



RIVEMONT

PORTFOLIO MANAGER OF THE RIVEMONT CRYPTO STRATEGY

An actively managed cryptocurrency strategy in Canada

Future results will differ from past results. Units of the Fund are offered under prospectus exemptions pursuant to National Instrument 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions, and are therefore available only to accredited investors. This document does not constitute a recommendation or investment advice and is provided for information purposes only.

The Rivemont Crypto Fund

Active management to capture opportunities in the cryptocurrency market

A broad investment universe

Independent asset selection and exposure that evolves with market trends.



Rivemont Investments

An independent firm founded in 2010

A culture of active management

Rivemont offers traditional and alternative investment strategies.

Specialized expertise

Cryptocurrency analysis is part of a disciplined portfolio management process.

Experience across market cycles

The fund has been active since February 2018.

Martin Lalonde, MBA, CFA

Founder, President and Portfolio Manager



Responsible for investment decisions

He oversees portfolio construction, asset weights and security selection.

Financial market experience

Before Rivemont, he worked in investment analysis and mergers and acquisitions.

Education

MBA from the University of Ottawa and CFA charterholder.

Philippe Jetté

Senior Analyst, Rivemont Crypto Fund



Active in cryptocurrencies since 2013

Knowledge of the market's evolution and its underlying technologies.

Responsible for fundamental research

He assesses projects, their value propositions and development prospects.

Dedicated market research

His research informs the Rivemont Crypto Fund's investment decisions.

Cryptocurrencies and money

A new way to transfer and hold value

Open networks

Transfers available around the clock.

