

Item 1. Cover Page

**Brochure of
Endurant Capital Management LP**

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Endurant Capital Management LP (“Endurant Capital”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 650-539-5900 or chris@endurantcapital.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.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

Not applicable.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Endurant Capital Management LP is a Delaware limited partnership that was formed in June 2013. Endurant Capital is owned primarily and controlled by Vishal Saluja, Endurant Capital's Founder and Portfolio Manager, and Quang Pham, Endurant Capital's Co-Founder and Co-Portfolio Manager. Endurant Holdings LLC is a General Partner of Endurant Capital Management LP and is fully owned by Vishal Saluja.

As of August 1, 2013, Endurant Capital had no assets under management other than proprietary accounts. Endurant Capital is now in the process of organizing investment limited partnerships under a Master Feeder structure (the "Fund"), for which it will serve as Investment Manager and General Partner. **Throughout this Form ADV Part 2, for simplicity and clarity, information about Endurant Capital and the Fund describes their activities, terms, conditions and investments as if the Fund is organized, launched and investing, even though the Fund is not expected to launch until October 2013.**

The Fund invests principally, but not solely, in equity and equity-related securities that are traded publicly in U.S. markets. The Fund also may invest in other securities including preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, rights, options (including covered and uncovered puts and calls and over-the-counter options), swaps and other derivative instruments, bonds and other fixed income securities, non-U.S. securities, non-U.S. currencies, futures, options on futures, other commodity interests, private securities and money market instruments. The Fund engages in short selling, margin trading, hedging and other investment strategies. Endurant Capital is authorized to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of the Fund's partnership agreement.

Fund investors have no opportunity to select or evaluate any Fund investments or strategies. Endurant Capital selects all Fund investments and strategies. Endurant Capital does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of particular Fund investors but manages each such Fund according to its stated strategy. Endurant Capital only manages assets on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Endurant Capital's compensation is negotiable and varies, but typically it charges an annual fee of 1.5% of assets under management, which amount is payable monthly in arrears, on the last day of each month, based on the net market value of the client's account on that date. The monthly rate equivalent is 1/12 of the annual rate of 1.5% or 0.125%.

Endurant Capital also typically is allocated from each Fund limited partner a performance allocation equal to 20% of net profits (including both realized and unrealized gains and losses) otherwise allocable to such limited partner. Performance allocations are assessed in arrears on an annual basis, and are only applied to the portion of profits that exceed the cumulative losses

previously incurred by or allocated to investors. Endurant Capital complies with Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to the extent applicable. Performance allocations may create an incentive for Endurant Capital to make more risky and speculative investments than it would otherwise make.

The Fund may invest in money market funds, for short term safety and liquidity, and exchange traded funds and if it does it also pays, indirectly, investment advisory fees to the managers of those funds. Endurant Capital believes that its fees are competitive with fees charged by other investment advisers for comparable services. Comparable services may be available, however, from other sources for lower fees.

The disclosures in this Item 5 and Item 12 allow a plan that is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and that invests in the Fund to use the “alternative reporting option” to report Endurant Capital’s compensation as “eligible indirect compensation” on the Schedule C of the plan’s Form 5500 Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan.

The relationship between Endurant Capital and the Fund is terminable on expiration of the Fund’s term, dissolution of the Fund or on Endurant Capital’s withdrawal as general partner or investment adviser of the Fund. An investor may withdraw from the Fund, on specified prior written notice, on the last day of any calendar quarter that occurs on or after the day preceding the first anniversary of such limited partner’s admission to the Fund (subject to Endurant Capital’s right to suspend withdrawals in certain unusual circumstances). If an investor withdraws funds before that date, the Fund generally will charge a withdrawal fee of 3% of the amount withdrawn.

In all cases, investors bear expenses, the pro rata portion of the management fee and the performance allocation through the date of termination or withdrawal. The Fund does not refund any management fee previously paid to an investor that withdraws from the Fund.

The Fund is responsible for its own costs and expenses, including trading costs and expenses (such as brokerage commissions and charges, expenses related to short sales, custodial fees and clearing and settlement charges), Fund organizational expenses and fees, ongoing operating, legal, accounting and bookkeeping fees and expenses, and the fees and expenses charged by the Fund’s administrator, for its accounting, bookkeeping and other services –

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Endurant Capital currently manages only accounts that pay performance-based compensation, as described in Item 5. It does not manage accounts that do not pay performance-based compensation, except that Endurant Capital may waive some or all of its fees for certain investors in the Fund, such as employees and family members.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Endurant Capital provides investment advice to the Fund. Investors in the Fund are required to invest a minimum of \$1,000,000, but Endurant Capital may waive this minimum. Endurant Capital may accept individually managed account clients in the future. Endurant Capital generally requires a minimum of \$5,000,000 to open an individually managed account, but may waive this minimum.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Investment Strategy

Endurant Capital's core strategy is to generate steady, risk-adjusted returns by investing in companies in the health care industry. Endurant Capital intends to target companies that fit one of the following criteria when investing in long positions:

- a) Leading "quality" healthcare companies that generate strong free cash flow, reinvest capital to sustain and accelerate top-line and earnings growth, and have a pathway to improving operating margins, and therefore, return on invested capital.
- b) Companies, typically small- to mid-cap growth product companies, that are on the cusp or early stages of a robust and sustainable product cycle such that the market does not fully appreciate the extent of the market opportunity or the strength of the underlying technology.
- c) Companies that have typically been unfairly punished as a result of short-term earnings disappointments or exaggerated regulatory fears, creating a meaningful difference between the stock market value and the free cash flow basis for equity valuation.

On the short side, Endurant Capital looks to capitalize on both actual and perceived deterioration in fundamentals, especially for highly valued stocks. In short candidates, Endurant Capital typically looks for a catalyst that is likely to cause a shift in perception: an earnings disappointment, a downward shift in sell side estimates, or simply a negative development on a product uptake timeline. As a result, the Fund will likely have higher turnover in its short book, relative to long investments.

Healthcare companies have unique regulatory, litigation, and competitive risks, and the Endurant Capital believes that proactively managing these risks within the context of the overall portfolio is critical for delivering sustainable returns. Endurant Capital intends to employ the following guiding principles that explicitly serve as risk management tools:

1. *Broad Definition of Health Care Industry:* The Fund's investable universe will encompass a broad definition of the "health care industry." That definition

includes any company that derives a substantial portion of its revenue from goods or services related to the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of medical or health-related issues, and any company involved in financing or insuring against any of foregoing, as part of the health care industry, including therapeutics companies, healthcare facilities, insurance providers, manufacturers of medical devices, diagnostics and life science tools, retail pharmacies, wholesale drug distributors, healthcare IT companies, and any other ancillary services that cater primarily to the healthcare industry. Endurant Capital believes that a broad definition of the industry combined with detailed sub-sector level coverage of the space is critical for unearthing and researching opportunities. Additionally, Endurant Capital believes that a truly diversified approach, both across sub-sectors and positions, is critical to delivering sustainable healthcare returns as over-concentration can lead to unforeseen exposure to regulatory factors that are hard to research or predict accurately.

