to market indices such as HY credit, equities and rates ▪ Actively trade HY corporate bonds and CDS to apply relative value views ▪ Combine fundamental credit analysis and sophisticated trade structuring to seek to maximize returns and limit downside risk	▪ Leveraged loans and high yield bonds ▪ Priced fifteen CLOs, one of which has been fully realized ▪ Target moderate risk portfolios ▪ Sub-advised high yield bond account "beat the benchmark" strategy	▪ Focus on originating middle market commercial real estate loans ▪ Ability to originate fixed and floating rate loans ▪ Target 55%-75% LTVs	▪ Target credit investments or companies that may be facing financial stress / distress ▪ Expect a concentrated, portfolio targeting attractive risk-adjusted returns ▪ Significant influence approach to investing
AUM[1]	$12.2bn	$1.3bn	$9.5bn	$2.5bn	$787.6mm

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Note: Views expressed are those of BSP. Categories and terms are as classified by BSP. There is no guarantee that any fund or account would have the features identified above. Targeted portfolio characteristics are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect guaranteed portfolio holdings or characteristics. No representation is being made that a fund or account will achieve the portfolio characteristics indicated above. Portfolio characteristics may be significantly different than those shown. Any target, estimate or projection has inherent limitations, including that actual market or economic factors, the ability to source suitable investments, or future assumptions of BSP may differ materially from those currently anticipated by BSP.

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BSP Energy is an Alternative Capital Provider