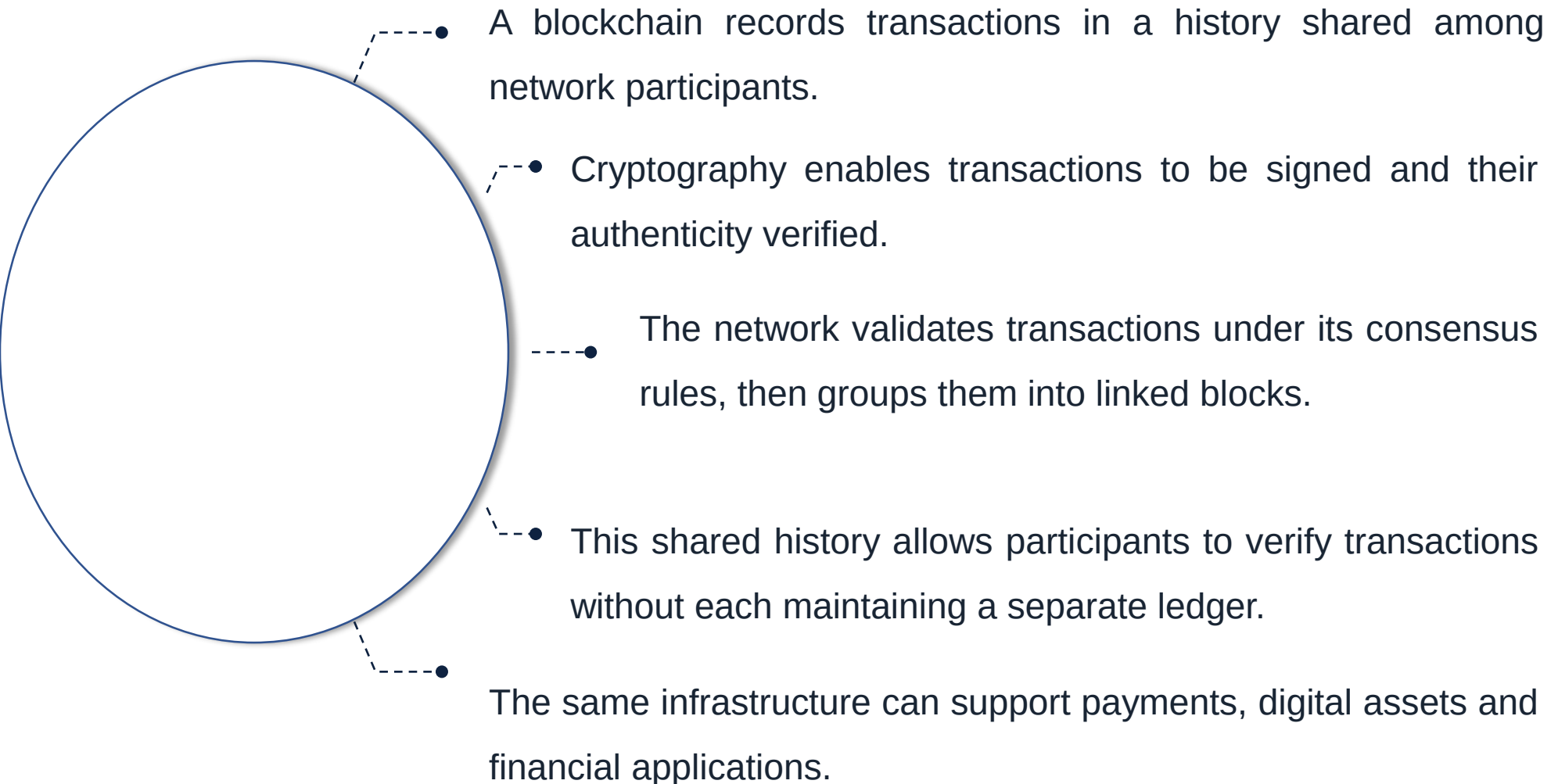
Digital ownership

Assets controlled through cryptographic keys.

Network-specific rules

Issuance and validation defined by each protocol.

Blockchain: a shared ledger



Blockchain applications

Programmable infrastructure with a wide range of uses



Finance

Trading and lending



Payments

Digital transfers



Real assets

Tokenized ownership



Identity

Authentication



Gaming

Digital items



Data

Distributed storage



Loyalty

Reward programs



Traceability

Transaction tracking

Why invest in cryptocurrencies?

Participating in the growth of a programmable digital economy

Innovation that transforms finance

Payments, financial infrastructure and applications are creating new uses.

Broader investor access

Listed products and custody solutions make digital assets easier to access.

Opportunities beyond Bitcoin

Projects develop at different rates. Active selection seeks to capitalize on these differences.



Bitcoin: the starting point

The foundational asset of the cryptocurrency market



21 million

The maximum bitcoin supply under the protocol

A global network

Bitcoin enables value transfers without relying on a central issuer.

More accessible exposure

Spot Bitcoin products have expanded access through brokerage accounts.

Bitcoin's value proposition

Trust in an open, verifiable protocol

Known rules

Participants can verify transaction history and issuance rules.

Digital scarcity

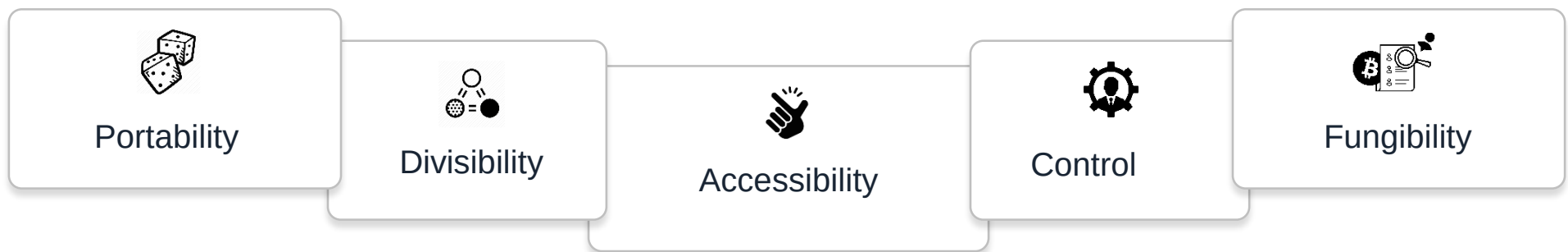
The supply cap and scheduled reduction in issuance support the monetary thesis.