2. *Appropriate sizing of largest positions:* Endurant Capital intends to include more positions in the Fund's portfolio than what it believes is the industry norm. The Fund's largest positions will generally be in the 3 to 6 percent range in the long-book, and 1.5 to 2.5 percent in the short book, and Endurant Capital intends to limit the top ten positions to less than 40 percent of gross exposure. As a result, the Fund's annual return is comprised of a plethora of singles and doubles, with limited reliance on "home runs" or "outsized bets" to deliver annual returns.
3. *Limited exposure to binary outcomes:* Endurant Capital takes a highly selective approach to investing in companies that are subject to binary outcomes relating either to FDA drug approvals or to the release of major research trial data. Endurant Capital's "margin-of-safety" oriented, fundamental research driven approach does not lend itself to the asymmetric investment payoffs inherent in such situations. Endurant Capital aims to restrict such bets to less than five percent of the overall Fund portfolio, and is likely to at least partially hedge our positions through options, whenever practical.
4. *Earnings, price targets, and valuation matter most:* Endurant Capital synthesizes its research results to build a viewpoint on the earnings power of the companies in its universe over a two-year cycle. As such, Endurant Capital aims to have a "non-consensus" view on the earnings powers of companies in the Fund's portfolio based on Endurant Capital's differentiated assessment of the key value metrics that drive earnings. Endurant Capital uses price targets to determine both the sizing, as well as the trading dynamics around a position. Finally, Endurant Capital relies on free cash flow, and to a lesser extent, earnings multiples, to determine intrinsic value of mature enterprises. Endurant Capital relies on revenue multiples very selectively in evaluating fast-growth companies.

5. *Active sell discipline:* Endurant Capital believes that a key tenet for preserving capital is to expediently exit positions where Endurant Capital's original thesis and conviction level no longer apply. Endurant Capital aims to avoid thesis creep or valuation-based justifications for stocks in the portfolio.

Risk Factors

GENERAL

Dependence on Endurant Capital; Investment Discretion. The Fund's prospects depend upon Endurant Capital's ability to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the Fund's investment objectives. Endurant Capital will select particular investments based on its analysis and subjective assessments of the variety of factors that it considers relevant to the prospects of those investments. Failures of that analysis or those assessments, as to particular investments or as to strategic direction and construction of the Fund's portfolio as a whole, may cause the Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it could otherwise have capitalized.

Reliance on Key Personnel. The Fund's and Endurant Capital's operations are substantially dependent upon the skill, judgment and expertise of Mr. Saluja, Mr. Pham and Endurant Capital's other investment personnel. The death, disability, departure or other unavailability of any key personnel could have a material and adverse effect on the Fund and Endurant Capital.

Limited Operating History. The Fund is newly-formed and has no operating history of its own. Further, because, among other things, market conditions and investment approaches are continually changing, prior investment performance of Endurant Capital's key personnel does not necessarily indicate the Fund's prospects for profitability. Past results do not predict future performance. Neither the Fund nor Endurant can or do give any assurance that the Fund will achieve profits or will not incur substantial losses.

Not a Complete Investment Program. The Fund will pursue the investment strategies described in the Fund's offering memorandum (as Endurant Capital may modify it from time to time); an investment in the Fund is not intended as a complete investment program for any investor. If the Fund's strategies are not successful, or if Endurant Capital is unable to implement them effectively, investors could lose some or all of their capital. For these reasons an investment in the Fund may be considered speculative and is appropriate only for sophisticated and experienced investors who are able to bear the risk of loss of their entire investments.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT RISKS

All investment and trading activities risk the loss of capital. The following describe some of the risks to which the Fund's portfolio will, or may, be subject.

Investments Based on Valuation. The Fund will invest in securities Endurant Capital believes are undervalued and will sell short securities Endurant Capital believes are overvalued. Identifying investment opportunities of these kinds is a difficult task, and neither the Fund nor Endurant Capital can provide any assurance that Endurant Capital will succeed at it. While investments in undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. And short sales based on expectations that market participants will come to agree that a stock is overpriced can theoretically involve even higher risks (see “Portfolio Investment Risks – Short Selling”). The Fund may be required to hold positions for a substantial period before market prices reflect Endurant Capital’s beliefs about their value. Returns generated from the Fund’s investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed.

Concentration of Investments. The Fund will not be as diversified as many other investment funds, and a substantial portion of the Fund’s portfolio will be invested in the health care industry. While Endurant Capital intends to limit investments that could create excessive concentration in a particular company, the Investment Management Agreement does not require it to do so, nor must the Fund divest positions when appreciation (or other positions’ depreciation) causes them to comprise an outsized portion of the Fund’s portfolio, and the Fund may at times have a relatively large portion of its capital exposed to a relatively small number of positions. Losses in one or more large positions, or a downturn in the health care industry, could materially adversely affect the Fund’s performance and could have a materially adverse effect on the Fund’s overall financial condition. See “Investment Strategy.”

Small and Medium Capitalization Stocks. The Fund may invest in stocks of companies with relatively small- or medium-sized market capitalizations. While Endurant Capital believes these stocks can provide significant potential for appreciation, they can involve higher risks than investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization and some medium-capitalization stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) may be higher than for larger, “blue-chip” companies. In addition, thin trading in some small- and medium-capitalization stocks may make those stocks less liquid than large-capitalization stocks.

General Market Conditions and Disruptions; Interconnected Markets. Developments and disruptions in financial and securities markets generally, including such aspects and attributes as interest rates, the availability of credit, and liquidity of particular types of investments, as well as changes in general economic conditions, including unemployment and inflation, can significantly affect the prospects of companies in which the Fund invests, Endurant Capital’s ability to assess those prospects, and the Fund’s ability to adapt its portfolio and market exposures. In 2007 and 2008, a global “credit crisis” caused rapid and violent swings in all markets. The effects of that crisis on markets (including effects caused by governmental intervention, discussed below) may continue, and markets may be less predictable than they historically have been. In the summer and early fall of 2011 global economic disruptions caused

additional dramatic swings in securities prices. Other types of disruptions could emerge, including as a result of political or economic developments outside the markets in which the Fund mainly invests, that have similar, or even more dramatic, effects on the markets in which the Fund invests, potentially causing the Fund to incur losses.

The Fund could incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions can be compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets previously liquid positions can become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. Market disruptions can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

Governmental Intervention. The 2007-08 global “credit crisis” and market disruptions led to extensive new governmental intervention in financial markets and the structure and operation of financial institutions. Initially, much of that intervention was implemented on an “emergency” basis, suddenly disrupting markets further. For example, in 2008 a number of countries imposed bans on short-selling on an “emergency” basis, making it impossible for numerous market participants either to continue to implement their strategies or to control the risk of their open positions. In part due to the complexities of financial markets and the speed with which governments took action, many governmental interventions were unclear in scope and application and included apparent inconsistencies. That inconsistency both caused severe losses for a number of market participants—who assumed either no intervention or intervention consistent with past precedent—and contributed to a general confusion and uncertainty as to important market forces, and as a result to illiquidity of markets.

The 2010 Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “*Reform Act*”) seeks to regulate markets, market participants, and financial instruments that previously were unregulated and substantially altered the regulation of many other markets, market participants, and financial instruments. Many of its provisions require rulemaking by various governmental agencies before they become fully effective and many required implementing rules still have not been adopted or become effective. Some of those rules, when adopted, may have significant effects on various financial market participants’ costs of investing and providing services and on the availability and costs of certain types of investments and services. European and other non-US governmental entities have enacted and are still implementing their own regulations in response to the “credit crisis.”