Commercial Energy Bankers

Private Equity

Alternative Capital

DrillCo Financings

Upstream Capital Risk Spectrum

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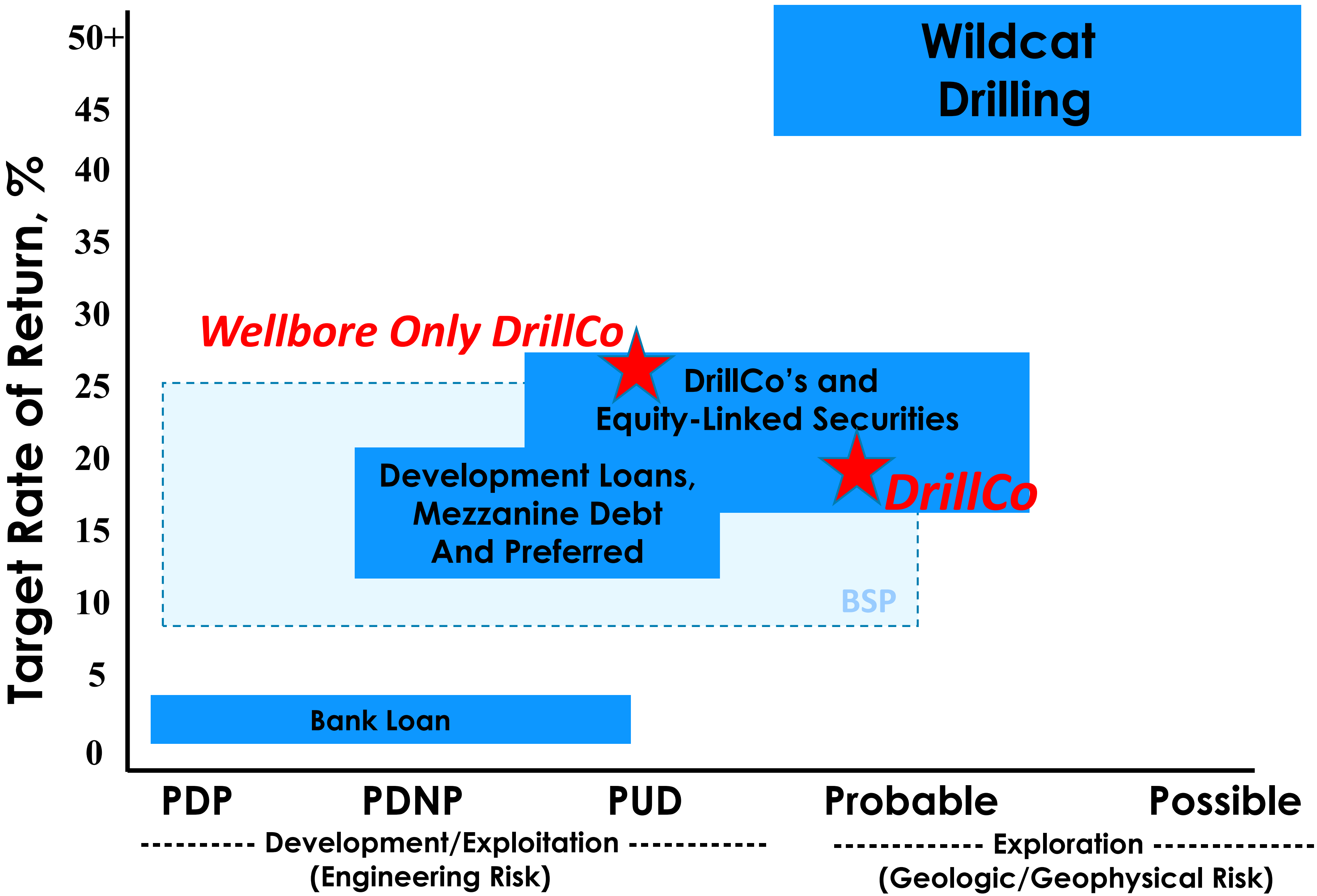
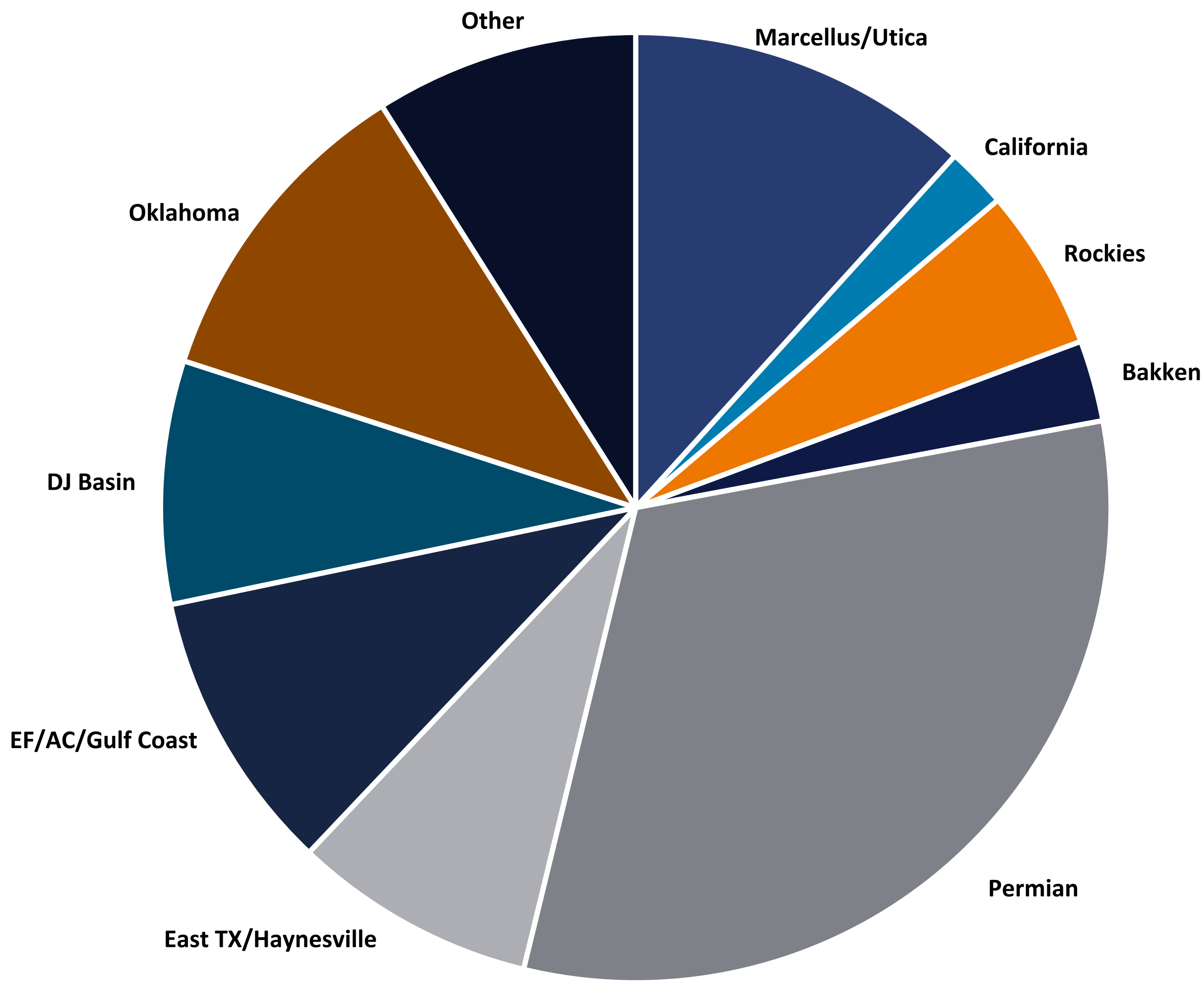


DrillCos – Flavor of the Month



- Average 1 drillco opportunity weekly
- 1/3 in Permian, with the balance spread evenly over other major plays
- Publics, privates, 3 majors, and 3 investment grade independents
- Good solution to convert acreage assets into reserves without adding leverage