Global reach

The network provides shared infrastructure that operates beyond banking hours.

Bitcoin: the digital gold thesis

Scarcity and transferability support Bitcoin's appeal as a digital monetary asset.



Programmed scarcity is a pillar of Bitcoin's value proposition. The protocol caps supply at 21 million bitcoins and progressively reduces the rate of issuance.

Network adoption and broader investor access may support long-term demand.

Bitcoin and gold: comparing properties

The technical foundations of the digital gold thesis

Property	Physical gold	Bitcoin
Scarcity	Costly extraction and limited reserves	21 million cap; scheduled issuance
Durability	Corrosion-resistant metal	Ledger replicated and verified by nodes
Divisibility	Divided by weight; physical processing	1 BTC = 100 million satoshis
Portability	Physical transport and storage	Transfers over a global network, 24/7
Direct ownership	Possession of the metal; no issuer	Private-key control; no central issuer
Fungibility	Equivalent at equal weight and purity	Interchangeable units; traceable history
Verifiability	Weight and purity testing	Cryptographic transaction validation

Scheduled supply and the halving

New bitcoin issuance declines in stages

Period	Block subsidy
Since April 2024	3.125 BTC
Around 2028	1.5625 BTC

The next halving is expected around 2028.



The supply shock theory

When sustained demand meets fewer bitcoins available for sale

900 → 450 BTC / day

Theoretical average issuance before and after the April 2024 halving

New bitcoin issuance is cut in half

The halving slows issuance. A higher price does not allow miners to exceed the protocol's issuance schedule.

Available supply may tighten

If holders retain their bitcoins, only a fraction of the existing supply is offered for sale, alongside the reduced flow from mining.

Potential upward pressure on price

If demand holds steady or rises while fewer bitcoins are offered for sale, buyers must bid higher to attract sellers.

The halving reduces new issuance, not existing supply. Its impact depends on demand and sales by holders.

A more accessible market

Investment infrastructure has strengthened since 2023

Listed products

In January 2024, the SEC approved several spot Bitcoin products in the United States.

Finance explores tokenization

Financial institutions are developing ways to represent and transfer assets on programmable ledgers.

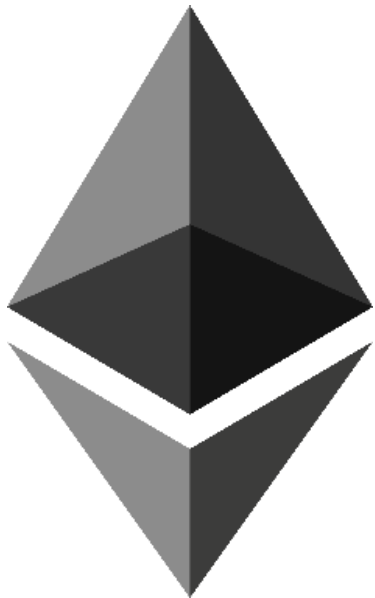
A role for active management

Beyond access, asset selection and exposure management remain key decisions.



Ethereum (ETH)

Core infrastructure for decentralized applications



Smart contracts

Programs execute operations according to rules defined on the blockchain.

The role of ETH

ETH is used to pay network fees and help secure the network.

An evolving ecosystem

Ethereum has used proof of stake since 2022. Upgrades and layer 2 networks expand its capacity for use.

Altcoins: multiple drivers of growth

An investment universe extending far beyond Bitcoin



Infrastructure and networks

Ethereum, Solana, Avalanche and Polygon support applications and transactions.

Payments and privacy

XRP, Litecoin, Bitcoin Cash and Zcash serve distinct monetary uses.

Services and decentralized finance

Chainlink, Uniswap and Aave provide services within the ecosystem.

Solana and Avalanche

Infrastructure for applications at scale



Solana (SOL)

A network designed for fast transactions and a wide range of applications. SOL pays fees and helps secure the network.