It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions or other actions may be imposed on financial markets, particularly if new disruptions occur, and it is impossible to predict the effect those restrictions or other actions may have on Endurant Capital’s strategies or the Fund’s portfolio when implemented. Those effects could well be to create or exacerbate market disruptions and further expose the Fund to risks of the kinds described above.

Timing of Gains and Losses; Volatility. The Fund may need to hold some of its positions for significant periods before their success or failure becomes apparent or any gains can be realized.

It may take longer for successful positions to realize their potential than for unsuccessful ones to reveal their weaknesses. Market prices of portfolio positions may be expected to fluctuate significantly over the Fund's holding periods, causing the Fund's performance to be volatile over the short term.

Short Selling. The Fund expects to sell securities short as a regular part of its investing activities. In a short sale, the Fund sells securities it does not own, in the expectation that the market price will decline and the Fund will be able to buy replacement securities later at a lower price. To accomplish this, the Fund borrows the securities from a broker or other third party. It "closes" the position by "returning" the security (buying a replacement security on the lender's behalf). This "return" obligation does not typically have a specified "maturity" date and the lender generally may require replacement of the securities whenever it chooses. A short sale theoretically involves the risk of unlimited loss; the price at which the Fund must buy "replacement" securities could increase without limit. The Fund may experience losses on short positions that are not offset by gains on long positions.

As collateral for its return obligation, the Fund must leave the proceeds of its short sales with the lender—generally a Prime Broker. Ordinarily all the Fund's assets held by a Prime Broker will serve as collateral not only for the Fund's short sale return obligation, but also for any other credit the Prime Broker extends and any other obligations the Fund owes the Prime Broker. If the amount of the Fund's return obligation were to increase significantly due to increases in a short-sold security's price, or if the value of collateral were to decrease, the Fund could be required to deliver additional cash or other collateral to the relevant Prime Broker. But, if substantially all the Fund's assets were already serving as collateral, it is unlikely that the Fund would be able to meet such a demand, and the Prime Broker would likely cause the Fund to "buy-in" or "close" some or all of its short positions. Such a "buy-in" could well be at a time and on terms that are adverse to the Fund. Less dramatically, market-driven increases in short-sale-related liabilities and reductions in collateral value could also reduce the Fund's ability to effect transactions or distribute cash to fund redemptions of Shares. Lenders such as the Prime Brokers have great discretion in their decisions regarding adequacy of collateral, and the Fund's short-selling activities, and actions that depend on availability of assets not being relied on for collateral (e.g., distributing cash) could be curtailed, potentially significantly and without notice.

In 2008, regulators in the United States, the United Kingdom, and several other countries, significantly changed the regulations that govern short selling, settlements of short-sale transactions, lending to facilitate short sales, disclosure of short positions, and other aspects of short-selling activities. Those actions, taken on short notice, significantly affected some positions and some market participants, including through forced buy-ins under adverse circumstances and even "double" buy-ins. In 2011 and again in 2012, regulators in several European countries imposed additional interim limitations on short selling and in 2012 imposed significant permanent reporting requirements. Short selling practices remain the subject of political controversy and changes in short-selling-related regulations may continue to occur, again potentially with little notice. The Fund could suffer losses on short-selling activities as a

direct or indirect result of those changes, and its ability to use short selling as a part of its overall investment activities could be limited or made less effective or profitable.

Limited Liquidity of Some Investments. Some of the Fund's investments may be relatively illiquid. An investment may be illiquid because it is thinly traded or because the Fund's position in it is large in relation to the overall market for the security. The Fund may own (or have a short position in) securities that are relatively liquid when acquired (or sold short) but that later become illiquid. The Fund may not be able to liquidate illiquid positions if the need were to arise; rapid sales of such securities could depress the market value of those securities, reducing the Fund's profits, or increasing its losses, in the positions (and rapid purchases to cover short positions could have the corollary effect). In addition, while it does not currently intend to, the Fund may buy securities that are not immediately saleable in the public markets.

Redemptions funded out of the most liquid portion of the Fund's assets could cause the illiquid portion to be a greater percentage of the Fund's portfolio than would otherwise be optimal.

Changes in Investment Strategies. Endurant Capital has broad authority to expand, contract or otherwise change the Fund's activities without notice to, or the consent of, the investors. Over time, the strategies the Fund implements can be expected to expand, evolve, and change, perhaps materially. Endurant Capital will not be required to implement any particular strategies and may discontinue employing any particular strategy without notice to investors. Any change in strategies could expose the Fund's capital to additional risks.

Valuation Risks. For some of the Fund's securities the market may be or become subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, resulting in unreliability of pricing information. Further, if an issuer's financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information can become limited or entirely unavailable and prices for its securities may not be available from any source. Where third-party pricing information for a position is not available, or where Endurant Capital considers market-based pricing information not to be indicative of the position's value, the Fund may assign a different (less favorable) value. As a result of these and other factors, values reflected in financial reports and used in determining investors' sharing percentages (*e.g.*, upon new subscriptions), redemption proceeds, the Management Fee, and Incentive Allocations might not accurately reflect the amounts the Fund could obtain (or would be required to pay as to some types of derivatives positions) if it were to try to sell the security (or close the position). Endurant Capital faces conflicts of interest in making valuation decisions.

Risks of Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. The Fund may invest and trade in securities of non-U.S. companies or governmental entities, and in securities, commodity interests, and derivative contracts and instruments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Such securities and other instruments can subject the Fund to risks not typically associated with investing in securities and commodity interests in the U.S. The following are some of the more significant risks associated with this type of investing.

- *Political and Economic Instability.* Many non-U.S. economies and markets are relatively unstable due to, among other things, volatile internal political environments, relatively unstable monetary systems, and/or external political risks. Some governments participate in their economies through ownership or regulation in ways that can have a significant effect on securities prices. The economies of some countries depend heavily on international trade and can be adversely affected by the enactment of trade barriers or changes in the economic condition of their trading partners. In some countries, especially developing or emerging countries, political or diplomatic developments could lead to programs that would adversely affect investments, such as confiscatory taxation or expropriation.
- *Currency Fluctuations.* The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. A change in the value against the U.S. dollar of a currency in which an investment is denominated causes a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the investment. Some foreign countries maintain their currencies at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which can in turn result in losses to foreign investors. The Fund may enter into futures and foreign currency transactions to attempt to reduce its foreign currency exposure. These techniques may reduce but will not eliminate the risk of loss due to unfavorable currency fluctuations and they tend to limit any potential gain that might result from favorable currency fluctuations. Some countries restrict conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the dollar, and for some currencies, there is no significant foreign exchange market.
- *Characteristics of Foreign Securities Markets.* Many foreign securities markets are not as developed or efficient as those in the U.S. and may be more volatile than the U.S. markets. In particular, there is generally less government supervision and regulation of many foreign exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S. Further, trading volumes in many markets are lower than in U.S. markets, resulting in reduced liquidity and potentially rapid and erratic price fluctuations. Commissions for trades on foreign exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges and custody expenses are generally higher as well. Settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may involve delays beyond periods customary in the U.S., possibly requiring the Fund to borrow funds or securities to satisfy its obligations arising out of other transactions. In addition, there could be more “failed settlements,” which can result in losses to the Fund.
- *Less Company Information and Regulation.* There is less publicly available information about many foreign companies than about U.S. companies. This may make it more difficult for Endurant Capital to keep informed of corporate action that may affect the price of a particular security. Further, many foreign countries lack uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements. These factors can make it difficult to analyze and compare the performance of foreign companies.
- *Restrictions on Investment and Repatriation.* Some countries impose restrictions and controls regarding investment by foreigners. Among other things, they may require prior governmental approvals, impose limits on the amount or types of securities that may be held

by foreigners, or impose limits on the types of companies in which foreigners may invest. These restrictions may at times limit or preclude the Fund's investment in certain countries and may increase the Fund's costs. Indirect foreign investment may, in some cases, be permitted through investment funds that have been specifically authorized for that purpose. Because of the limited number of authorizations granted in such countries, however, units or shares in most of the investment funds authorized in those countries may at times trade at a substantial premium over the value of their underlying assets. There can be no certainty that these premiums will be maintained and if the restrictions on direct foreign investment in the relevant country were significantly liberalized, premiums might be reduced, eliminated altogether or turned into a discount. In addition, certain foreign countries impose restrictions and controls on repatriation of investment income and capital.

