

Building Wealth through Royalties

**A Private Equity Strategy Delivering
Predictable, Tax-Advantaged Cash Flow
from Proven Domestic Oil & Gas Assets**



**• Recurring Distributions • Percentage Depletion Tax Benefits •
Geopolitical Protection • For Accredited Investors Only**

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A Private Equity Strategy Delivering Predictable, Tax-Advantaged Cash Flow from Proven Domestic Oil & Gas Assets

Executive Summary

As an accredited investor managing a sophisticated portfolio, you understand the power of private equity: tangible assets, recurring income streams, downside protection, and meaningful tax advantages. The Royalty Equity Portfolio elevates that standard by offering direct participation in already-producing U.S. oil and gas wells through a professionally managed limited partnership.

You are not funding speculative drilling. You are acquiring ownership in wells that have already been drilled, completed, and are generating verifiable revenue today. The result is predictable quarterly or monthly distributions with none of the operational burdens, tenant issues, or capital calls common in other alternative investments.

Right now — March 16, 2026 — WTI crude is trading near **\$99 per barrel** amid the escalating U.S.-Israel conflict with Iran. Missile strikes on Iranian infrastructure and threats to commercial shipping have effectively paralyzed the Strait of Hormuz, the chokepoint responsible for approximately 21% of global seaborne crude oil, significant LNG volumes, and roughly one-third of global fertilizer trade. Maritime traffic has collapsed. The International Energy Agency has labeled this the largest oil supply disruption in modern history.

Yet every economic projection in this guide is conservatively modeled at **\$80 WTI** with a 5% annual production decline. This built-in margin of safety means your cash-flow projections remain robust even if prices normalize, while any sustained geopolitical premium flows directly to you as upside.

Illustrative economics for a full \$100,000 unit (after 5% partnership fee): • Year 1 projected revenue: approximately \$66,198 • Total modeled revenue over the 15-year illustration period: approximately \$710,576 ($\approx 7.1\times$ **cash-on-cash return**) • Minimum investment: \$25,000 (quarter unit)

All wells are 100% domestic U.S. production in established basins. Distributions are clean and direct. And up to 15% of your gross royalty income may be effectively tax-free through the percentage depletion allowance — a structural tax benefit that can meaningfully increase after-tax yield compared with REITs or other passive income vehicles.

This guide expands every aspect of the strategy in depth so you can evaluate it with the same rigor you apply to any private equity allocation. By the end, you will understand exactly how limited partnerships acquire and manage producing royalties, how the revenue waterfall works, the power of diversification across dozens of wells, the engineering process behind every acquisition, the full tax advantages, the REIT comparison, the current geopolitical premium on domestic assets, and why this opportunity exists today.

What This Guide Covers

1. The Overlooked Opportunity in Royalty Ownership
2. Two Distinct Approaches to Oil & Gas Investing
3. The Fundamental Economics of Producing Wells
4. How Limited Partnerships Acquire and Own Royalties
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PART 1

The Overlooked Opportunity in Royalty Ownership

Most accredited investors are familiar with publicly traded oil companies and drilling programs. Far fewer realize that ownership of producing oil and gas royalties — a direct claim on gross revenue from already-flowing wells — has historically been concentrated among generational families, ranches, trusts, endowments, and institutional buyers.

This private-market heritage explains why the asset class remains underappreciated despite its scale. Across the United States, mineral rights and royalty interests have been passed down through generations or held by sophisticated entities that rarely advertise opportunities to the broader investor community. As a result, a meaningful portion of domestic energy economics sits outside public markets.

Across the United States, mineral rights and royalty interests have long been owned by families, ranches, trusts, private partnerships, and institutional buyers. In many producing regions, those rights were passed down over generations. As a result, a meaningful portion of domestic production economics sits inside private ownership chains rather than public markets.

The opportunity for accredited investors today is significant. Producing royalties offer a unique combination of tangible real assets, recurring cash flow, tax advantages, and built-in diversification without the operational responsibilities of working-interest ownership or the volatility of public equities. This guide is written to demystify the structure, economics, and strategic role of royalty ownership within a private equity framework.

By participating through a professionally managed limited partnership, you gain access to an asset class that has quietly delivered durable income for decades to those in the know. The goal of this expanded section is to show you why royalty ownership deserves serious consideration as a core income component in any diversified private equity portfolio.

