

FORM ADV PART 2A: FIRM BROCHURE

ITEM 1. COVER PAGE

Northern Lakes Capital, L.P.

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Important Disclosure:

This Brochure (“**Brochure**”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Northern Lakes Capital, L.P. and its affiliates (“**Northern Lakes**” or the “**Firm**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (612) 562-4288. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Please note that registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply any level of skill, training or ability with respect to the provision of investment advisory services. The oral and written communications of an investment adviser provide you with information through which you determine to hire or retain an investment adviser.

ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

This Brochure updates the Form ADV 2A filed on March 30, 2023. This annual amendment updates the description of certain business practices and operations of Northern Lakes.

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

- A. Northern Lakes is a Delaware limited partnership that was formed in July 2021. The Firm's general partner is Northern Lakes Capital, LLC, and the Firm is owned directly and indirectly by certain members of the Firm's management team.
- B. The Firm provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles (each a "**Fund**" and collectively, the "**Funds**"). The Funds generally seek to rely on an exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"), and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"). Northern Lakes provides discretionary investment management services to the Funds in accordance with the applicable limited partnership agreement (or analogous organizational document), management agreement, subscription agreement and side letters of each Fund (each, an "**Advisory Agreement**"). The Advisory Agreements of a Fund, along with any private placement memoranda and related materials are referred to herein collectively as the "**Offering Documents**" of such Fund.

The Firm's primary investment objective for each Fund is set forth in such Fund's Offering Documents. In accordance with a Fund's individual investment objectives, investments are generally made in privately held companies located in the United States and elsewhere (each such company is referred to herein as a "**Portfolio Company**," and collectively, the "**Portfolio Companies**").

Northern Lakes is affiliated with other entities that serve as general partner (each a "**General Partner**" and collectively the "**General Partners**") to each Fund. The advisory services of Northern Lakes and of the General Partners are described in this Brochure and in the Advisory Agreements applicable to a Fund, but generally consist of: investigating, identifying, and evaluating investment opportunities; structuring, negotiating, and making investments on behalf of the Funds; managing and monitoring the performance of such investments; and disposing of such investments. The information set forth herein regarding the investment advisory services provided by Northern Lakes shall also apply in respect of the General Partners unless specifically noted.

- C. Northern Lakes provides investment advice directly to each Fund, subject to the discretion and control of the applicable General Partner, and not individually to the investors in the Funds. Such investors accept the terms of advisory services as set forth in a Fund's Advisory Agreements. The Firm expects to have broad investment authority with respect to the Funds and, as such, investors should consider whether the investment objectives of the Funds are in line with their individual objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing.
- D. As of December 31, 2023, Northern Lakes manages approximately \$232 million in regulatory assets on a discretionary basis. The Firm does not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.
- E. Certain of the owners and employees of the Adviser are owners and employees of Stone Arch Capital, LLC (inclusive of its advisory affiliates "**Stone Arch**"). Stone Arch is a separately registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. More information regarding Stone Arch can be found on its Form ADV Part 2A.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

A. Management Fees

As compensation for investment advisory services rendered to the Funds, Northern Lakes generally receives from each such Fund an advisory fee (each, a “**Management Fee**”) typically calculated based on committed capital, remaining invested capital, or fair market value with respect to such Fund. Management Fees may be reduced during the life of a Fund. Management Fees paid by a Fund may also be reduced by other fees or compensation received by the Firm or its affiliates that relate to such Fund’s activities and investments, or by certain organizational or other expenses borne by such Fund, as described in more detail below. Management Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund.

Management Fees vary Fund by Fund and are generally payable quarterly in advance. Management Fees are generally deducted directly from each Fund’s account and are generally borne by each Fund’s third party investors. Upon termination of a Fund’s Advisory Agreements, Management Fees that have been prepaid are generally returned on a prorated basis.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Management Fees for each Fund are established by the Firm and are set forth in such Fund’s Advisory Agreements received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund. The Management Fees and other fees and distributions described herein are generally subject to modification, waiver, or reduction by the Firm in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis with selected investors via side letter and other arrangements, which may not be disclosed to other investors in the same Fund. The fee structures described herein may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Fund to another, as well as among investors in the same Fund. Funds may pay different Management Fee rates and certain Funds may not pay Management Fees.

If and to the extent that certain fees or other remuneration (such fees, “**Other Fees**”) from a Portfolio Company of a Fund are received by the Firm, a General Partner, certain other affiliated entities, or certain personnel of the Firm, and subject to pro-rata if another Fund (including a Fund that does not pay Management Fees) also has an investment in the applicable Portfolio Company, then such Other Fees generally trigger a full or partial Management Fee offset (pursuant to which the Management Fee payable by such Fund would be reduced) subject in all respects to the provisions of such Fund’s Advisory Agreements. However, by way of example and not in limitation of any Fund’s Advisory Agreements, such offset provisions generally do not apply to (and therefore a Fund will not benefit from) fees or other remuneration received from Portfolio Companies of a Fund by personnel of the Firm acting in an executive or officer role at a Portfolio Company or fees and remuneration paid to an Operating Advisor (as defined below).