DrillCo Structure Considerations

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- Similar to traditional **drill-to-earn** farmout arrangements, capital providers earn into interests (wellbore, DSU and/or acreage) for funding development of wellbores/acreage
- Structures vary by transaction but typically include some component of the following
  - **Carried interest**: capital provider might cover a portion of the operator's D&C costs
  - **Reversion hurdle**: similar to an APO backin; generally structured as a return on capital (IRR and/or ROI)
  - Post-reversion working interest: **Tail** interests retained by the capital provider (majority portion of the pre-reversion interest is conveyed back to the operator)
- The structure is a **conveyance of real property interests** to the capital provider and therefore the capital is **non-recourse** to the operator
- As an assignment of a real property interest, the DrillCo capital provider is **insulated from other creditors.** Secured creditors usually do not take a security interest in undrilled acreage, so a DrillCo enables the operator to develop and realize the value in that asset.

DrillCo Illustration

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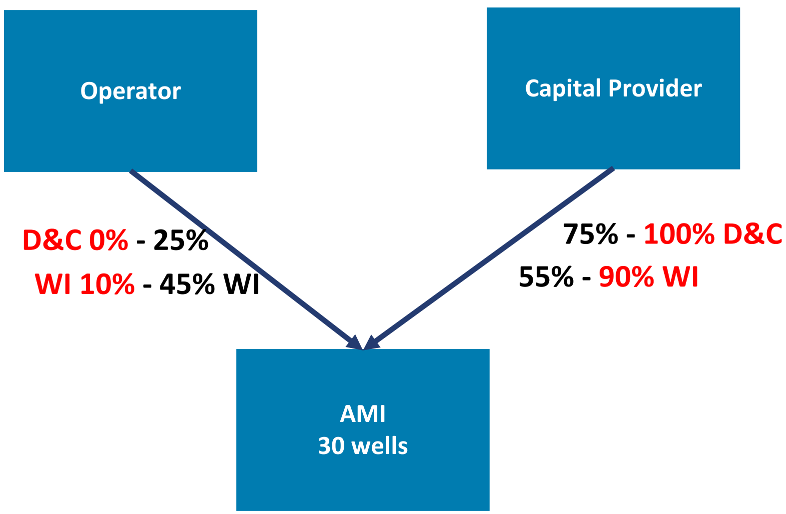
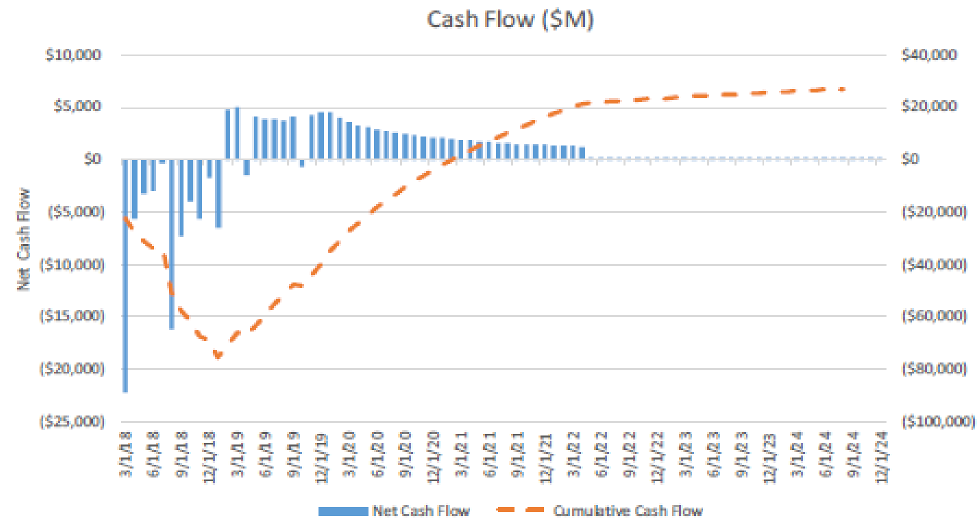
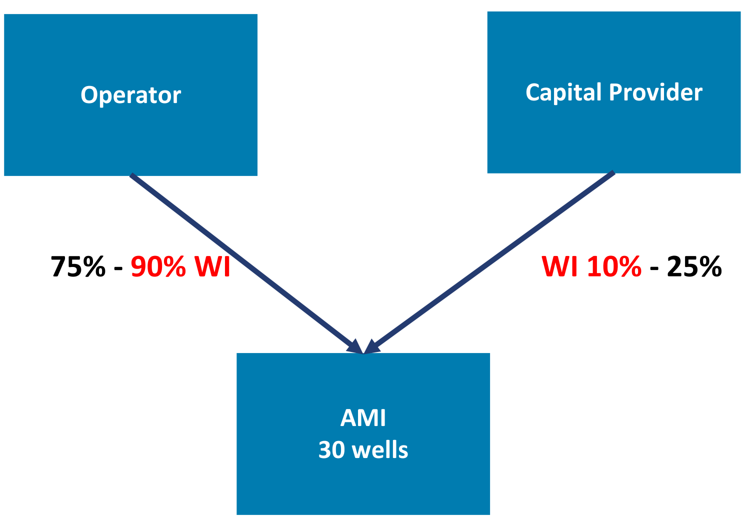
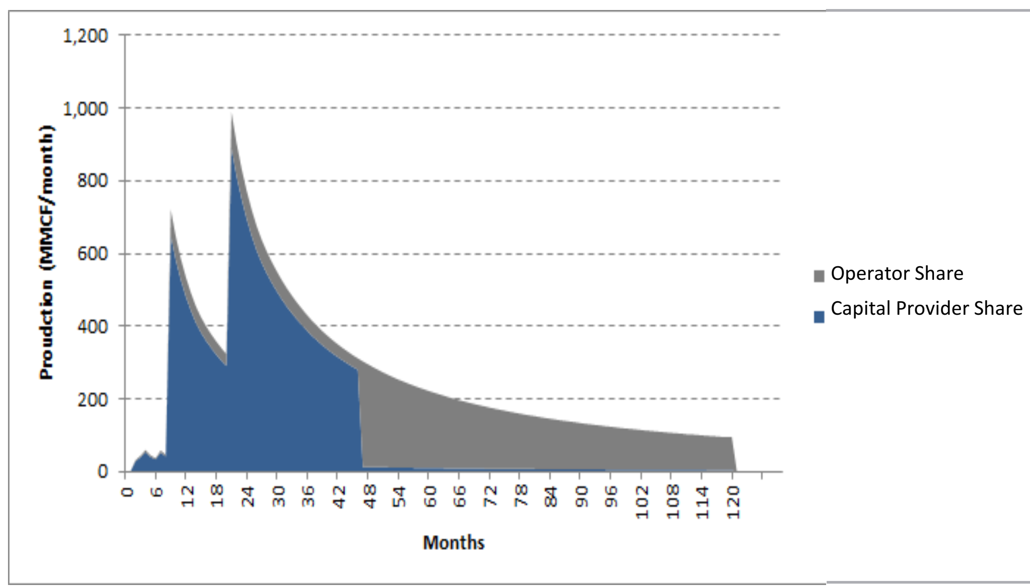
Pre-Reversion