- **Foreign Taxes.** Dividend and interest payments on certain foreign securities the Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, as may realized capital gains. Such taxes will reduce net proceeds to the Fund.
- **Depository Receipts.** The Fund may pursue some non-U.S. investing through American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") or other similar securities representing ownership of foreign securities (collectively, "*Depository Receipts*"). Depository Receipts generally evidence an ownership interest in a corresponding foreign security on deposit with a financial institution. Transactions in Depository Receipts usually do not settle in the same currency in which the underlying securities are denominated or traded. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs may be traded in any public or private securities markets and may represent securities held by institutions located anywhere in the world. Investing through Depository Receipts involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. securities.

Currencies and Foreign Exchange. The Fund may take positions in currencies, either directly or through the use of derivative instruments. While it may do so to hedge currency exposure on other investments, it may also do so to take advantage of what Endurant Capital considers trading opportunities. The foreign exchange markets can be news-driven and can be unexpectedly volatile and can be affected by non-market forces such as actions of various governments.

Hedging. Endurant Capital may use hedging strategies to the extent it considers appropriate in light of current circumstances and portfolio composition. It may do so using short positions in one instrument to hedge long positions in another instrument, and vice versa. Hedging strategies in general are intended to limit or reduce investment risk, but they can also be expected to involve transaction costs and may inherently limit or reduce the potential for profit. Hedges are often imperfectly inversely correlated with the underlying exposure the Fund seeks to hedge and, to the extent that is the case, can subject the Fund to additional risk, if prices involved in the hedging position move against the Fund. Other risks that may be

involved in hedging include: (i) possible illiquidity in the market for closing out a hedging position; (ii) interest rate, spread, or other broad market movements not anticipated by Endurant Capital; (iii) the Fund's obligations to meet margin or other payment requirements; (iv) a counterparty's default or refusal to perform; and (v) impact that required segregation of the Fund's assets to cover hedge-related obligations may have on portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet short term obligations. The Fund will not attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in its positions, and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially. The Fund's portfolio composition will commonly result in various directional market risks remaining un-hedged.

Portfolio Leverage. Leverage in the Fund's portfolio could increase both the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss. If the Fund were to borrow to leverage its investments (margin borrowing), that borrowing would probably be secured by the Fund's securities and other assets. Margin borrowings typically allow the lender to demand an increase in the collateral that secures the Fund's obligations, and if the Fund were unable to provide additional collateral, the lender could liquidate the collateral to satisfy the Fund's obligations. Forced liquidation could have extremely adverse consequences, including sales at disadvantageous times and prices and the acceleration of tax consequences.

Derivatives in General. The Fund's investments in derivative instruments could include options, warrants, futures, forwards, and interest rate, credit default, total return, and equity swaps. Derivative instruments involve a variety of material risks, including, in some cases, extremely high embedded leverage. The derivatives markets are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order either to realize gains or to limit losses. The pricing relationships between derivatives and the instruments underlying them may not correlate with historical patterns, resulting in unexpected losses.

Options. Trading options is highly speculative and may entail risks greater than investing in other securities. Option prices are generally more volatile than other securities' prices. When trading options, the Fund is speculating on market fluctuations of securities and securities exchange indices while investing only a small percentage of the value of the securities underlying the options. A change in the market price of the underlying securities or underlying market index would cause a much greater change in the price of the option contract. In addition, if the Fund buys options that it does not sell or exercise, it will suffer the loss of the premium paid. To the extent the Fund sells (writes) options and must deliver the underlying securities at the option price, the Fund has a theoretically unlimited risk of loss if the price of the underlying securities increases. If the Fund must buy those underlying securities, it risks the loss of the difference between the market price of the securities and the option price. Any gain or loss derived from the sale or exercise of an option will be reduced or increased, respectively, by the amount of the premium paid. The expenses of option investing include commissions payable on the purchase and on the exercise or sale of an option.

Futures/Commodities Activities. The Fund could buy futures on securities indices, commodities, or currencies, and trading in other commodity interests. As with some other derivatives, futures can provide a form of leverage, allowing the Fund to participate in market price fluctuations of indices, interest rates or commodities underlying futures (or options on futures), while only investing a small percentage of the value of those underlying indices, rates, or commodities as margin. Trading in futures is highly speculative and may entail risks that are greater than investing in securities, including: increased volatility relative to other securities; increased exposure resulting from the leverage aspects of futures trading; and the potential illiquidity of futures positions. Endurant Capital is not registered as either a “commodity pool operator” or a “commodity trading adviser.”

Convertible Securities, Rights and Warrants. The Fund may invest in hybrid securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of an issuer’s common stock at the option of the holder during a specified time period (such as convertible preferred stocks, convertible debentures, stock purchase rights, and warrants). Convertible securities generally pay interest or dividends and provide for participation in the appreciation of the underlying common stock but at a lower level of risk because the yield is higher and the security is senior to common stock. Convertible debt securities purchased by the Fund that are acquired for their equity characteristics are not subject to minimum rating requirements.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also affect the investment value of a convertible security. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security is increasingly influenced by its conversion value.

Convertible securities may also include warrants, often publicly traded, that give a holder the right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price but that do not pay a fixed dividend. Their value depends primarily on the relationship of the exercise price to the current and anticipated price of the underlying securities.

Over-The-Counter Derivatives. Some of the derivatives the Fund may trade will be principal-to-principal or “over-the-counter” contracts between the Fund and third parties entered into privately, rather than on an established exchange. These could include security-based swaps, swaps, contracts for differences, forward contracts, and other OTC derivative arrangements involving or relating to, among other things, specific securities (including total return swaps), interest rates (including caps and floors), or currencies. In all these types of transactions, the Fund will be subject to the risk that a counterparty is unable or refuses to perform. The Fund

will not be afforded the regulatory protections of an exchange or its clearinghouse, or of a government regulator that oversees the exchange or clearinghouse, if a counterparty fails to perform. In privately negotiated transactions, the risk of the negotiated price deviating materially from fair value is substantial, particularly when there is no active market available from which to derive benchmark prices. Over-the-counter derivatives may also expose the Fund to additional liquidity risks.

- *Swap Agreements.* A swap is an individually negotiated, non-standardized agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows (and sometimes principal amounts) measured by different interest rates, commodity prices, exchange rates, indices or prices, with payments generally calculated by reference to a principal (“notional”) amount or quantity. Swaps and similar derivative contracts are not currently traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that its counterparties will be unable or unwilling to perform their obligations. Swaps may be subject to various other types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. In addition, Swaps can involve considerable economic leverage: depending on their structure, Swaps may increase or decrease exposure to the markets for the underlying instruments (e.g., the markets for corporate credit, equity securities, long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values). Swaps can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Depending on how they are used, Swaps may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a portfolio.