Certain Fund Advisory Agreements permit the General Partner to waive or agree to reduce the Management Fee. Any such waived or reduced portion of the Management Fee reduces the amount of capital such General Partner would otherwise be required to contribute to the Fund. The third party investors of such Fund would, in such circumstances, be required to make a pro rata contribution according to their respective committed capital to fund any contribution that would otherwise be required of the General Partner in connection with any waiver or reduction as described above and, as a result, the exercise of such waiver has the potential to result in an acceleration (or delay) of capital contributions. Waived or reduced Management Fees are not

subject to the Management Fee offsets described above, and the amount of such waived or reduced Management Fee has the potential to be significant. Due to waived or reduced Management Fees by Northern Lakes and/or timing of receipt of Other Fees subject to offsets (as described above), it is possible that Management Fee offsets will be delayed or not be fully realized by investors in the relevant Fund.

B. Expenses

Fund Expenses

If and to the extent permitted by the Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents of a Fund, such Fund will bear all expenses relating to it to the extent not borne by its actual or prospective Portfolio Companies, including, without limitation: (i) Organizational Expenses (as defined below); (ii) the Management Fee; (iii) any placement fees; (iv) corporate finance fees; (v) any taxes, fees or government charges that may be levied or assessed against the Fund and all costs and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund; (vi) all costs and expenses (including, without limitation, interest on money borrowed by the Fund, its General Partner or the Firm on behalf of the Partnership, commissions and brokerage, finders' custodial, banking, custodial, depository, placement, valuation, appraisal, ratings, underwriting, registration, legal, accounting, tax advisory, professional, consulting and other fees and expenses, including broken-deal expenses) incurred in connection with sourcing, investigating, evaluating, valuing, developing, negotiating, structuring, acquiring, trading, transferring, selling, monitoring, holding and disposing of any actual or prospective portfolio investment (including any merger fees and expenses payable to third parties), whether or not consummated (including all costs and expenses of Operating Advisors); (vii) legal fees, accounting expenses and travel expenses (including first and business class and non-commercial travel and other modes of transportation (which reimbursement may include reimbursement to its General Partner, the Firm, respective affiliates and any affiliated party of the foregoing)) incurred by the Fund, its General Partner, the General Partner's parent entity and/or their respective affiliates or their respective partners, members, managers, officers, employees and agents (without duplication), including accommodations and meals, relating to or in connection with Fund activities (including but not limited to investment and disposition opportunities relating to the Fund whether or not consummated); (viii) all expenses related to an actual or prospective Portfolio Company that such company agrees to reimburse the Fund for in the future (whether or not such amounts are actually reimbursed); (ix) all costs and expenses related to meetings and business related entertainment with Portfolio Company personnel, intermediaries, and personnel affiliated with prospective portfolio companies or prospective strategic partners of actual or prospective portfolio companies; (x) all costs and expenses of attending industry conferences in connection with sourcing and/or evaluating potential portfolio investments; (xi) costs and expenses of the Firm and its affiliates organizing, hosting and/or facilitating conferences of current and former Operating Advisors to, and senior executives and other similar personnel of, former, actual and prospective portfolio companies and/or other investment vehicles sponsored by the Firm or its affiliates (including travel, lodging and meals); (xii) all expenses incurred in connection with the securing of financing, including but not limited to the arranging, negotiation, structuring, entering into, amending and all other documentation of agreements with one or more lenders and all principal and interest on, and fees and expenses arising out of, all permitted borrowings and guarantees made by the Fund; (xiii) all costs and expenses related to investing the Fund's cash reserves; (xiv) all costs and expenses relating to any litigation, investigation, proceeding or audit, and any threatened litigation,