Post-Reversion after 15% IRR





Good Candidates for a DrillCo

- Over the last three years, BSP has been approached by **every type of operator**:
  - Majors
  - Large independents
  - Small-cap and mid-size public independents
  - Sponsor-backed companies
  - Private operators
  - Distressed operators
- Reasons for accessing DrillCo capital
  - Maximize value of attractive acreage while **retaining control** (benefit from carry and reversion)
  - Potentially **cheaper than raising equity** capital, less restrictive than debt capital
  - **Realize value in acreage** that might not otherwise get drilled in the near term
  - **Satisfy HBP/MVC obligations**
  - Create value through a non-recourse structure that **does not increase existing leverage levels**

Assets Appropriate for a DrillCo

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- Like all capital market discussions, the operating team and quality of the assets will drive the terms of the transaction
  - **Proven acreage**, not necessarily proved reserves: surrounding production and extensive geological work can provide capital providers comfort to drill "non-proven" locations, however proof of concept/step out/new completions are not a good fit for this structure
  - **Infrastructure in place**: DrillCo capital is generally not appropriate for "cost centers" like gathering lines, SWDs or electrical buildout
  - **Midstream agreements in place**: Capital providers are looking to generate a cash flow stream, so full understanding of production and marketing costs/expenses is critical
  - **Well level returns** are the key driver to DrillCo "wellbore only" terms: marginal well level returns often require additional assets, like acreage, to be earned as part of the development; higher returning wells have the potential to benefit from potential carried interests
  - Actual **well locations matter**: Capital provider and operator will agree to a discrete budget (usually 15-30 wells). Just because an extrapolated type curve for a 10,000' location might have great returns, that doesn't help the 4,000' lateral that is actually in the drilling budget

Key Issues

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- **Budget**: Parties agree to an initial budget at Close
  - What rights do either party have to stop the program: well results, commodity prices, cost escalations, etc.
  - Tenor of initial budget
  - AFE caps are customary
  - Deviations from budget/drilling plan almost always require consent of capital provider
- **Hedging**:
  - Hedging gains/losses included in reversion calculation
  - Novation of hedges at reversion
- **JOA** Negotiations: Balancing of rights and control
  - Not just a capital provider but also a joint interest owner
- **Transfer Restrictions**:
  - Usually include tag rights, drag rights, consent rights, and prohibitions for change of operator