The most significant factor in the performance of a Swap is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, equity index or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a Swap calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make those payments when due. The Fund may be required to maintain collateral with its swap counterparties. If the Fund were to fail to fulfill its payment obligations or to post any required collateral, the swap counterparty could declare an event of default and, as a result, the Fund could be required to pay swap breakage fees, suffer the loss of the amounts paid to the counterparty and forego the receipts from the counterparty of further total return swap payments. If a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap with the counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

- *Over-the-Counter Derivatives Markets.* The Reform Act mandates that a substantial portion of OTC derivatives must be executed in regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. OTC trades submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearinghouse, as well as possible SEC- or CFTC-mandated margin requirements. The Fund’s OTC derivatives dealers may demand the unilateral ability to increase the Fund’s collateral requirements for cleared OTC trades beyond regulatory and clearinghouse minima. The regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives and new requirements will apply to the holding of customer collateral by OTC derivatives dealers. These requirements may increase the amount of collateral the Fund is required to provide and the costs associated with providing it.

In cleared OTC derivatives, the Fund will not face a clearinghouse directly but rather will transact through an OTC derivatives dealer that is registered with the CFTC or SEC to act as a clearing member. The Fund may face the indirect risk of the failure of another clearing member customer to meet its obligations to its clearing member. That could happen due to a default by the clearing member on its obligations to the clearinghouse, triggered by a customer's failure to meet its obligations to the clearing member. If the defaulting customer's clearinghouse margin account balance is insufficient to cover the defaulted obligation, the clearinghouse may have recourse to the margin of all of the clearing member's customers on deposit with the clearinghouse in order to cure the default, regardless of which customer "caused" the clearing member to default. The SEC and the CFTC are both considering proposals on the most effective methods to protect customer collateral posted to a clearing member that may change this analysis. Notwithstanding regulations or clearinghouse rules governing the recovery of collateral the Fund has posted to its clearing member, if the clearing member's affiliates have a lien on the assets posted to the clearing member, the Fund's recovery in the event of the clearing member's insolvency is likely going to be subject to resolution of claims against all affiliates of the clearing member.

Securities Lending. The Fund may lend portfolio securities either directly or through programs operated by financial intermediaries. As a creditor, the Fund runs the risk that borrowers of its securities may fail to return borrowed securities on demand or at all. A borrower's failure to return securities on a timely basis could cause the Fund to default on obligations it owes to third parties or it could force the Fund to make other arrangements to satisfy those obligations (such as borrowing equivalent securities elsewhere), resulting in penalties and unexpected costs. The Fund could lose the entire value of the lent securities. While borrowers typically provide securities as collateral for their obligations to return borrowed securities, that collateral is typically invested in instruments the value of which could decline, resulting in losses to the Fund. The institutions that operate securities lending programs in which the Fund participates may make mistakes in administering the lending and collateral investing arrangements, resulting in delays and potential losses for the Fund.

Distressed Companies. The Fund may invest in companies that are distressed or have experienced difficulties. These companies present greater risks than healthy companies; a bankruptcy could cause the Fund to lose its entire investment; the Fund could be forced to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's investment; and the Fund could be prohibited from exercising certain rights with respect to such investment. Even successful distressed investments may take longer to show returns than other investments, and the markets for them may be limited for extended periods or may disappear or fail to develop.

Trading Errors. Trading inevitably entails the risk of errors in order placement and execution. The Fund may engage in trading that is, at times, rapidly executed and may rely on computer code, software, hardware, and modes of transmission. These activities may increase the risk of trading errors. The Fund will bear the burdens, and enjoy the profits, from any trading errors.

Idle Funds. While Endurant Capital will endeavor to keep the Fund's assets invested, there may be periods when the Fund has a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents. The investment return on such "idle funds" is not expected to meet the overall return objective Endurant Capital seeks through the Fund's investment program.

New Issues. The Fund may invest in "new issues"—initial public offerings of equity securities. investors who are "restricted persons" under the rules of FINRA, as well as executive officers and directors of certain companies that have or may have certain investment banking relationships with broker-dealers selling new issues, may be limited in the amount of profits (if any) that they may be allocated from new issues in which the Fund invests or prohibited entirely from participating in a new issue. To the extent a investor is subject to these limitations, an investment in the Fund may produce lower performance than that experienced by investors who are not so subject. Any investor who does not provide the Fund with information sufficient to show that he or she is not subject to FINRA-related limitations will be presumed to be subject to them.

FUND RISKS

Limited Liquidity. An investment in the Fund is illiquid and is not suitable for an investor who needs liquidity. There is no public market for Shares and there are limitations on investors' abilities to transfer their Shares. Although Shares are redeemable, redemptions are subject to several limitations. Investors generally may redeem some or all of their Shares only as of any month end and will be subject to an early redemption fee if the redemption is effective fewer than 360 days after the date of the purchase of those Shares. To redeem Shares, a investor must give the Fund written notice at least 30 days' before the intended redemption date.

Counterparty and Custody Risk. Financial institutions with which the Fund does business, including the Prime Brokers or counterparties that hold Fund assets as collateral, could become insolvent. In particular, if a Prime Broker were to declare bankruptcy or become insolvent, the Fund may not be able to recover all or a portion of its assets either permanently or for some years.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions. Substantial redemptions of Shares over a short period could require the Fund to liquidate securities positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the Fund's assets and/or disrupting the Fund's investment strategy. Reduction in the Fund's size could make it more difficult to generate a positive return or to recoup losses. Among other things, such a reduction could impair the Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities, and it would decrease the ratio of the Fund's income to its expenses. In addition, withdrawals or redemptions by investors in other investment vehicles or accounts Endurant Capital or an affiliate manages, some of which may have more advantageous information and/or liquidity rights than those provided to investors, could adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio positions.

Suspension of Redemptions. The Fund may suspend investors' rights to redeem Shares if the Board determines that, due to extraordinary circumstances, suspension would be in the Fund's

best interests. Situations in which a suspension might occur include: when disruptions in markets for the Fund's investments would make pricing and/or liquidation of some or all Fund positions difficult or would result in losses if the Fund attempted such liquidations; when a redemption would cause the Fund or Endurant Capital to violate securities or commodities or other laws; or when there exist other extraordinary circumstances, as determined by the Board, that cause redemptions or payments to be impracticable under existing economic or market conditions or conditions relating to the Fund.

Potential Mandatory Redemption. The Fund may, in its sole discretion at any time, for any reason or no reason, require a investor to redeem all or a portion of his or her Shares. A mandatory redemption could result in adverse and/or economic consequences to that investor.

Operating Deficits. The costs of operating the Fund (including fees payable to Endurant Capital and a third-party administrator and organizational costs and expenses) could exceed the Fund's income. The fees the Fund pays may be higher than those charged by other private investment funds. If the Fund's costs exceed its income, the difference will reduce the Fund's capital and thus its potential for profitability.