PART 2

Two Distinct Approaches to Oil & Gas Investing

When most investors hear “oil investing,” they picture high-risk drilling programs. That is understandable — drilling is the most visible part of the industry. These projects require fresh capital deployed into unproven geology, exposing investors to dry-hole risk, completion uncertainty, geological surprises, and wide outcome dispersion. Returns can be exceptional or zero, and capital is locked up for years before any revenue is generated.

Producing royalty ownership is fundamentally different. The wells already exist, have been drilled and completed, and are generating verifiable revenue. Production history spanning months or years is available for review. Operators are already in place and running the assets. The limited partnership you are investing in is not funding an unknown result; the limited partnership is investing in known production and purchasing existing cash flow.

This distinction is critical for private equity investors. Royalty ownership shifts the focus from exploration risk to cash-flow analysis, decline-curve modeling, operator quality, and commodity-price sensitivity. **The risk profile is narrower, the revenue begins immediately, and the structure aligns with the disciplined, income-oriented approach sophisticated investors prefer.**

Speculative drilling / development	Existing producing wells / royalties
Capital goes into finding or developing production.	Capital goes into acquiring production already online.
Primary risk is whether the well performs as hoped.	Primary risk is how production, pricing, and decline evolve.
Timelines can be long before cash flow begins.	Cash flow can begin quickly because production already exists.
Economics are driven heavily by forecasts.	Economics can be checked against existing operating history.
Risk of dry hole.	No Risk of Dry hole because wells are already producing.

PART 3

The Fundamental Economics of Producing Wells

Oil wells generate revenue through a straightforward and transparent process: oil and gas are produced from the wellbore, sold into the market at prevailing WTI prices, and the resulting gross revenue is distributed according to ownership royalty interests.

For illustration, assume a portfolio of wells produces an average of 10,000 barrels of oil equivalent per month. At an \$80 WTI price assumption, that volume generates \$800,000 of gross monthly revenue. The same volume at \$75 WTI still produces \$750,000. Because royalty interests participate at the gross-revenue level before lease operating expenses, taxes at the well level, or capital expenditures — investors benefit from a first position in the revenue waterfall.

This simplicity allows precise modeling. Professional teams focus on two primary variables: proven production history (verified through state regulatory data) and conservative commodity-price assumptions. The core investment thesis becomes clear: if the wells continue to produce and there is a market for the hydrocarbons, revenue continues to flow. The investor's task is to determine whether the acquisition cost, production profile, and price assumptions together create an attractive cash-flow stream relative to the capital deployed.

Why this matters: A producing well strategy is ultimately an exercise in buying current oil production at a price that can generate attractive cashflows even if prices drop significantly, not an exercise in hoping a new well turns out better than expected.

PART 4

How Limited Partnerships Acquire and Own Royalties

In the structure used for this strategy, investors do not purchase a direct sliver of any single well. Instead, they acquire a limited partnership interest in an entity that owns a diversified portfolio of royalty interests in oil and gas wells.

The limited partnership acts as the asset owner. It identifies, negotiates, and acquires royalty interests across multiple wells, fields, operators, and basins. **This consolidation process allows the partnership to achieve scale, negotiate better pricing, and build a portfolio that individual investors could rarely assemble on their own.**

The LP structure offers several advantages:

- Institutional-grade diversification across dozens of wells and oil fields
- Professional engineering and acquisition teams performing due diligence
- Centralized administration, accounting, and investor reporting
- Clean K-1 tax reporting and streamlined quarterly distributions

Experienced management and technical professionals evaluate each acquisition using production data, decline curves, operator track records, and field conditions. The result is a professionally curated portfolio designed for cash flow, longevity, and risk management — exactly what accredited investors expect from high-quality private equity.

PART 5

What Investors Actually Own

As a limited partner, you own a proportional interest in the partnership itself, not a deed to any individual well. The partnership owns the royalty interests, and you participate in the economics of the entire portfolio through your ownership percentage in the limited partnership.

This indirect ownership is a deliberate design choice that delivers superior risk management. A single well can experience faster decline, mechanical issues, or operator-specific performance. A diversified royalty limited partnership can hold interests in dozens of wells spread across multiple basins and operated by several experienced companies. The broader asset base smooths variability and extends the portfolio's productive life far beyond what most direct purchases could achieve.