Relevant Transaction Documents

- **Joint Development Agreement or Participation Agreement**
  - Governs the timing, scope and mechanics of drilling and development
  - Includes limited asset-based representations and warranties (not the full suite of reps and warranties you would find in a PSA)
  - Describes and calculates the "hurdle" for reversion
- **Joint Operating Agreement**
  - Capital provider is treated similarly to any other joint-working interest owner under a standard-form JOA (one made subject to the JDA or PA)
  - JOA liens cross-collateralize the parties obligations under the JOA and JDA/PA
- **Tax Partnership Agreement**
  - Allocates IDCs among the parties in accordance with who funded the costs (and not in accordance with the ownership percentage, if there is a carry)
- Memorandum of JDA/PA, JOA **Recording Supplement and Assignments**
- **Precautionary Mortgage**
  - Creates a lien upon the operator's interest purported to be conveyed, in the event the "DrillCo" structure is unwound in bankruptcy
- **Assignments**
  - In a wellbore only deal, every single well requires its own assignment and title diligence

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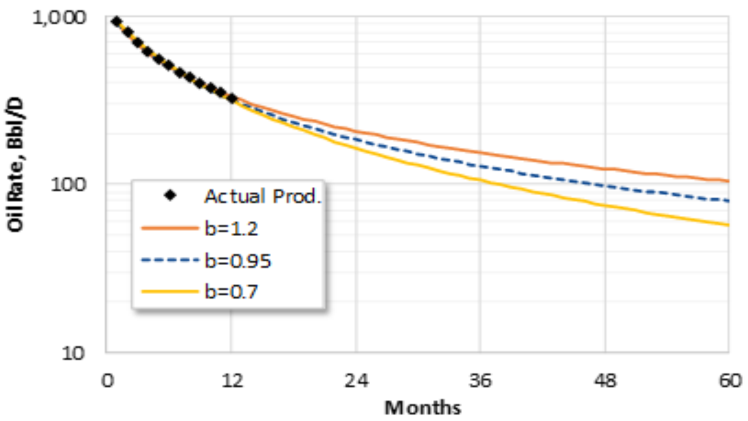
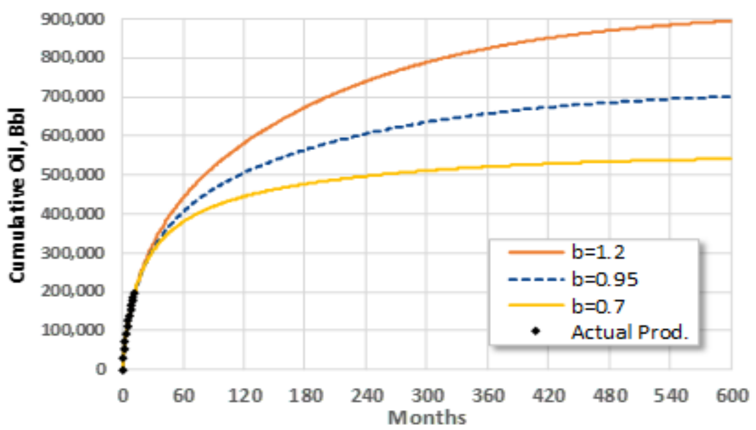
Wide Ranges of B-Factor can Fit Early Time Data…

But Poorly Predict Late Time Well Performance

Oil Rate Decline Profile Using Different b-Factors





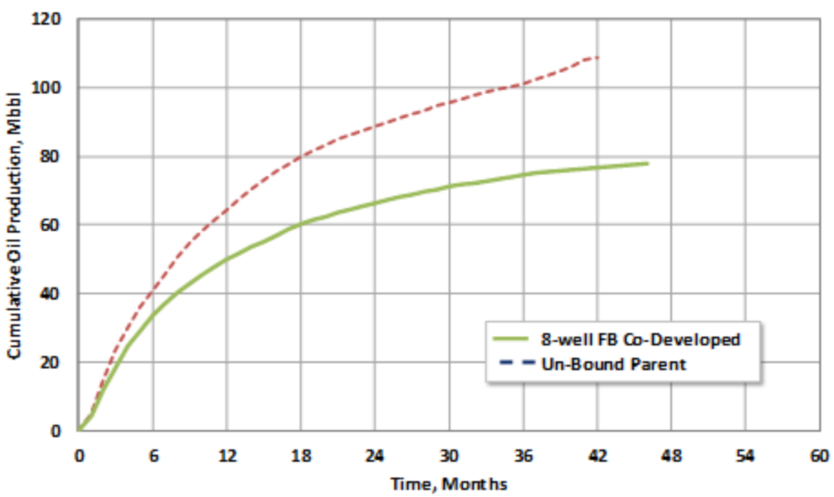
Provided by VSO Petroleum Consultants

- The charts at left show 12 months of actual oil production data, which was fitted by using an Arps production decline equation.
  - B-Factor is a key input into the Arps equation and governs how quickly the decline rate of a well changes (from steep to shallow).
  - Higher B-Factors result in wells achieving shallow decline faster, which results in higher total rates and reserves.
- The charts at left also show that a wide range of B-Factors will result in a very good fit of "early time" data. The table below also shows virtually no difference in oil reserves for year one, however, significant divergence occurs later in time.
- **Takeaway** – Predictions of B-Factor based on early-time data can result in wide ranges of full life reserves and will likely be less certain than projections made using 2-3 years of production data.