investigation, proceeding or audit involving the Fund, its General Partner, the General Partner's parent entity or the Firm related to the business or activities of the Fund; (xv) costs and expenses attributable to the Partnership's administrator and other vendors providing services to the Fund; (xvi) costs and expenses attributable to legal, consulting, financing, custodial, auditing, administrative and accounting services provided to the Fund including, without limitation, expenses associated with the preparation, printing and distribution of the Fund's financial statements, tax returns, communications reports (including financial and tax reports), portfolio valuations, and Schedule K-1s to the Fund, governmental authorities or self-regulatory organization and the costs and expenses incurred in connection with secure communications of the Fund; (xvii) premiums for liability, cybersecurity or other insurance obtained by the Fund to protect the Fund, its General Partner, the General Partner's parent entity, any principal, the affiliates of its General Partner, the members and partners of its General Partner and the General Partner parent entity or their affiliates, and/or the directors, officers, employees or agents of its General Partner, the General Partner's parent entity or their affiliates in connection with the activities of the Fund; (xviii) market data costs; (xix) research-related expenses; (xx) costs and expenses of software subscriptions, licenses and services related to analytical, database or other third-party research and/or terminals for the delivery of such services (including fees and expenses related to software used in connection with the Fund accounting, investor reporting and relationship management); (xxi) costs and expenses for indemnification; (xxii) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by the Fund, its General Partner (including Operating Advisors), the General Partner parent entity or their respective affiliates or their respective partners, members, managers, officers, employees and agents (without duplication) relating to investment and disposition opportunities for the Fund whether or not consummated (including, without limitation, legal, accounting (including, without limitation, expenses associated with the preparation of its General Partner's Schedule K-1), auditing, consulting and other fees and expenses); (xxiii) all professional fees (including extraordinary fees), costs and expenses (including those relating to legal, commercial banking, investment banking, tax, advisory, regulatory, administrative, custodial, audit, accounting, consulting (including professional due diligence services and for "expert networks"), appraisal, valuation and compliance services rendered) incurred by or for the benefit of the Fund, its General Partner and/or the General Partner's parent entity, including all costs of operating entities relating to the carried interest; (xxiv) all costs and expenses, if any, incurred in connection with the Fund's legal and regulatory compliance with applicable law (including, by way of example only, Form PF obligations under the Advisers Act, the Foreign Account Reporting Regimes, CFIUS, AIFMD and "know your client" or other anti-money laundering requirements, as applicable, and the preparation and administration of any reports, disclosures, filings or notifications prepared in accordance with the foregoing) or related to compliance with the provisions of agreements with the Fund; (xxv) expenses incurred in connection with the managed distribution of freely tradeable securities; (xxvi) all costs and expenses related to hedging activities taken by the Fund, and other expenses related to the purchase, monitoring, sale, settlement, custody or transmittal of the Fund's assets; (xxvii) all costs and expenses of dissolving and liquidating the Fund, its General Partner and its General Partner's parent entity; (xxviii) all expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of the Fund and its affiliates, including its General Partner, including investment banking, commercial banking, legal, tax, accounting, auditing, valuation and appraisal fees and expenses; (xxix) all expenses incurred in connection with the formation of special purpose vehicles, including any AIVs or entities organized by or for the benefit of one or more Operating Advisors (including all costs and expenses related to the presence of the Fund or any such entity in jurisdictions in which such entities or their subsidiaries maintain such a presence, including, for example, rent, domiciliation fees, director's fees and other similar costs);

(xxx) costs and expenses (including travel, lodging and meals) incurred in connection with annual or other meetings of the Fund partners, whether individually or as a group; (xxxi) all expenses of the Fund's advisory council; (xxxii) all expenses of the Fund's Advisory Committee; (xxxiii) all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with a transfer of a Fund partner's interest in the Fund or a Fund's limited partner's withdrawal or admission to the Fund (but only to the extent not paid by the Fund partner and/or the transferee or withdrawing limited partner, as applicable); (xxxiv) all fees, costs and expenses related to a default by a Fund's defaulting partner (but only to the extent not paid by the Fund's defaulting partner); (xxxv) all fees, costs and expenses of any feeder entity managed by the Fund's General Partner or an affiliate thereof; (xxxvi) any and all Operating Advisor costs, fees and expenses including the start-up, formation and initial capitalization costs and expenses of any associated "search", "roll-up" or acquisition company (whether or not the Fund invests in such entity); (xxxvii) and all other ordinary operating expenses, or non-recurring or extraordinary expenses attributable to the activities and operations of the Fund or otherwise approved by the Fund's advisory committee. For the avoidance of doubt, travel expenses include all travel-related costs and expenses, including but not limited to those incurred in connection with transportation (such as car and ride-sharing), lodging and meals. To the extent any of the foregoing costs or expenses are paid or advanced by the Firm, the Fund's General Partner or their affiliates, as the case may be, such costs and expenses shall be reimbursed by the Fund.

Moreover, each Fund shall be charged with all costs and expenses pertaining to the offering and sale of interests to prospective investors and the organization of each Fund and its General Partner, as disclosed in each Fund's Advisory Agreements ("**Organizational Expenses**").