Risks Associated with Incentive Allocations. The prospect that Endurant Capital or its affiliates could receive Incentive Allocations could encourage Endurant Capital to make investments on the Fund's behalf that are riskier or more speculative than it would otherwise. Because the Endurant Capital or its affiliates will receive an Incentive Allocation as to unrealized gains that may never be realized and will not return an Incentive Allocation made for one period if, in a later period, the Fund experiences losses, the Incentive Allocation may be greater than it would be if it were based solely on realized gains. Further, unrealized gains will be determined based on valuations over which Endurant Capital has ultimate authority. In addition, Endurant Capital or its affiliates may at any time withdraw from the Master Fund capital attributable to Incentive Allocations. These factors could be viewed as providing an incentive for Endurant Capital to cause valuations of securities as of a calendar year end to be higher than it might in the absence of those factors.

TAX RISKS

U.S. Source Payments May Be Subject to Withholding Under HIRE Act. The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the "*HIRE Act*") provides that a 30% withholding tax will be imposed on certain payments of U.S. source income and certain payments of proceeds from the sale of property that could give rise to U.S. source interest or dividends unless the Fund enters into an agreement with the IRS to disclose the name, address and taxpayer identification number of certain U.S. persons that own, directly or indirectly, an interest in the Fund, as well as certain other information relating to any such interest. The IRS has released regulations that provide for the phased implementation of the foregoing withholding and reporting requirements. Although the Fund will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of this withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Fund becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the HIRE Act, the return of all investors may be materially affected. Moreover, the Fund may

reduce the amount payable on any distribution or redemption to a investor that fails to provide the Fund with the requested information. The Master Fund will be subject to similar requirements under the HIRE Act. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the HIRE Act on their investments in the Fund.

Special Measures for Investors that Fail to Cooperate with Efforts to Comply with HIRE Act.

The Fund's ability to comply with the HIRE Act will depend on each investor providing the Fund with information that the Fund requests concerning the direct and indirect owners of such investor. If an investor fails to provide the Fund with any information the Fund requests, the Fund may take a number of measures intended to place the entire economic burden of withholding on that investor. These may include mandatorily redeeming the investor and using a portion of the redemption proceeds to fund the withholding or allocating the cost of the withholding to that investor.

Tax Audits. The Master Fund or the Fund may be audited by U.S. federal, state or other tax authorities. An income tax audit may result in an increased tax liability of the Fund, including with respect to years when an investor was not an investor of the Fund, which could reduce the Net Asset Value of the Master Fund or the Fund and affect the return of all investors.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. Accounting Standards Codification Topic No. 740, "Income Taxes" (in part formerly known as "FIN 48") ("ASC 740"), provides guidance on the recognition of uncertain tax positions. ASC 740 prescribes the minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in an entity's financial statements. It also provides guidance on recognition, measurement, classification and interest and penalties with respect to tax positions. A prospective investor should be aware that, among other things, ASC 740 could have a material adverse effect on the periodic calculations of the Net Asset Value of the Master Fund or the Fund, including reducing those Net Asset Values to reflect reserves for income taxes, such as U.S. and foreign withholding taxes and income taxes payable on income effectively connected with a trade or business, that may be payable by the Fund. This could cause benefits or detriments to certain investors, depending upon the timing of their entry and exit from the Fund.

OTHER RISKS

Limited Investment Company Regulation. The Fund intends to rely on Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "*Investment Company Act*"), to avoid requirements that the Fund register as an "investment company" under, and comply with the substantive provisions of, that act. If the Fund were registered as an investment company, the Investment Company Act would require, among other things, that the Fund have a board of directors, a majority of whom are "disinterested," compel certain custodial arrangements and regulate the relationship and transactions between the Fund and Endurant Capital or its affiliates. investors do not have the benefit of the protections afforded by, nor is the Fund subject to the restrictions that arise from, such registration and regulation. Compliance with some of those regulations could possibly reduce certain risks of loss, although it would significantly increase

the Fund's operating expenses and limit the Fund's investment and trading activities. The Fund is not subject to comparable regulation in any non-U.S. jurisdiction.

Interpretations of Section 3(c)(7) are complex and uncertain in several respects. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will remain entitled to rely on this section. If the Fund were found not to have been entitled to exclusion from investment company regulation under this section, the Fund and Endurant Capital could be subject to legal actions by the SEC and others and the Fund could be forced to terminate its business under adverse circumstances.

Limited Commodity-Related Regulation. Neither Endurant Capital nor any affiliate nor any Fund is registered with the CFTC as a "commodity pool operator" or a "commodity trading advisor." They instead rely on certain registration exemptions. None of them is subject to comparable regulation in any non-U.S. jurisdiction. As a result, neither the Fund nor investors have the benefit of protections that might be afforded by, and Endurant Capital is not subject to the restrictions attendant on, any such registrations and regulations.

Regulatory Developments Related to Commodities Trading. The Funds' trading activities may be affected by regulatory developments related to commodities trading. For example, recent joint rulemaking by the CFTC and the SEC (required under the Reform Act) has broadened the definition of "commodities" positions to include certain types of swaps, including some foreign exchange trades, that were previously not regulated as commodities. The precise contours of the SEC and CFTC rules remain somewhat uncertain and may change in unpredictable ways over time. Endurant Capital is exempt from registration with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3), which imposes certain quantitative limits on the size of commodities positions (including positions in swaps regulated as commodities) that the Funds may take. Continued reliance on CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3) may cause the Funds to forego investment opportunities that might otherwise be suitable investments for the Funds. In order to avoid the trading limitations imposed by CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3), Endurant Capital may seek to rely on other exemptions from registration that do not impose such limitations, or it may elect to register as a commodity pool operator. However, even if Endurant Capital does so register, it expects that it may nevertheless be able to avoid certain disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements that would otherwise apply to it (in reliance on CFTC Rule 4.7).

Private Offering Exemption. The Fund offers interests on a continuing basis without registration under the Securities Act and without registration or qualification of the interests under state laws. It relies on an exemption for "transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering." While the Fund believes that reliance is justified, factors such as the manner in which offers and sales are made, concurrent offerings by other investment funds with which Endurant Capital is involved, the scope of disclosure provided, failures to file notices or renewals of claims for exemption, or changes in applicable laws, regulations or interpretations could cause the Fund to fail to qualify for the exemption under federal or one or more states' laws. Loss of the exemption could result in the rescission of sales of Shares at prices higher than the current value of those interests, potentially materially and adversely affecting the Fund's performance and business. Further, even non-meritorious claims that offers and sales

of interests were not made in compliance with applicable securities laws could materially and adversely affect the Fund's ability to conduct its business.

Master-Feeder Structure. The Fund currently expects that the U.S. Feeder and possibly other pooled investment vehicles Endurant Capital manages with the same investment objectives as the Fund's will invest alongside the Fund as a "feeder fund" in the Master Fund. Operating in a master-feeder structure could, under some circumstances, create pressure for Endurant Capital to manage the Master Fund's portfolio in ways that are less advantageous to the Fund than if the Fund pursued its investment activities independently. For example, investments might become available that are attractive to the U.S. Feeder but that the Master Fund may forego because they could give rise to withholding taxes or other tax burdens specific to the Fund. Separately, withdrawals from the Master Fund as a result of withdrawals or redemptions from other feeder funds could affect the Master Fund's investment activities.