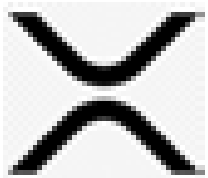


Avalanche (AVAX)

A platform for smart contracts and custom networks. Its architecture supports financial and enterprise applications.

XRP, Litecoin and Bitcoin Cash

Complementary approaches to digital payments



XRP

The XRP Ledger supports payments and exchanges between assets. XRP is the network's native asset.



Litecoin (LTC)

A proof-of-work monetary network designed for peer-to-peer transfers.



Bitcoin Cash (BCH)

A network focused on electronic cash and peer-to-peer payments.

Zcash (ZEC)

Privacy as a value proposition



Shielded transactions

Cryptographic proofs validate a transaction while concealing certain data.

A distinct use case

Privacy addresses users' need for discretion in their financial transactions.

Selective transparency

Viewing keys allow transaction data to be shared with a third party without granting permission to spend funds.

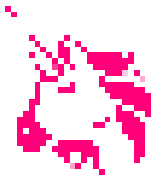
Decentralized finance services

Protocols that expand the ecosystem



Chainlink (LINK)

Oracles connect smart contracts to external data and cross-network services.



Uniswap (UNI)

A token exchange protocol built on liquidity pools. UNI is used in its governance.



Aave (AAVE)

A liquidity protocol for supplying and borrowing cryptoassets. AAVE is used in its governance.

Other types of digital assets

An ecosystem that continues to expand



Stablecoins and tokenized assets

Stablecoins aim to maintain a stable value. Tokenized assets represent rights to underlying assets.



Complementary networks

Polygon develops infrastructure around Ethereum. POL replaced MATIC as the native token of Polygon PoS.



Gaming and digital ownership

NFTs represent unique items. Some ecosystems also use fungible tokens, such as MANA in Decentraland.

A broad universe, active selection

The flexibility to seek opportunities wherever they arise

Beyond the largest assets

The strategy can invest in a wide range of cryptocurrencies.

An evolving allocation

Fundamental convictions and market trends determine asset selection.

The flexibility to hold cash

The manager can reduce exposure or wait for better conditions.



The assets shown illustrate the opportunity set. Actual holdings are shown in the fund's portfolio allocation.