In addition, Northern Lakes may engage or employ one or more individuals with significant industry, domain, transactional, investment, operating or other experience to assist with sourcing investment opportunities, conducting due diligence, facilitating transaction execution, and overseeing or providing special services to one or more Portfolio Companies held by the Funds (the "**Services**"), including by serving as an executive of or consultant to one or more Portfolio Companies of the Funds (each, an "**Operating Advisor**"). If and to the extent permitted under a Fund's Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents, any and all compensation, fees and expenses associated with the Operating Advisors and the Services will be paid and/or reimbursed by applicable Portfolio Companies and/or the Funds and therefore constitute a direct or indirect expense of the Funds and not the Firm.

Firm Expenses

The Firm will bear any expenses that relate to operating the Firm that are not borne by the Funds as set forth above (subject to a Fund's Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents). In addition, any Organizational Expenses with respect to a Fund in excess of any "cap" established by the Firm and set forth in such Fund's Advisory Agreements, together with any placement agent fees paid by each Fund, shall offset Management Fees payable by the Fund to the Firm (such that the Firm bears Organizational Expenses in excess of such cap and all placement agent fees).

Portfolio Company Expenses

Expenses of Portfolio Companies are paid by the applicable Portfolio Companies and are not borne by the Funds directly. Such expenses may include (i) expenses of consultants and Operating Advisors engaged by the Firm on behalf of a Portfolio Company, (ii) any expenses initially borne by the Firm or a Fund and reimbursed by the Portfolio Company, and (iii) any other expenses incurred by the

Portfolio Companies.

Co-Investor and Co-Investment Vehicle Expenses

The Firm from time to time provides opportunities to co-invest with a Fund to third parties, which may include (without limitation) the following: investors in the Funds (or persons or entities associated with investors), strategic investors who can add important business development relationships or other value to Portfolio Companies, private equity and other investment firms and individuals from the Firm's ecosystem ("**Co-Investors**"). In addition, the Firm may in the future permit certain personnel of the Firm to co-invest alongside a Fund. Co-investments may be made directly in the applicable Portfolio Company or through co-investment vehicles formed by the Firm or its affiliates for the purposes of making such co-investment.

In the event that a proposed co-investment opportunity in a new or existing Portfolio Company is not consummated but certain costs and expenses have been incurred by a Fund in pursuit of such investment opportunity, including (without limitation), legal, financial, travel, and other business diligence costs and expenses ("**Broken-Deal Costs**"), such Broken-Deal Costs generally will be paid solely by the applicable Fund and it is expected that any potential Co-Investors or co-investment vehicle will not bear any portion of such Broken-Deal Costs.

If a co-investment does close, the portion of unreimbursed expenses incurred by the applicable Fund in connection with the ongoing monitoring of its investment in the applicable Portfolio Company and any other unreimbursed expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to such investment that are payable by the Co-Investors or any co-investment vehicle (if any) will be determined on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the relevant Fund's Advisory Agreements; provided that, other than in the case of a co-investment vehicle, such costs and expenses generally will be paid solely by the Fund and it is not expected that any Co-Investors will bear any portion of such costs and expenses. In the case of a co-investment vehicle, unreimbursed transaction expenses in connection with a consummated investment and other reasonably anticipated expenses (to the extent not reimbursed) would typically be shared between the applicable Fund and a co-investment vehicle pro-rata based on the relative amounts invested to the extent practicable. Other than as provided in the prior sentence or as set forth in a Fund's Advisory Agreements, the Firm will have no obligation to cause Co-Investors or a co-investment vehicle to bear any costs or expenses incurred by a Fund or to bear any particular portion of such costs or expenses (and will have no obligation to pro rate or otherwise reduce the amount paid by a Fund in respect of any such costs or expenses to take into account the co-investment). In addition, in the event a co-investment vehicle is created, the investors in such co-investment vehicle will typically bear all expenses related to its organization and formation and other expenses incurred solely for the benefit of the co-investment vehicle.

Allocation of Expenses

From time to time the Firm will be required to decide whether certain fees, costs, and expenses should be borne by a Fund, on the one hand, or the Firm on the other hand, and whether certain fees, costs, and expenses should be allocated between or among Funds and other parties. Certain expenses will be incurred that are attributable to multiple Funds (including in connection with Portfolio Companies in which Funds have overlapping investments and in connection with the general operation or administration of such entities). The allocation of such expenses among such entities raises potential conflicts of interest.

Funds may from time to time co-invest with other Funds in investment opportunities. In addition,

certain Funds may be established to facilitate the co-investment by Co-Investors alongside other Funds, either in a single investment opportunity or in all investment opportunities made by such other Funds. Any fees, Carried Interest (as defined below) or other compensation received by the Firm or its affiliates from any Funds established to co-invest with other Funds will not offset the Management Fee payable by the applicable other Fund or otherwise benefit such other Fund or its investors.