For investors evaluating the opportunity, the useful mental model is simple: you are buying a percentage of a professionally managed, diversified package of producing assets that generate ongoing cashflow from established U.S. production.

PART 6

Revenue Waterfall and Distribution Mechanics

The most important economic distinction for many investors is where royalty revenue sits in the payment order. In a royalty structure, payments are tied directly to gross production revenue before the direct operating expenses of the wells are deducted. This senior position is one reason royalty ownership is viewed differently from working-interest ownership.

At the limited partnership level, an estimated transparent 5% administrative and operating expense covers accounting, reporting, investor communications, and general management. All economics presented in this guide are already net of that fee. Distributions are then calculated and paid to limited partners based on their exact ownership percentage — typically quarterly or monthly, directly to you.

There are no surprise capital calls. There are no well-level operating expenses flowing through to investors. The result is clean, predictable private-equity-style cash flow that complements other income-oriented holdings in your portfolio.

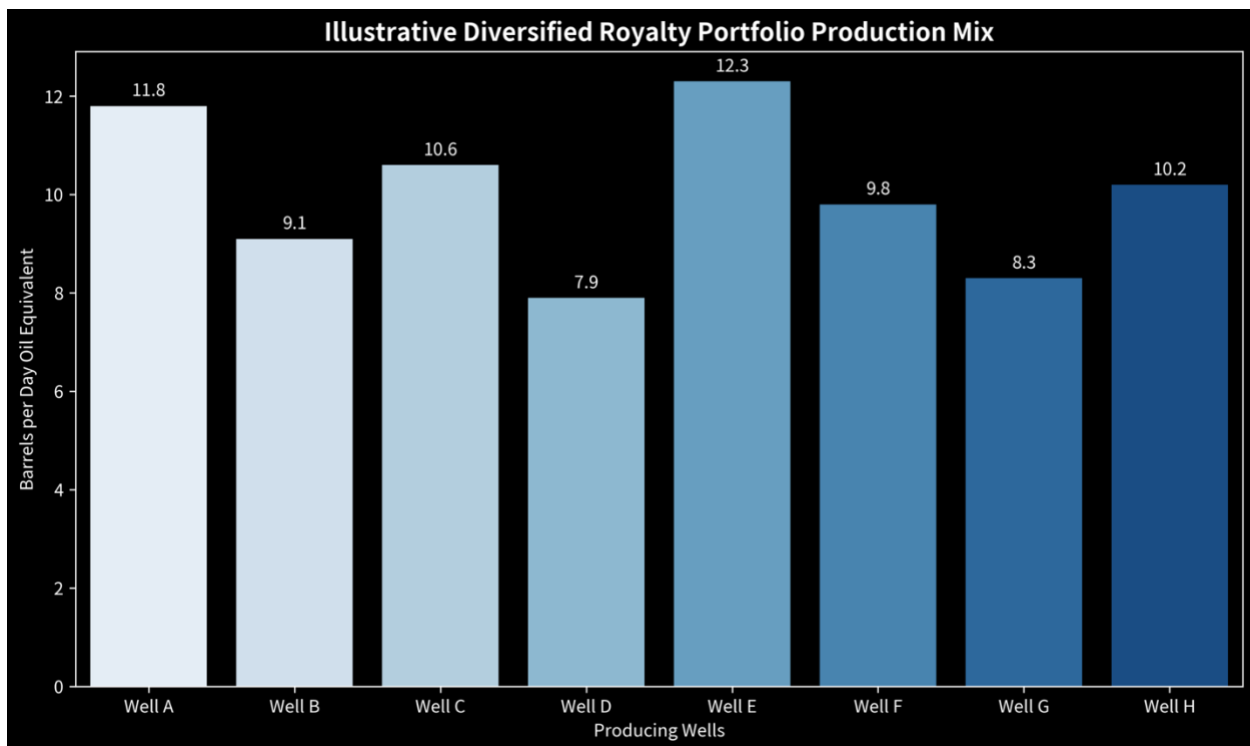
PART 7

The Critical Role of Diversification

Every well has its own production signature. Some come on strong and decline quickly. Others flatten into a long, slow tail. Some benefit from workovers and recompletions that extend life. Some may continue producing modestly for decades.