An example of portfolio allocation

An example for a given week — snapshot as of August 31, 2026

Asset	Weight
Bitcoin	56.12%
Zcash	23.79%
Solana	17.62%
Cash	2.46%

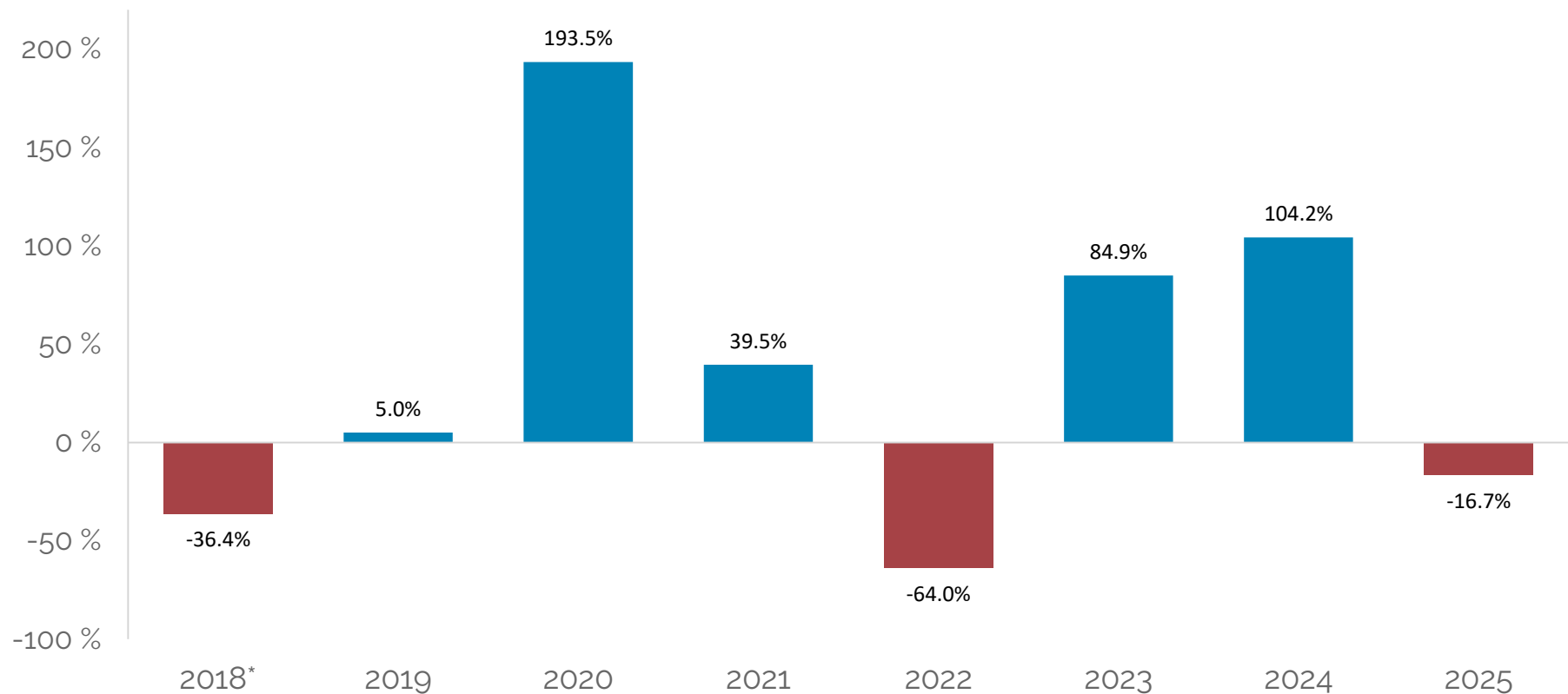
Rebalancing as market opportunities evolve

Active management allows the portfolio to be rebalanced in an effort to maximize returns based on the opportunities the market presents.

Historical example, not the current allocation. Total is 99.99% due to rounding.

Annual returns

Series B, net of all fees, in Canadian dollars



Source: Rivemont, August 31, 2026 fact sheet. 2018: February to December. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Investment philosophy

Select cryptocurrencies with strong fundamentals and use market trends to capture their return potential.



Project selection

Identify useful projects and capable teams.

Trend following

Choose entry points and adjust exposure.

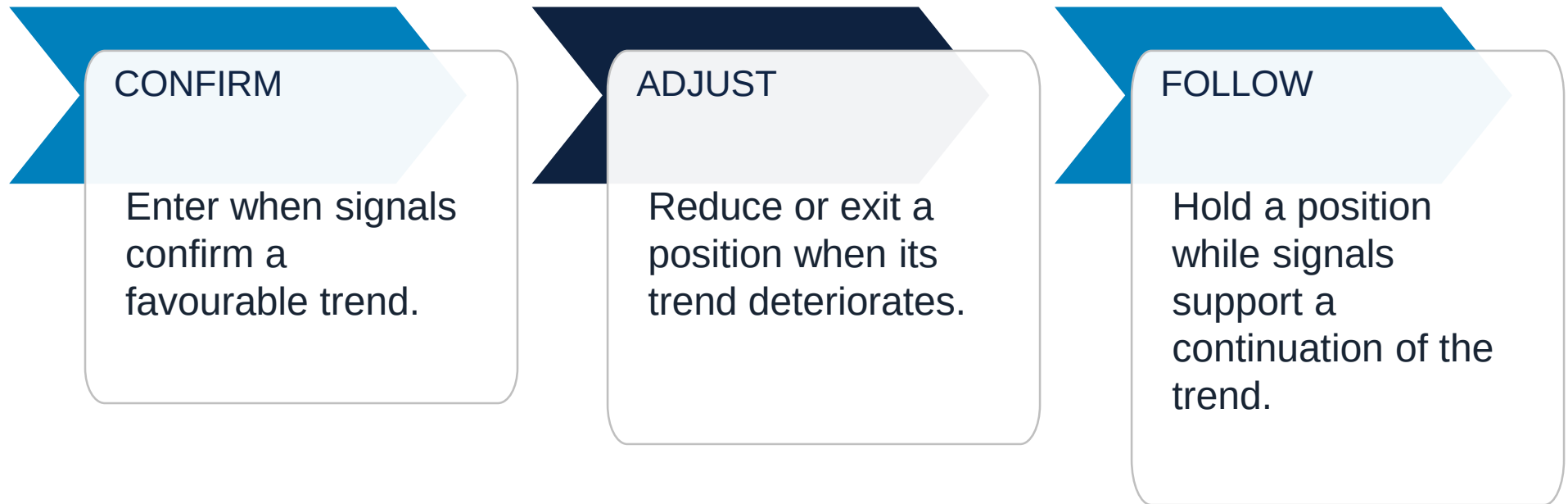
Seek projects capable of turning technological innovation into practical uses.