To the extent not allocated to a Portfolio Company, the Firm will allocate fees and expenses incurred in the course of evaluating and making investments that are consummated between Funds in accordance with each Fund's Advisory Agreements or, to the extent not addressed in such Advisory Agreements, as determined by the Firm in its good faith but sole discretion, taking into account such factors that it determines to be relevant for a particular expense. If multiple Funds evaluate a potential investment that is not consummated, the Firm will allocate Broken-Deal Costs in accordance with each Fund's Advisory Agreements or, to the extent not addressed in such Advisory Agreements, the Firm generally allocates the applicable Broken-Deal Costs among such Funds based on the anticipated investment of each Fund. As discussed above, such Broken-Deal Costs typically are not allocated to co-investment vehicles or other Co-Investors and will be paid solely by the applicable Fund(s).

Certain expenses (e.g., insurance premiums) will be incurred for the benefit of both the Firm itself, on the one hand, and a Fund or Funds, on the other hand. Apportionment of such expenses involves a conflict of interest. To the extent not addressed in the Advisory Agreements of a Fund, the Firm will make any such allocation determination in a fair and reasonable manner using its good faith but sole discretion, notwithstanding its interest (if any) in the allocation. The Firm will make any corrective allocations and take any mitigating steps if it determines such corrections are necessary or advisable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the portion of an expense allocated to a Fund for a particular service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by such Fund from that service in any particular instance.

Brokerage Fees

Although the Firm does not generally utilize the services of broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Funds, in the event that it chooses to use a broker-dealer for limited purposes relating to a particular Fund, such Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

- C. The foregoing information concerning expenses and their application to a Fund is subject in all respects to such Fund's Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents.
- D. Please refer to Item 6 regarding Carried Interest that the Funds may pay.

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As mentioned in Item 5 of this Brochure, the Firm is entitled to receive performance-based fees, in the form of a portion of a Fund's profits distributable to its General Partner as "**Carried Interest**". Northern Lakes is entitled to receive Carried Interest distributions from the Funds based on the profitability of each Portfolio Company investment, as further described in each Fund's Advisory Agreements.

Carried Interest paid by a Fund is indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Certain Funds and investors in such Funds may incur lower or no Carried Interest. Firm personnel generally invest in the Funds indirectly through the Funds' General Partners, and therefore will generally not pay Carried Interest with respect to their indirect investments in the Funds.

The payment by some, but not all, Funds of Carried Interest or the payment of Carried Interest at varying rates (including varying effective rates based on the past performance of a Fund) creates an incentive for the Firm to disproportionately allocate time, services, and functions to Funds paying Carried Interest or Funds paying Carried Interest at a higher rate, or allocate investment opportunities to such Funds. Generally, and except as may be otherwise set forth in the Advisory Agreements of the Funds, this conflict is mitigated by (i) certain limitations on the ability of the Firm to establish new investment funds, and (ii) contractual provisions and procedures setting forth investment allocation requirements. Please also see Item 11 below regarding allocation for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Firm.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Firm currently provides investment supervisory services to the Funds. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds (subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of each such Fund, if applicable) and not individually to investors in such Fund.

Interests in the Funds are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act. Investors in Funds are generally “accredited investors” as defined in Regulation D of the Securities Act, may be “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act, and may include, among others, high net worth individuals, banks, thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, university endowments, corporations, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies or other entities. Investors bearing a Fund’s Carried Interest are “qualified clients” as defined in the Advisers Act (defined below).

The Firm does not have a minimum size for a Fund, but a minimum investment commitment of \$100,000 has been established for investors in certain Funds. Minimum investment amounts are set forth in each Fund’s Offering Documents, however, the General Partner of each Fund may in its sole discretion permit investments below the minimum amounts set forth in such Fund’s Offering Documents.

ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

- A. Northern Lakes seeks to generate long-term capital gains primarily by making control equity and equity-related investments in leveraged buyouts and recapitalizations of lower middle market companies located in the Midwest region of North America or outside of the Midwest where certain industry buildups are being pursued. In addition, Northern Lakes may make minority equity investments where unique circumstances or relationships present opportunities to close transactions that can generate attractive returns.

Northern Lakes spends a considerable amount of time sourcing deals and maintaining a vast outreach program. The overall process allows the Firm to focus its efforts on the most interesting business opportunities.

A full description of the Firm's investment strategy and processes with respect to a particular Fund are included in such Fund's Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents.