Diversification across many wells, multiple operators, and varied geologic settings is therefore not a marketing phrase — it is the core risk-management tool. A professionally constructed royalty LP can hold interests in dozens of wells spread across more than one field or basin. This broader revenue base reduces dependence on any single asset's performance and offsets natural variability.

The illustrative chart below shows how production can be balanced across a portfolio of wells. The exact mix will vary by project, but the principle remains: diversification creates stability and longevity that single-well ownership cannot match.



The chart above is illustrative only. The point is not the exact mix. The point is the concept: a portfolio approach can offset some of the natural variability that comes from well-by-well performance.

PART 8

Rigorous Engineering Evaluation of Producing Assets

Experienced petroleum engineers and technical teams do not evaluate wells by guessing. They review actual production history, map decline trends, analyze pressure data, examine operator track records, and assess field conditions.

The process includes:

- Verifying production volumes through state regulatory databases
- Estimating realistic decline rates based on historical performance
- Evaluating the age, condition, and maintenance history of the wells
- Comparing expected future revenue to the proposed acquisition price under multiple price scenarios

This data-driven discipline replaces hype with process.

Every acquisition is priced to deliver attractive returns even in lower-price environments — the same rigorous standard top-tier private equity funds apply to their portfolio companies.

PART 9

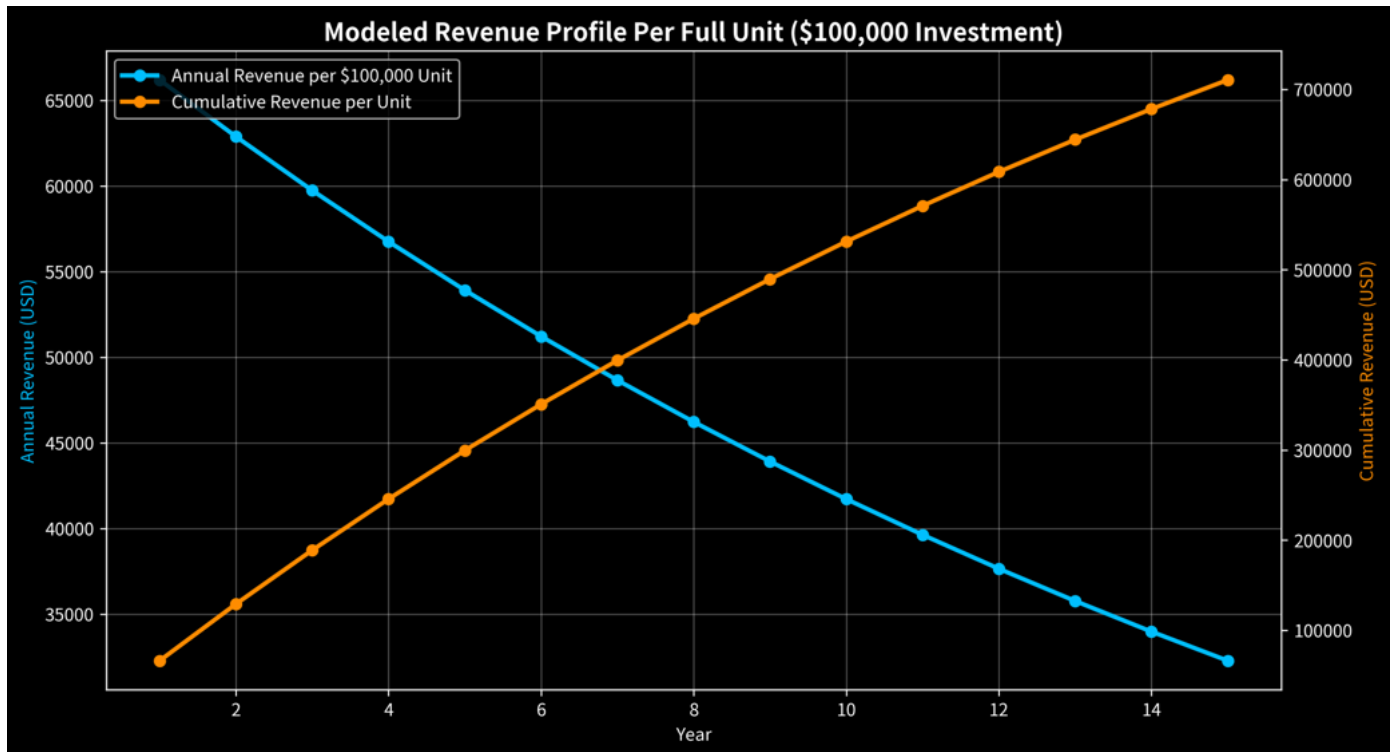
Illustrative Economics Under Conservative Assumptions

The modeled example below uses straightforward assumptions: \$80 WTI price, 5% annual production decline, and the 5% partnership-level administrative expenses already deducted.