- Reputable founders
- An experienced team
- A clear solution and timeline
- Sufficient funding
- Appropriate liquidity
- An active community



The trend-following approach

Fundamental analysis guides asset selection. Trends guide when to buy and sell.



Management that adapts to the market

Participate in favourable trends and adjust exposure as conditions change.

Who is the fund for?

Delegate your cryptocurrency exposure

To a specialized team

Participate in market potential

Access crypto market opportunities through active management.

Diversify your portfolio

Add a specialized allocation to a diversified portfolio.

Choose an appropriate structure

Access a fund eligible for RRSPs and TFSAs.

For accredited investors

A high risk tolerance and an investment horizon suited to the strategy.

Why active management?

A portfolio that can evolve with opportunities

Select

Go beyond permanent exposure to a single asset.

Adapt

Adjust weights based on trends and investment convictions.

Delegated management

Market monitoring, asset selection and portfolio decisions are handled by the manager.



Why invest through Rivemont Crypto?

A way to participate in the crypto market with a specialized team

The simplicity of a fund

Cryptocurrency exposure without managing private keys yourself.

Suitable account options

RRSP and TFSA eligibility. Monthly redemptions under the fund's terms.

Flexible management

Asset selection and cash holdings evolve with market conditions.



The strategy's advantages

1 Exposure to the potential of digital assets

2 Independent cryptocurrency selection

3 Active allocation across market cycles

4 The expertise of a specialized team

Fund service providers

Service providers as of October 1, 2026

Role	Provider
Manager	Rivemont Investments Inc.
Administrator	SGGG Fund Services
Trustee	TSX Trust Company
Auditor	Deloitte
Legal counsel	Fasken Martineau
Brokers and custodians	NBIN, Interactive Brokers LLC, Gemini Trust

Structure and operations

Terms as of October 1, 2026

Feature	Terms
Structure	Mutual fund trust
Access	Private placement for accredited investors
Registered accounts	Eligible for RRSPs and TFSAs
Valuation	Weekly
Subscriptions	Weekly
Redemptions	Monthly

Fund documents specify notice periods, payment terms and applicable restrictions.

Series and fees

Fee schedule as of October 1, 2026

	Series A	Series B	Series F
Fundserv code	MAJ710	MAJ714	MAJ711
Annual fixed fees	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%
Performance fee	20%	20%	20%
High-water mark	Yes	Yes	Yes

The high-water mark governs the performance fee calculation. The detailed formula is set out in the fund documents.

Management fees do not include all fund expenses. Subscription documents govern.

Key risks

Active management does not eliminate cryptocurrency risks

Market and concentration

Rapid price changes, substantial losses and potential concentration in a small number of assets.

Custody and counterparties

Hacking, operational errors, service provider failure or restricted access to assets.

Liquidity and valuation

Price differences, limited market depth and redemption constraints during market disruptions.

Regulation and management

Changing rules, unfavourable investment decisions and fees that reduce returns.

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For more information

info@rivemont.ca

819 246-8800

rivemont.ca