- B. *Listed below are some of the risks associated with an investment in one or more Funds. The following explanation of certain risks is not exhaustive, but rather highlights some of the more significant risks involved in each Fund's investment strategies. For a complete explanation of the Funds' relevant investment strategies and their associated risks, investors should review the relevant Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents, which may contain additional explanations of strategies, risks and other related details not discussed below. For the avoidance of doubt, each of the following risks may be applicable to all or only certain Funds advised by Northern Lakes; please refer to the relevant Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents of the Funds in which you are an investor for additional information.*

Risks Associated with Portfolio Investments. Identifying and participating in attractive investment opportunities and assisting in the building of successful companies is difficult. The types of investments that the Funds anticipate making involve a high degree of risk. In general, financial and business risks confronting Portfolio Companies can be significant. While targeted returns are generally expected to reflect the perceived level of risk in any investment situation, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be adequately compensated for risks taken. A loss of an investor's entire investment is possible. The timing of profit realization is highly uncertain. Losses are likely to occur early in the Funds' term, while successes often require a long maturation. There is no assurance that the Funds' investments will be profitable and there is a substantial risk that the Funds' losses and expenses will exceed its income and gains. Any return on investment to the investors will depend upon successful investments made on behalf of the Funds by Northern Lakes. There generally will be little or no publicly available information regarding the status and prospects of Portfolio Companies. Many investment decisions by the Firm will be dependent upon the ability of its partners and agents to obtain relevant information from non-public sources, and the Firm often will be required to make decisions without complete information or in reliance upon information provided by third parties that is impossible or impracticable to verify. The marketability and value of each investment will depend upon many factors beyond the Firm's control. Typically, although Northern Lakes' personnel or an Operating Advisor may serve on a Portfolio Company's board of directors, each Portfolio Company will be managed by its own officers (who generally will not be affiliated with the Funds or Northern Lakes). The Funds may hold minority positions in Portfolio Companies or acquire securities that are subordinated vis-à-vis other securities as to economic, management or other attributes.

Portfolio Companies may have substantial variations in operating results from period to period, face intense competition, and experience failures or substantial declines in value at any stage. New technological developments may have a negative effect on a Portfolio Company's products and business. Portfolio Companies may need substantial additional capital to support growth or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such capital may not be available on attractive terms. The Funds' capital is limited and may not be adequate to protect the Funds from dilution in multiple rounds of Portfolio Company financings. The public market for lower-middle market and other private companies is extremely volatile. Such volatility may adversely affect the development of Portfolio Companies, the ability of the Funds to dispose of investments, and the value of investment securities on the date of sale or distribution by the Funds. In particular, the receptiveness of potential acquirers to the Funds' Portfolio Companies will vary over time and, even if a Portfolio Company investment is disposed of via a merger, consolidation or similar transaction, the Funds' stock, security or other interests in the surviving entity may not be marketable. There can be no guarantee that any Portfolio Company investment will result in a liquidity event via a merger, acquisition or otherwise, and there is a significant risk that the Funds' investments will yield little or no return. The securities in which each Fund will invest may be among the most junior in a Portfolio Company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, the investments made by each Fund will be illiquid and difficult to value, and there will be little or no collateral to protect an investment once made. In most cases, investments will be long-term in nature and may require many years from the date of initial investment before disposition. It is likely that the Funds will still hold some illiquid securities at the time of the Funds' dissolution, with the result that such securities may be distributed in-kind or sold for a discounted price that reflects their illiquid nature.

Risk Inherent in Private Equity Investments. The Funds' Portfolio Companies generally operate in various industry sectors that entail significant operating risk. Although private equity investments, such as the Funds' investment in Portfolio Companies, tend to be less risky than venture or growth capital-backed companies, the Funds' investments will involve significant financial and business risks. The Funds' Portfolio Companies may need substantial additional capital (which may not be available) to support additional research and development activities, expansion, to develop new services or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such companies may face intense competition, including from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive marketing and service capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

Concentration of Investments; Geography. The Funds' portfolio may become concentrated in a limited number of investments, increasing the vulnerability of the portfolio as compared to a portfolio that is more diversified. In certain cases, the Funds may acquire a majority or greater of certain Portfolio Companies, which could further increase the vulnerability of the portfolio. Further, the Fund intends to invest a majority of its capital in the Midwest region of the United States and Canada, which will further concentrate its portfolio on a geographic basis.

Long-Term Investment. An investment in the Funds is a long-term commitment, and there is no assurance of any distribution to the investors.

Limited Transferability of Interests; Withdrawals. An investment in the Funds should be viewed as illiquid. The Offering Documents and applicable securities laws will impose

substantial restrictions upon the transferability of Fund interests. There is no public or other market for Fund interests, and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Withdrawal of investors from the Funds generally will not be permitted, although the Offering Documents may specify certain circumstances under which an investor may be entitled, or required, to withdraw from the Funds. A withdrawn investor may not be entitled to immediate payment for its interest in the Funds. Any withdrawal of an investor can reduce the amount of Funds' capital available for investment or other activities.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, the Funds lend to Portfolio Companies, including on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always in the Funds' control, such long-term securities may not issue and such bridge loans may remain outstanding. In such an event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the Funds.