Under these parameters, a full \$100,000 unit is projected to generate approximately \$66,198 of revenue in Year 1 and a total of approximately \$710,576 over the 15-year illustration period — delivering roughly 7.1× cash-on-cash (undiscounted).

The profile combines strong early-year cash flow with a durable long-term tail.

The chart below illustrates the economic path of one modeled full unit.



This combination of immediate income and extended revenue longevity is exactly what income-focused private equity investors seek.

Most projects have quarter unit minimums to multiple units available to investors.

PART 10

Tax Efficiency and the Percentage Depletion Allowance

One of the most powerful — and often overlooked — advantages of royalty ownership is the percentage depletion allowance. Under current U.S. tax law (preserved through at least 2026), qualifying royalty income may permit a deduction of up to 15% of gross income from the property each year.

Unlike cost depletion, which is limited to the owner's tax basis, percentage depletion is calculated on gross revenue and can be claimed even after the original investment has been fully recovered. The deduction is subject to a 50% limitation of net taxable income from the specific property (computed without the depletion deduction), but for most royalty portfolios this limit rarely binds.

Key investor benefits:

- The deduction is taken on gross revenue before any well-level expenses
- It can create or increase a tax loss in certain years
- It flows through on your K-1 with no passive activity loss limitations in most structures
- It can continue for the productive life of the wells

When combined with the gross-revenue nature of royalties (investors bear none of the operating expenses), the after-tax yield is frequently several percentage points higher than ordinary passive income, REIT dividends, or other cash-flow assets. Every investor should review their specific situation with a qualified CPA or tax advisor, but the percentage depletion allowance is a structural advantage that many high-net-worth individuals and family offices cite as a primary reason for including domestic royalties in their portfolios.

In other words, up to 15% of your revenue could be tax free!

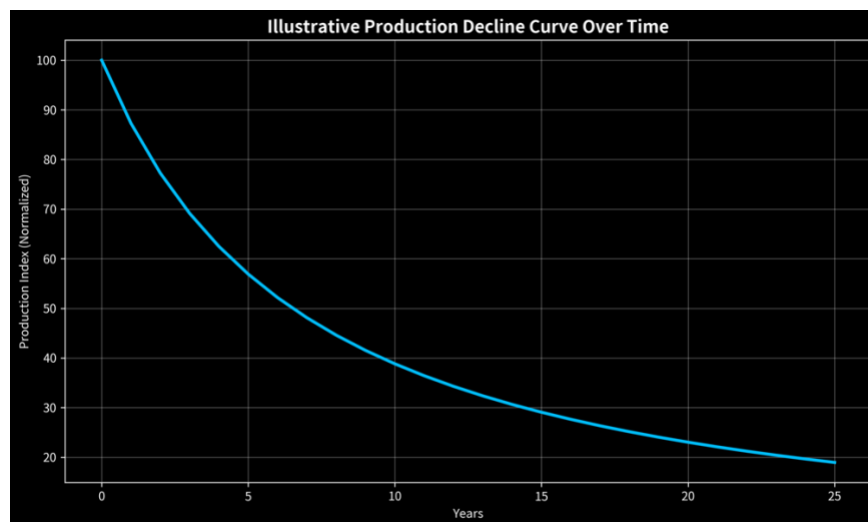
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Long-Term Production Decline Dynamics

All wells experience natural decline, yet the pattern is rarely linear. Many wells decline rapidly in the first few years and then flatten into a much slower “tail” production phase that can last decades. Workovers, recompletions, and improved field practices can further extend life and would then cause a positive increase to the decline curve.

The 15-year modeling horizon used throughout this guide is for illustration and evaluation purposes only. It is not an expiration date. Many wells in diversified royalty portfolios continue producing modestly for 20, 30, or even 40+ years.