Contagion Risk Factor. The Fund is a single legal entity. Accordingly, all of the Fund's assets will be available to meet all of its liabilities regardless of the series or interest to which any particular assets or liabilities are attributable. The Fund intends to invest only in Limited Partner interests in the Master Fund and not to incur indebtedness in order to do so.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Not Applicable.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Endurant Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics, including an Employee Investment Policy. The Code of Ethics includes general requirements that Endurant Capital's supervised persons comply with their fiduciary obligations to clients and applicable securities laws, use of Endurant Capital's property, and specific requirements relating to, among other things, personal trading, insider trading, conflicts of interest and confidentiality of client information. It requires supervised persons to comply with the personal trading restrictions described below and to report their personal securities transactions and holdings to Endurant Capital's Compliance Officer, and requires the Compliance Officer to review those reports. It also requires supervised persons to report any violations of the Code of Ethics promptly to the Compliance Officer. Each supervised person of Endurant Capital receives a copy of the Code of Ethics and any amendments to it and must acknowledge in writing having received those materials. Annually, each supervised person must certify that he or she complied with the Code of Ethics during the preceding year. Clients and prospective clients may obtain a copy of Endurant Capital's Code of Ethics by contacting Chris Ronan, at chris@endurantcapital.com or (650) 539-5905.

Endurant Capital and its members, managers, officers and employees may personally invest in securities of issuers whose securities are subsequently purchased for clients, but such persons are restricted from investing in the same securities as Endurant Capital is considering purchasing or has purchased for its clients. This restriction and the other restrictions in the Employee Investment Policy do not apply to accounts over which the individual does not have investment discretion, such as indirect holdings through mutual funds. Endurant Capital and its members, managers, officers and employees may also buy or sell specific securities for their own accounts based on personal investment considerations aside from company or industry fundamentals, which Endurant Capital does not believe appropriate to buy or sell for clients.

Endurant Capital solicits investors who may or may not be Endurant Capital's clients to invest in the Fund. Endurant Capital has an incentive to cause a client to invest in the Fund instead of an individually managed account because of the reduced expenses and administrative burdens of managing the Fund compared to an individually managed account, Endurant Capital's performance compensation from the Fund receives more favorable tax treatment than that from an individually managed account and limited partners have less transparency and liquidity than individual account clients. Endurant Capital discloses these conflicts of interest to clients and investors.

If at any time Endurant Capital manages more than one account, there may be conflicts of interest over its time devoted to managing any one account and allocating investment opportunities among all accounts that it manages. For example, Endurant Capital selects investments for the Fund based solely on investment considerations for the Fund. Different clients may have differing investment strategies and expected levels of trading. Endurant Capital may buy or sell a security for one type of client but not for another, or may buy (or sell) a security for one type of client while simultaneously selling (or buying) the same security for another type of client. Endurant Capital may give advice to, and take action on behalf of, any of its clients that differs from the advice that it gives or the timing or nature of action that it takes on behalf of any other client. Endurant Capital is not obligated to acquire for any account any security that Endurant Capital or its manager, members, officers or employees may acquire for its or their own accounts or for any other client, if in Endurant Capital's absolute discretion, it is not practical or desirable to acquire a position in such security for that account.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Endurant Capital has complete discretion in selecting the broker that it uses for client transactions and the commission rates to be paid. In selecting a broker for any transaction or series of transactions, Endurant Capital may consider a number of factors, including, for example:

- net price, clearance, settlement and reputation;
- financial strength and stability;
- efficiency of execution and error resolution;
- block trading and block positioning capabilities;

- willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future;
- special execution capabilities;
- order of call;
- offering to Endurant Capital on-line access to computerized data regarding clients' accounts;
- custody, record keeping and similar services;
- computerized trading systems; and
- the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades.

Although it does not do so currently, Endurant Capital may in the future purchase from a broker or allow a broker to pay for the following (each a “soft dollar” relationship):

- research reports and services, including third-party research fees;
- economic and market information, portfolio strategy advice, industry and company comments;
- technical data;
- periodical subscription fees;
- performance measurement data;
- on-line pricing;
- news wire and data processing charges; and
- quotation services.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a “safe harbor” to investment advisers who use commission dollars of their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the adviser in performing investment decision-making responsibilities. If Endurant Capital uses soft dollars in the future with respect to the Fund’s brokerage transactions, that provide administrative or other non-research assistance to Endurant Capital or its affiliates, such payments may not be within the “safe harbor” provided by section 28(e). In addition, Endurant Capital may in the future receive soft dollar credits on principal, as well as agency, securities transactions with brokers and FCMs. Conduct outside of the safe harbor of section 28(e) is subject to the traditional standards of fiduciary duty under state and federal law.

Endurant Capital has retained J.P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley, (“prime brokers”) to serve as the Fund’s prime brokers and custodians. Endurant Capital may replace prime brokers or appoint an additional prime broker and custodian at any time. The services that J.P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley currently provides as prime brokers may include custody, margin financing, clearing, settlement and stock borrowing in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the Fund and J.P. Morgan and/or Morgan Stanley. J.P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley have custody of most of the Fund’s assets and provides Endurant Capital with other services. These services may include: technology services (such as internet access, IT support, Bloomberg connections, wireless networking, e-mail archiving and disaster recovery systems), portfolio reporting and access to electronic communications networks relating to Endurant Capital’s connectivity to J.P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley and capital introduction

services. Endurant Capital expects to use a substantial portion of these services for research and trading on behalf of the Fund and any other accounts Endurant Capital may manage, but some may be used for administrative purposes, which would not be within the safe harbor of section 28(e). Although many prime brokers provide similar services to investment advisers in exchange for brokerage, custody and clearance fees and other charges, if Endurant Capital did not receive these services from the Fund's prime broker, Endurant Capital would be required to pay for all or some portion of them. Endurant Capital is not required to direct a particular number of trades to J.P. Morgan and Morgan Stanley or to continue to use it as the Fund's custodian, but it has an incentive to do so based on J.P. Morgan's and Morgan Stanley's prior and continued services.

Endurant Capital may pay to a broker commissions and mark-ups that exceed those that another broker might charge for effecting the same transaction because of the value of the brokerage, research, other services and soft dollar relationships that such broker provides. Endurant Capital determines in good faith that such compensation is reasonable in relation to the value of such brokerage, research, other services and soft dollar relationships, in terms of either the specific transaction or Endurant Capital's overall fiduciary duty to its clients. An account may, however, pay higher commissions and mark-ups than are otherwise available or may pay more commissions or mark-ups based on account trading activity. The research and other benefits resulting from Endurant Capital's brokerage relationships benefit Endurant Capital's operations as a whole and all accounts that it manages, including those that do not generate the soft dollars that pay for such research and other benefits and accounts of clients that direct Endurant Capital to use a broker that does not provide Endurant Capital with soft dollar services. Endurant Capital does not allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits that the accounts generate.

Endurant Capital's relationships with brokers that provide soft dollar services influence Endurant Capital's judgment and create conflicts of interest in allocating brokerage business between firms that provide soft dollar services and firms that do not, and in allocating the costs of mixed-use products between their research and non-research uses. Endurant Capital has an incentive to select or recommend a broker based on Endurant Capital's interest in receiving soft dollar services rather than clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution. These conflicts of interest are particularly influential to the extent that Endurant Capital uses soft dollars to pay expenses it would otherwise be required to pay itself.

Endurant Capital addresses these conflicts of interest by annually evaluating the trade execution services that Endurant Capital receives from the brokers that it uses to execute trades for clients. Such evaluation includes comparing those services to the services available from other brokers. Endurant Capital considers, among other things, alternative market makers and market centers, the quality of execution services, the value of continuing with various soft dollar services and adding or removing brokers, increasing or decreasing targets for each broker and the appropriate level of commission rates.