Leverage. Although the Funds do not intend to borrow except on a short-term basis, Portfolio Companies in which the Funds invest may borrow without limitation. While leverage presents opportunities to increase the Funds' total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. If the income of such Portfolio Companies is less than the required interest payments on the borrowings, the value of the Portfolio Companies, and thus of the Funds' net assets, may decrease or, in extreme cases, the lender could foreclose on the Portfolio Company and the Funds could suffer a total loss. In certain cases, and subject to the applicable limitations in the Offering Documents, the Funds may guarantee borrowings by Portfolio Companies. Such guarantees could result in additional losses for the Funds with respect to such Portfolio Companies and could cause the Funds to reserve cash to support such guarantees that it might otherwise use for different purposes. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by the Funds may be magnified to the extent that a Portfolio Company in which the Funds invest is leveraged.

Competition. The private equity businesses are highly competitive and has become more so in recent years due to a substantially increased flow of capital into private equity funds and similar investment organizations. The Funds and Northern Lakes will be competing with other established funds and investment organizations with substantial resources and experience. Moreover, the volume of attractive investment opportunities varies greatly from period to period. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to make investments on attractive terms, and it is possible that each Fund's term will expire before the Fund has invested all of its available capital.

General Economic and Political Conditions; Changes in Environment. Changes in legal, tax, fiscal and regulatory regimes may occur during the life of the Funds that may have an adverse effect on the Funds. The Funds may not be permitted to, or be able to, make adjustments in its structure or investment program in order to adapt to such changes. Northern Lakes will have the exclusive right and authority (within the limitations set forth in the Offering Documents) to determine the manner in which the Funds shall respond to such changes, and investors generally will have no right to withdraw from the Funds or to demand specific modifications to the Funds' operations in consequence thereof. Interest rates, inflation, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the

financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by the Funds. Instability in the securities markets may affect the value of the Funds' Portfolio Company investments, as well as the length of time such investments are held. A sustained period of inactivity and/or low valuations in the public equity markets could result in substantially lower liquidation values and substantially longer periods before liquidity is achieved in comparison with historical values, which would reduce the returns that could be achieved by the Funds. Political unrest, war and acts of terrorism may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments. Due to the illiquidity of the Funds' investments, the Funds will have limited ability to adapt to any such changes in the economic environment or mitigate any corresponding losses. Prospective investors are particularly cautioned that the investment sourcing, selection, management and liquidation strategies and procedures exercised by employees of Northern Lakes in the past may not be successful, or even practicable, during the Funds' term. Within the limitations set forth in the Offering Documents, Northern Lakes will have the right and authority to cause the Funds' investment sourcing, selection, management and liquidation strategies and procedures to deviate from current practices.

Bankruptcy of Portfolio Companies. The Funds may make investments in Portfolio Companies that experience financial difficulties and become insolvent or file for bankruptcy protection. There are a number of risks inherent in the bankruptcy process, including, for example, the effects of litigation between the creditors and debtor, the duration of the bankruptcy proceedings and the tangible and intangible costs to the Portfolio Company. Further, various U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws in connection with such bankruptcy proceedings could operate to the detriment of the Funds. There is also a risk that a court may subordinate the Funds' investments to other creditors or require the Funds to return amounts previously paid to it by a Portfolio Company that has become insolvent or filed for bankruptcy, a risk that could increase if the Funds have management rights in such Portfolio Company.

Reliance on Individuals of the Firm. The Funds will be particularly dependent upon the efforts, experience, contacts, and skills of the individual employees of the Firm and in particular its senior investment personnel. The loss of any such individual could have a material, adverse effect on the Funds, and such loss could occur at any time due to death, disability, resignation or other reasons.

Reliance on Third Parties. Northern Lakes and the Funds will require, and rely upon, the services of a variety of third parties, including but not limited to attorneys, accountants, brokers, custodians, consultants, and other agents. Failure by any of these third parties to perform their duties or otherwise satisfy their obligations to the Funds could have a material adverse effect upon the Funds.

Capital Calls. Capital calls will be issued by the Fund from time to time at the discretion of the Firm, based upon the Firm's assessment of the needs and opportunities of the Funds. To satisfy such calls, investors may need to maintain a substantial portion of their capital commitments in assets that can be readily converted to cash. Except as specifically set forth in the Advisory Agreements of a particular Fund, each investor's obligation to satisfy capital calls to such Fund will be unconditional. Without limitation on the preceding sentence, an investor's obligation to satisfy capital calls will not in any manner be contingent upon the performance or prospects of the Funds or upon any assessment thereof provided by the Firm. Notwithstanding

the foregoing, Northern Lakes will not be obligated to call 100% of the investors' capital commitments during each Fund's term.