The cash-flow pattern — stronger early years transitioning to a long, slower tail — creates the durable income profile that private equity investors value for generational wealth planning.



PART 12

Why Compelling Opportunities Persist

A reasonable question is: if producing royalties can be attractive, why do opportunities like this still exist?

The answer lies in the structure of the industry. Mineral rights remain highly fragmented across thousands of families, estates, ranches, and smaller operators.

For many different life reasons royalty owners want to sell their royalties.

Many royalty owners want or need to get smaller sum now rather than larger returns over the long. Operators often focus capital on drilling rather than holding every royalty interest indefinitely—that way they can drill more wells by selling their royalties. The need for estate settlements and portfolio rebalancing to sell their royalties create recurring royalty acquisition windows.

Professional limited partnerships with deep industry relationships can consolidate these scattered interests into diversified, investor-ready portfolios at attractive entry prices.

The opportunity is not that the asset class is “secret” — it is that it is private, specialized, and often overlooked by investors who have never been shown how the structure works. This guide exists to change that.

PART 13

Royalties vs. REITs: A Direct Comparison

Many accredited investors compare producing royalties to real estate investment trusts because both generate recurring income from tangible underlying assets. The differences, however, strongly favor royalties for tax-efficient, hands-off private equity exposure.

Detailed Comparison Table

Feature	Oil & Gas Royalties (LP Structure)	Public or Private REITs
Revenue Basis	Gross production revenue (before well operating expenses)	Net operating income after property expenses, vacancies, management fees
Tax Treatment	15% percentage depletion on gross income; can exceed basis	Ordinary dividend income; depreciation over 27.5–39 years
After-Tax Yield Potential	Frequently several percentage points higher	Taxed as ordinary income; lower effective yield in high brackets
Management & Operational Burden	None — professional LP handles everything	Property management, tenant issues, capex, vacancies required
Geopolitical & Supply Risk	Strong insulation via 100% domestic U.S. production	Exposed to interest rates, real estate cycles, and local market risk
Liquidity Profile	Private (focused on long-term cash flow)	Public REITs are liquid but more volatile
Capital Requirements	No ongoing capex or tenant improvements	Ongoing property maintenance and capital expenditures

Bottom line: Royalties deliver cleaner cash flow, superior tax benefits through percentage depletion, and built-in resilience at a time when global headlines matter. They function as the private-equity equivalent of real estate income — without the headaches.

PART 14

Risks Every Investor Must Evaluate

Producing royalty ownership is not risk-free. Oil and gas prices can fall. Production can decline faster than modeled. Operators can underperform. Mechanical or field-level issues can interrupt output temporarily. Private limited partnership units are also illiquid compared with public securities.

The strategy is structured to address these realities through:

- \$80 WTI price modeling well below current spot levels
- Broad diversification across dozens of wells and multiple operators
- Engineering due diligence before every acquisition
- Experienced third-party operators already running the assets
- Transparent partnership-level expense and no well-level expense pass-through to limited partnership or its investors

Sophisticated investors focus less on whether risks exist and more on whether the return profile and structure compensate for them. The projected 7.1× cash-on-cash economics and tax advantages are designed to provide that compensation while preserving downside protection through existing production history.

Wells will still cash flow at significantly lower oil prices even greater than 60%.

PART 15

Why Energy Markets Matter in 2026

Energy markets remain highly sensitive to geopolitical events, supply disruptions, transportation bottlenecks, and long-term underinvestment in new production. When major producing regions or critical shipping lanes face instability, prices can move sharply as the market prices in reduced supply.

For investors in domestic producing wells, the key takeaway is not to build a thesis solely on short-term price spikes. The more important point is that existing U.S. production becomes even more valuable when global supply conditions tighten.

The current opportunity is modeled to perform well at much lower prices, with any sustained geopolitical-driven strength acting as additional upside.

PART 16

Geopolitical Resilience: The Iran Conflict and the Premium on Domestic Royalties

As of March 16, 2026, the U.S.-Israel conflict with Iran has entered a dangerous new phase. Direct missile exchanges, strikes on Iranian energy infrastructure, and explicit threats to commercial shipping have brought the Strait of Hormuz — the narrow waterway carrying approximately 21% of global seaborne crude oil, significant LNG volumes, and roughly one-third of global urea (fertilizer) trade — to a near standstill.