Endurant Capital may aggregate securities sale and purchase orders for a client with similar orders being made contemporaneously for other accounts that Endurant Capital manages or with accounts of its affiliates. In such event, Endurant Capital may charge or credit a client the average transaction price of all securities purchased or sold in such transactions. As a result, however, the price may be less favorable to the client than it would be if Endurant Capital were not executing similar transactions concurrently for other accounts. Endurant Capital may also cause a client to buy or sell securities directly from or to another client, if such a cross-transaction is in the interests of both clients.

Endurant Capital may direct a certain amount of brokerage to a broker in return for the broker's referral of prospective clients or investors. Directing brokerage in exchange for client or investor referrals creates a conflict of interest in that Endurant Capital has an incentive to refer its clients' brokerage business to brokers to which it might not otherwise direct transactions.

None of Endurant Capital's clients may direct brokerage selection.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Vishal Saluja and Quang Pham, Endurant Capital's Portfolio Managers, review the Fund's portfolio weekly. Their reviews take into account such matters as asset allocation, cash management, the prospects of individual securities, changes in issuer earnings, industry outlook, market outlook and price levels.

Investors receive a monthly capital account statement, quarterly letter stating performance for the quarter and an annual letter discussing annual performance and investment outlook.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Endurant Capital may engage solicitors to whom it pays cash or a portion of the advisory fees paid by clients referred to it by those solicitors. In such cases, this practice is disclosed in writing to the client and Endurant Capital complies with the other requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, if applicable.

Item 15. Custody

Not applicable.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Endurant Capital only manages assets on a discretionary basis and in accordance with the investment strategy of the Fund. Investors generally cannot place limits on this authority.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Endurant Capital decides whether to vote proxies on behalf of the Fund after considering whether the proposal will have a material effect on the Fund's investment strategy. This analysis may frequently lead Endurant Capital to vote proxies with management. In determining whether a proposal serves the Fund's best interests, Endurant Capital considers a number of factors, including:

- the proposal's economic effect on shareholder value;
- the threat that the proposal poses to existing rights of shareholders;
- the dilution of existing shares that would result from the proposal;
- the effect of the proposal on management or director accountability to shareholders; and
- if the proposal is a shareholder initiative, whether it wastes time and resources of the company or reflects the grievance of one individual.

Endurant Capital abstains from voting proxies when Endurant Capital believes that it is appropriate to do so.

If a material conflict of interest over proxy voting arises between Endurant Capital and a client, Endurant Capital will vote all proxies in accordance with the policy described above.

A client can obtain a copy of Endurant Capital's record of votes cast by Endurant Capital on behalf of that client by contacting Endurant Capital at the contact information shown on the cover page of this Part 2.

Item 18. Financial Information

Endurant Capital has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 20. Privacy Policy

Endurant Capital and the Fund:

- collect non-public personal information about their clients and investors from the following sources:
 - information received from clients or investors on applications or other forms, and
 - information about clients' or investors' transactions with Endurant Capital, its affiliates or others;
- do not disclose any non-public personal information about their clients or investors or former clients or investors to anyone, except as permitted by law;
- restrict access to non-public personal information about their clients and investors to their employees who need to know that information to provide services to clients; and
- maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard clients' and investors' personal information.

**Endurant Capital Management LP
Part 2B of Form ADV
The Brochure Supplement for Vishal Saluja
1825 S. Grant Street, Suite 425
San Mateo, CA 94402
650-539-5900**

August 9, 2013

This brochure supplement provides information about Vishal Saluja and supplements the brochure of Endurant Capital Management LP. ("Endurant Capital"). You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Chris Ronan at chris@endurantcapital.com if you did not receive Endurant Capital's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Vishal Saluja is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

This Brochure Supplement is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any interest in any entity, investment, or investment vehicle. Any such offer or solicitation will be made solely to qualified investors by means of an offering memorandum and related subscription materials.

Item 2 Educational Background and Experience

Name: **Vishal Saluja**

Year of Birth: **1967**

Formal education after high school:

Mr. Saluja graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor of Science in Economics from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and with a Bachelor of Applied Science from that university's School of Engineering. He also received a Master of Business Administration from Stanford University's Graduate School of Business.

Business background for the preceding five years:

Prior to founding Endurant Capital, Mr. Saluja worked at the Seligman Technology Group beginning in 2000, starting as an analyst. In 2004, he was appointed Managing Director/Portfolio Manager and since then has led a long/short health care sector fund.

Item 3 Disciplinary Information

Mr. Saluja has no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of him.

Item 4 Other Business Activities

Mr. Saluja is not engaged in any business or occupation for compensation other than his engagement with the Adviser. He is not registered and does not have an application pending to register as (i) a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer, or (ii) futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of any of the foregoing.

Item 5 Additional Compensation

Mr. Saluja does not receive additional compensation or economic benefit from a person who is not a client for providing advisory services.

Item 6 Supervision

Chris Ronan, Endurant Capital's Chief Compliance Officer, whose telephone number is 650-539-5905, supervises Endurant Capital's supervised persons, including Mr. Saluja, by monitoring their compliance with Endurant Capital's Code of Ethics, including its Employee Investment Policy.

In addition, Mr. Ronan, monitors the securities transactions of the Fund and Endurant Capital's other client accounts, if any, generally using the review process described in Item 13 of Endurant Capital's Brochure.

**Endurant Capital Management LP
Part 2B of Form ADV
The Brochure Supplement for Quang Pham
1825 S. Grant Street, Suite 425
San Mateo, CA 94402
650-539-5900**

August 9, 2013

This brochure supplement provides information about Quang Pham and supplements the brochure of Endurant Capital Management LP. ("Endurant Capital"). You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Chris Ronan at chris@endurantcapital.com if you did not receive Endurant Capital's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Quang Pham is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

This Brochure Supplement is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any interest in any entity, investment, or investment vehicle. Any such offer or solicitation will be made solely to qualified investors by means of an offering memorandum and related subscription materials.

Item 2 Educational Background and Experience

Name: Quang Pham

Year of Birth: 1984

Formal education after high school:

Mr. Pham graduated from the University of California, San Diego, with a Bachelor of Science in Bioengineering and a Bachelor of Arts in Economics.

Business background for the preceding five years:

Mr. Pham has seven years of investment industry experience and focuses on the health care sector. Prior to co-founding Endurant Capital, he worked at the Seligman Technology Group beginning in 2006.

Item 3 Disciplinary Information

Mr. Pham has no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of him.

Item 4 Other Business Activities

Mr. Pham is not engaged in any business or occupation for compensation other than his engagement with the Adviser. He is not registered and does not have an application pending to register as (i) a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer, or (ii) futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of any of the foregoing.

Item 5 Additional Compensation

Mr. Pham does not receive additional compensation or economic benefit from a person who is not a client for providing advisory services.

Item 6 Supervision

Chris Ronan, Endurant Capital's Chief Compliance Officer, whose telephone number is 650-539-5905, supervises Endurant Capital's supervised persons, including Mr. Pham, by monitoring their compliance with Endurant Capital's Code of Ethics, including its Employee Investment Policy.

In addition, Mr. Ronan, monitors the securities transactions of the Fund and Endurant Capital's other client accounts, if any, generally using the review process described in Item 13 of Endurant Capital's Brochure.