	Cumulative Oil, Bbl			
b-factor	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 50
1.2	193,410	441,188	581,677	895,495
0.7	196,819	379,503	444,555	541,349
Difference, Bbl	-3,409	61,685	137,121	354,146
Difference, %	**-2%**	**14%**	**24%**	**40%**

Spacing Matters…

Parent Well vs. Fully-Bound Co-Developed Wells



	Parent Wells	Fully Bound Co-Developed Wells
Well Count	11	58
Spacing	>1,500'	~660'
Average Lateral Length	5,698'	6,516'
Average Proppant /Ft	961	1,033

- The charts at left show the variance in average well performance between "Parent" wells and "Fully Bound" wells drilled 660' apart from one another.
- The wells are in question are completed in the Codell Sand, within the Wattenberg Field (DJ Basin).
- All wells shown are located within the same geologic area, and were completed similarly
- On average, "Parent" wells out perform "Fully Bound" wells by 35% after 3 years of production.
  - Avg Cum Oil Parent – 101.2 Mbbl
  - Avg Cum Oil Fully Bound – 75.6 Mbbl

Provided by VSO Petroleum Consultants

Recent DrillCo Transactions

Date	Operator	Investor	Play	Amount, MM$	Comments
Sep-18	Diamondback	Carlyle Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II	Southern Delaware Basin	620	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
Apr-18	NGP Company	Benefit Street Partners	Northern Delaware Basin	140	High carry, mid-teen reversion, low tail
Nov-17	EnCap Company	Benefit Street Partners	Midland Basin	160	High carry, mid-teen reversion, low tail
Sep-17	Chaparral	Bayou City Energy	STACK	100	15% carry, 14% IRR hurdle, 25% tail
Jul-17	Earthstone	IOG Capital	Eagle Ford	130	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
May-17	EOG	Carlyle Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II	Cleveland/Marmaton	400	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
May-17	EP Energy	Tesoro Corporation	Uinta Basin	200	No IRR Reversion; TSO pays an upfront carry to earn a 50% WI
Apr-17	CRC	Macquarie Infrastructure Fund	San Joaquin Basin	300	10% carry, reversion at an undisclosed IRR, 25% tail
Apr-17	Endeavor Energy	Ares/Development Capital Resources	Midland Basin	300	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
Apr-17	Mid-Con Company	Ares/Development Capital Resources	NA	150	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
Feb-17	CRC	Benefit Street Partners	San Joaquin Basin	250	NPI assignment in existing fields with a low-teens IRR make-whole
Jan-17	EP Energy	Apollo	Southern Midland Basin	450	Reversion at a 12% IRR; 15% tail
Nov-16	PetroQuest	Family Office	Cotton Valley	50	20% Carry and upfront acreage payment
Oct-16	Gastar	Not disclosed	STACK	NA	10% carry with 15% and 20% reversion points; 10% tail
Jun-16	Hunt Oil	TPG Special Situations	Midland Basin	400	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR
Mar-16	Rex Energy	Benefit Street Partners	Marcellus	175	No IRR Reversion; BSP is heads up plus an additional 15-20% acreage assignment in developed DSUs
Jan-16	Alta Mesa	Bayou City Energy	STACK	128	Reversion at 15% and 25% IRR; 7.5% tail
Dec-15	Seneca Resouces	IOG Capital/Fortress	Marcellus	380	Reversion at a 15% IRR; 15% tail
Jul-15	Lonestar Resources	IOG Capital	Eagle Ford	100	Reversion at an undisclosed IRR; 10% tail
Jul-15	Legacy Resources	TPG Special Situations	Permian	700	Multiple reversion points; 1.0x ROI then 15% IRR; 15% tail

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Calculation of Performance Information and Estimates