Maritime traffic has dropped dramatically. War-risk insurance premiums have skyrocketed. The International Energy Agency has described this as the largest oil supply disruption in modern history. WTI crude has surged near \$99 per barrel, and analysts have revised 2026 forecasts sharply higher.

In this environment, 100% domestic U.S. royalty ownership takes on heightened strategic importance. Your assets are:

- Completely insulated from foreign supply shocks and tanker rerouting
- Already connected to American pipelines, refineries, and markets
- Backed by stable U.S. regulatory and operational infrastructure
- Continuing to generate revenue uninterrupted while international production faces chaos

While global supply chains fracture, established domestic wells continue delivering. This geopolitical premium enhances both the resilience and the potential upside of the current portfolio. The strategy is positioned precisely to benefit from this dynamic — providing accredited investors with secure, domestically sourced cash flow at a time when global energy security is under stress.

Illustrative WTI Oil Price Scenarios (2026–2029)

- Base Case
- Geopolitical Higher-Price Case
- Lower-Price Case



The Strategic Importance of Domestic Production

Reliable domestic production matters because it is already connected to infrastructure, operators, and markets. Producing wells in established U.S. basins represent current energy supply, not a speculative hope of future supply. In a world where international disruptions can change oil prices quickly, existing domestic production commands a resilience premium.

Investors often see references to two major oil benchmarks: **Brent** (the international standard produced in the North Sea) and **WTI** (West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark). Brent is typically \$2–\$10 higher than WTI due to differences in quality (Brent is slightly heavier and sourer), transportation costs, and global supply dynamics. Brent serves as the pricing reference for much of Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

Because every well in this portfolio is **100% domestic U.S. production**, the revenue realized by the royalties is tied directly to **WTI pricing** (or WTI-linked indices delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma). That is why all economics in this guide are modeled using WTI — it is the accurate and relevant benchmark for the actual cash flow you will receive. Modeling with Brent would overstate potential revenue for U.S.-based assets.

The durable framing of this strategy is clear: the target is producing domestic wells that demonstrate strong economics even at much lower WTI prices than today's levels, with any sustained geopolitical or supply-driven price strength serving as additional upside for investors.

PART 18

How Seasoned Investors Approach Timing

Timing in royalty investing is not only about calling the exact direction of oil prices. It is about entry price, current production economics, and the ability to acquire more production per dollar deployed when market conditions are favorable.

Experienced investors monitor energy cycles not for directional bets but for opportunities to lock in stronger cash-flow yields from day one. When acquisition pricing is attractive relative to existing production history, the same capital secures greater revenue potential. The current environment — with elevated spot prices and conservative modeling — creates one of those favorable entry points.

PART 19

Why Participating in a Limited Partnership Is a Hedge Against Unstable Stock Markets in Today's Wartime Environment

Today's wartime environment — marked by the ongoing U.S.-Israel conflict with Iran, supply-chain disruptions, and heightened geopolitical risk — has created extreme volatility in public stock markets. The S&P 500 and energy equities swing wildly on headlines, inflation fears, interest-rate speculation, and broad risk-off sentiment. Even “safe” blue-chip energy stocks can drop 10–20% in a single week when markets price in uncertainty, regardless of underlying fundamentals.

A professionally managed royalty limited partnership offers a powerful hedge against this instability for several reasons:

1. **Cash Flow Is Tied to Physical Production, Not Stock Sentiment** Your distributions come directly from gross revenue generated by real barrels of oil and gas sold into the market. Revenue is not dependent on quarterly earnings calls, analyst upgrades, or investor sentiment. As long as the wells produce and oil is sold, cash continues to flow — even if the broader stock market crashes.
2. **Uncorrelated to Public-Market Volatility** Public oil companies are leveraged vehicles that amplify market swings through debt, exploration risk, and executive decisions. Royalty LPs sit at the top of the revenue waterfall with no debt at the investor level and no operational expenses passed through. Historical data shows royalty portfolios exhibit far lower correlation to the S&P 500 during wartime or crisis periods than public energy stocks.