All return calculations are unaudited and are annualized. In these materials, unless otherwise provided herein, all returns are gross returns and do not reflect deduction of fees and expenses. All references to a Providence fund above and throughout this presentation refer generally to the applicable Providence fund and its related parallel funds, feeder funds and alternative investment funds, as appropriate. An investor's performance may vary from the aggregate performance shown depending on its participation in such main funds, parallel funds, feeder funds or alternative investment funds. Subject to the following sentence, the "return" shown for all Funds and separately managed accounts is an IRR (internal rate of return) since inception based upon the discounted cash flows (inflows and outflows) of the investment vehicle or product shown. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for Fund I and Fund II, the gross "return" represents an IRR (internal rate of return) since inception based upon actual dates of fund investment deployments, fund distributions to investors, and the fund's gross "terminal value" as of the reporting date. Unless otherwise indicated, the gross "terminal value" includes inception to date profits and losses, and does not deduct management fees, fund expenses and carried interest, if any. Net returns represent an IRR based upon the actual dates of the limited partners' contributions, distributions to the limited partners and the limited partners' share of the net asset value as of the reporting date. Net IRR reflects the deduction of all management fees, fund expenses and carried interest, if any, as of the reporting date. The gross IRR of an investor's investment in Fund I or in Fund II would differ and be lower than the IRR shown if calculated based on timing of drawdowns and distributions with respect to such investor. In calculating IRRs, the value of unrealized investments is as determined by Providence as of [date] (except as otherwise indicated). All returns shown include returns generated by reinvested proceeds. The returns would have been lower if shown net of fees and expenses and without reinvested proceeds. The life of Fund III is assumed to extend to 3/31/2022. All returns are gross of any tax impacts. For the Long-Short Liquid Strategy, the "return" is a time weighted return which is a measure of the growth of an amount invested over a holding period that makes appropriate adjustments to remove the effect of investor contributions or withdrawals during that period. All publicly traded investments are valued at the applicable closing price as of April 30, 2016, and all other unrealized investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the applicable general partner as of the last quarter end, unless otherwise noted, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Codification 820 and Benefit Street's valuation process and procedures. There can be no assurance that unrealized investments will ultimately be realized for their last quarter end values. Expenses are assumed to occur at the midpoint of each quarter. Gross returns do not reflect management fees, carried interest or expenses. Net returns of the Long-Short Liquid Strategy reflect the deduction of actual management fees, carried interest, and expenses, for the period prior to March 1, 2012 of investors in the SMA #1 and for the period from March 1, 2012 and after of investors in the Credit Alpha Fund. Management fees and carried interest paid by new and existing investors in the Credit Alpha Fund are generally higher than those paid by investors in SMA #1 and may be higher than the effective rate reflected in the returns shown for the Long-Short Liquid Strategy. As a result, an investor's net performance may be lower than the net performance shown in the "Credit Platform Track Record." Net returns for PVI Debt is net of the allocated management fees and operating expenses for the debt investment sleeve. The carried interest in Providence VI is currently zero and, if carried interest had been generated in Providence VI and then allocated to and deducted from the debt investment sleeve, or carried interest were calculated separately for this sleeve, this net performance would be lower. Because PVI Debt Allocation, Fund I Leveraged Loan Account and Long-Short Liquid Strategy do not represent specific investment funds, the calculation of their net returns are provided for illustrative purposes only and take into account certain assumptions regarding applicable management fees, carried interest/incentive fees and expenses. For CLOs, ITD Returns represent the cash on cash returns of the equity tranche of the CLO and are calculated as total equity distributions divided by par equity, divided by number of years since closing.

Disclaimer (Cont'd)

<u>Calculation of Performance Information and Estimates (Con't)</u>

Performance of Benefit Street's credit strategies and of Providence's credit platform throughout this presentation shows the performance of Providence's traditional privately offered closed end funds and evergreen funds investing in opportunistic credit and opportunistic private debt. The Benefit Street credit team has launched, and may in the future launch, other funds and accounts, which are not shown in this presentation and which Benefit Street has determined are not managed in a substantially similar manner to the traditional privately offered closed end and evergreen credit opportunity funds shown. The performance of these funds and accounts is not reflected in the gross returns of the credit platform herein. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Investment in a Fund involves significant risks, including loss of the entire investment.** This document is not, and is not intended to be legal or tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their legal and tax advisors regarding the matters addressed herein.

<u>Footnotes</u>

1. Assets under management ("AUM") refers to the assets under management for all credit funds, as well as separately managed accounts managed by BSP and PECM. AUM amounts are as of March 31, 2017, provided that all Level 3 assets are valued as of December 31, 2016 by a third party valuation firm and all Level 2 assets are valued at the closing price on March 31, 2017. Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 are categories that provide information as to the availability of public information for pricing a given asset. Specifically, Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles. This framework provides a three level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. Level 1 inputs to a valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 2 inputs include (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, (ii) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, (iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and (iv) inputs derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are both unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement, but such inputs are based on the best information available. An asset's or liability's designation as Level 1, 2 or 3 within this hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to its fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. AUM is unaudited, preliminary and subject to change. "Private debt" AUM reflects the AUM of the funds and accounts reflected in the private debt strategy track record which includes all funds and accounts in the "flagship private debt strategy" as well as other funds and accounts investing in a sub-set of the flagship private debt strategy (see the footnote 4 for more information regarding the flagship private debt strategy). For private debt funds and other drawdown funds and separately managed accounts, AUM generally represents the sum of the total investments at fair value plus available capital (undrawn commitments plus distributions subject to recall). For hedge funds and other non-drawdown funds and separately managed accounts, AUM represents the NAV (net asset value) of each fund or separately managed account, plus the subsequent month's subscriptions. For CLOs, AUM represents the total amount of the debt tranches and subordinated notes (equity) at closing. For long only liquid accounts, AUM represents the gross asset value of the investments managed by BSP and PECM. The performance of certain accounts included in AUM is excluded from the relevant IRR as discussed herein.
2. Major relevant credit indices are those selected by Benefit Street Partners. ML HY and S&P LCD returns are calculated as of March 31, 2017, unless otherwise noted. ML HY is the Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index and is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of below-investment-grade, U.S.-dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. ML HY reflects reinvestment of dividends. The S&P LCD is the S&P/LSTA US Leveraged Loan, which is a market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market based upon market weights, spreads and interest payments. The S&P LCD monthly returns shown reflect market value change, interest accrued, any gain or loss resulting from the repayment of principal and reinvestment of dividends. The indices do not reflect the deduction of management fees, incentive allocation and expenses. The indices are provided only for general comparison purposes and differ from the strategy and portfolio of a Fund. Indices are unmanaged and not investment products available for purchase. The indices include investments with different capital structures from BSP and its affiliates. JPM US HY Index is the J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index and is an unmanaged index designed to mirror the investable universe of the U.S. dollar domestic high yield corporate debt market. 10-Year US HY Median is the median performance of the JPM US HY Index over the past ten years. HFRI is the Fund Weighted Composite Index, designed to capture the breadth of hedge fund industry performance trends across all strategies and regions. The S&P Leveraged Loan Index are capitalization-weighted syndicated loan indexes based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments. The FTSE NAREIT US Real Estate Index Series is a comprehensive family of REIT-focused indexes that span the commercial real estate industry, providing market participants with a range of tools to benchmark and analyze exposure to real estate across the US economy at both a broad industry-wide level and on a sector-by-sector basis. The S&P 500 index components and their weightings are determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices. The Direct Lending Index (CDLI) is an index comprised of all underlying assets held by public and private Business Development Companies that satisfy certain eligibility requirements. The index is asset-weighted by reported fair value. The Cliffwater BDC Index (CWBDC Index) is a capitalization-weighted index capturing the performance of all lending-oriented, exchange-listed Business Development Companies (BDC) that satisfy certain eligibility requirements.
3. The "Long-Short Liquid Strategy" refers to a composite that includes the performance of Benefit Street Credit Alpha Master Fund Ltd. (the "Credit Alpha Fund"), a hedge fund managed by Benefit Street Partners L.L.C., and "SMA #1 Liquid", an investment sleeve of a separately managed account ("SMA #1") that, during the period for which its performance is reflected in the composite, had substantially the same investment strategy as the Credit Alpha Fund, as further described in this paragraph, managed by Providence Equity Capital Markets L.L.C. Specifically, the performance of the Long-Short Liquid Strategy represents (a) the performance of SMA #1 Liquid for the period prior to March 1, 2012, and (b) the performance of the Credit Alpha Fund on and following March 1, 2012. SMA #1 Liquid is not the Credit Alpha Fund and there is no guarantee that the Credit Alpha Fund will have the performance or other attributes of SMA #1 Liquid. SMA #1 Liquid has investment restrictions, including restrictions on investments in the gaming industry and on investing more than a certain amount of its net asset value outside the media, communications, education and information sectors, and the Credit Alpha Fund is not subject to such restrictions. After March 1, 2012, SMA #1 Liquid was managed with certain differences from the Credit Alpha Fund, and the investment focus and liquid/illiquid balance of SMA #1 has changed. Because the Long-Short Liquid Strategy does not represent a specific investment fund, the calculation of its net return is provided for illustrative purposes only and represents performance net of actual management fees, carried interest, and expenses of (a) SMA #1 for the period prior to March 1, 2012, and (b) investors in the Credit Alpha Fund for the period from March 1, 2012 and after. Management fees and carried interest paid by new and existing investors in the Credit Alpha Fund are generally higher than those paid by SMA #1 and may be higher than the effective rate reflected in the returns shown for the Long-Short Liquid Strategy. As a result, a Credit Alpha Fund investor's net performance may be lower than the net performance shown herein.
4. Targeted returns, cash income and portfolio characteristics (including hypothetical performance of a fund or a proposed investment) are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect guaranteed returns, cash income or portfolio characteristics. No representation is being made that any investor will or is likely to achieve the target return or cash income shown or that the fund will achieve the portfolio characteristics indicated. Cash income and performance may be higher or lower than the target and portfolio characteristics may be significantly different than those shown. Any target, estimate or projection has inherent limitations, including that actual market or economic factors, the ability to source suitable investments, or future assumptions of BSP may differ materially from those currently anticipated by BSP. Any investment entails a risk of loss, including loss of the entire principal amount invested.