3. **Wartime Premium Works in Your Favor** Geopolitical conflicts like the current Iran situation often drive energy prices higher while simultaneously punishing stock valuations through fear and liquidity crunches. Your domestic royalty LP captures the price upside directly in revenue while remaining insulated from the stock-market panic that drags down even the strongest public companies.

4. **Private Structure Provides True Portfolio Stability** Unlike publicly traded securities that can be sold in panic, a royalty LP is designed for long-term cash flow. The illiquidity is actually an advantage here — it prevents forced selling during market drawdowns and keeps your capital focused on producing assets that continue generating income month after month.

5. **Tax Advantages Compound the Hedge** The percentage depletion allowance (up to 15% of gross income) can shelter a meaningful portion of your distributions from taxes, effectively boosting after-tax returns at the very time when stock-market losses offer limited tax relief.

In today's wartime environment, where public markets are driven more by headlines than fundamentals, a royalty limited partnership acts as a true ballast in your portfolio — delivering steady, tangible cash flow that public equities simply cannot match. It is one of the most effective ways accredited investors are protecting and growing wealth when stock-market stability feels increasingly elusive.

Questions Investors Commonly Ask

How long do wells usually produce? There is no single answer. Some wells have limited life; many continue for 20 to 40 years or more. Diversification across dozens of wells ensures the portfolio as a whole delivers income over an extended horizon. The 15-year model used here is for illustration only and should not be read as an expiration date.

What happens if WTI prices fall? Lower prices reduce revenue — which is why conservative modeling at \$80 WTI (well below current spot levels) is foundational. The portfolio is structured to remain economically attractive even in much lower-price scenarios.

Who operates the wells? Experienced third-party U.S. operators already run the wells. The limited partnership owns only the royalty stream; investors have no operational responsibility.

Why use an LP instead of buying one well directly? The limited partnership's structure provides superior diversification, professional management, better acquisition pricing, and clean administration that individual direct purchases cannot match.

How are distributions paid? Distributions are based on your ownership percentage in the LP and the gross revenue generated by the royalty interests, after the modest partnership-level expenses. Payments are typically quarterly or monthly and flow directly to investors.

PART 21

The Current Opportunity

This guide has intentionally remained educational until now. The current project, Three Rivers Production Venter L.P., represents a concrete application of everything discussed. The limited partnership is acquiring royalty interests across a diversified group of producing domestic oil and gas wells. The minimum investment is \$25,000 for a quarter unit. Thirty units are being offered.

Investors own a percentage of the limited partnership, and the limited partnership owns the royalties. The modeled investor materials for the current project use the same \$80 WTI and 5% decline assumptions shown throughout this guide, projecting approximately \$710,576 total revenue per full \$100,000 unit over the 15-year illustration (after the 5% administrative expenses. The offering documents and private placement memorandum are available upon request.

PART 22

Next Steps — Book Your Private Call

You now have a comprehensive understanding of the asset class, the mechanics, the tax advantages, the REIT comparison, the geopolitical context, and the current opportunity.

The recommended next step is a short, no-pressure introductory call with our project specialist. During the 15-minute conversation we will:

- Review the current project, who we are and why we have gone from partnerships that drilling wells to partnerships that acquire royalty interest in wells.
- Walk through the latest engineering assumptions and production data
- Discuss how the modeled economics align with your objectives
- Answer any remaining questions with full transparency

Many accredited investors tell us this single call is when the opportunity finally “clicks” and they see exactly how it fits their broader private equity allocation.

Reply to this email or click the booking on Calendly link below to schedule your call directly. Our calendar is open this week, and spots are limited while energy headlines continue to dominate the news.

Link to calendar:

<https://calendly.com/jim-summitoperating/introductory-phone-call>

This guide is strictly educational. It is not an offer to sell securities and does not constitute investment, legal, or tax advice. Any investment decision requires review of the full confidential offering memorandum and consultation with your own legal, accounting, and tax advisors.

All projections are illustrative and based on modeled assumptions; actual results may differ materially. Oil and gas investments involve substantial risk, including the possible loss of principal.

Prepared exclusively for accredited investors seeking sophisticated, income-oriented private equity exposure.

Ready to explore how this strategy can add durable, tax-advantaged cash flow to your portfolio — especially in today’s environment?

Book your private call now. We look forward to speaking with you.

Link to calendar:

<https://calendly.com/jim-summitoperating/introductory-phone-call>