Non-U.S. Investments. Although perhaps unlikely, the Funds may invest in securities of Portfolio Companies organized or having a principal place of business in jurisdictions outside of the United States and Canada ("**Foreign Portfolio Companies**"). Such Foreign Portfolio Company investments may present a variety of risks not presented by investments in U.S. or Canadian Portfolio Companies, including risks associated with: (i) fluctuating currency exchange rates; (ii) limitations on currency exchange or the transfer of capital/profits across international boundaries; (iii) different accounting standards; (iv) different legal protections for investors; (v) unusual regulatory burdens; (vi) political instability; and (vii) multiple taxing jurisdictions.

Even those Portfolio Companies that nominally are U.S. or Canadian Portfolio Companies by virtue of their jurisdiction of organization or management headquarters may be exposed to significant Foreign Portfolio Company risks due to the increasingly international nature of many software and software-enabled companies, which may, for example, (i) rely upon international locations for certain internal or outsourced operations; (ii) seek alliances with non-U.S. or non-Canadian partners; or (iii) seek non-U.S. or non-Canadian customers.

Any adverse change to the political, economic, military or social environments in the host countries of the Funds' Portfolio Companies could have a significant adverse effect upon the operations or financial performance of the Funds.

Investments in Public Companies. Some of the Funds' Portfolio Company investments may be in the securities of public companies following an initial public offering. Investments in public companies subject the Funds to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include, without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies from quarter to quarter, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of the Funds to dispose of such securities at certain times (including due to the possession by the Funds or the Firm of material non-public information or trading restrictions applicable to representatives of the Firm serving on the board of directors and, by extension, the Funds), increased likelihood of shareholder litigation against such companies' board members, which may include representatives of Northern Lakes, regulatory action by the SEC and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Force Majeure or other Risks. Portfolio investments may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism, labor strikes, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures, failure of technology, defective design and construction, accidents, demographic changes, government macroeconomic policies, social instability, etc.). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including a portfolio company or a counterparty to an Insight Equity Fund or a portfolio company) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, forced events, such as the cessation of the operation of machinery for repair or upgrade, could similarly lead to the unavailability of essential machinery and technologies.

These risks could, among other effects, adversely impact the cash flows available from a portfolio company, cause personal injury or loss of life, damage property, or instigate disruptions of service. In addition, the cost to a portfolio company or a Fund of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Force majeure events that are incapable of or are too costly to cure may have a permanent adverse effect on a portfolio company. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which Funds may invest specifically. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more portfolio companies or its assets, could result in a loss to Funds, including if the investment in such portfolio companies is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without adequate compensation). Prolonged changes in climatic conditions may have significant impact on the revenues, expenses and conditions of certain Fund investments. While the precise future effects of climate change are unknown, it is possible that climate change could affect precipitation levels, droughts, wind levels, annual sunshine, sea levels and the severity and frequency of storms and other severe weather events. Reductions in precipitation levels, wind or sunlight could materially adversely affect the revenues and cash flows of renewable energy related assets that depend on the capture of waterflow, wind or sunlight to derive revenues. If such reductions are significant, any such assets may be rendered inoperable. Conversely, significant increases in precipitation or wind velocity could cause damage to such assets or create periods when such assets are not able to function. In the event that climate change causes sea levels to rise, certain portfolio companies may be forced to incur expenses to prevent assets from being damaged or rendered unusable by such rising sea levels. Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of Funds and their investments.

Controlling Investments. A significant portion of a Fund's portfolio will likely be comprised of investments in Portfolio Companies in which the Fund owns a significant portion of the issued and outstanding securities, including ownership and/or control positions which represent at least a majority of a Portfolio Company's voting securities. These investments may entitle the Funds to elect a majority of a Portfolio Company's directors and exert significant influence over a Portfolio Company's business, operations, affairs and transactions. These capabilities could lead the Funds to be viewed as controlling a Portfolio Company or being considered a controlling stockholder. As a result, the Funds may be exposed to claims, lawsuits or investigations by minority stockholders, creditors, government or regulatory authorities or other persons. In the event any such claims were successful, the Funds may be held liable for any damages that are awarded or be required to fund any settlement with such parties. Even if such claims, lawsuits or investigations prove to be without merit, the Funds would be required to expend significant resources defending itself and its affiliates. In addition, the Funds' reputation and goodwill may be harmed if it is considered a controlling stockholder of a Portfolio Company that is subject to negative publicity.

Minority and Non-Controlling Investments. Although, the Fund generally intends to make control investments, a significant portion of the Funds' investments may represent minority stakes in privately held companies (and/or positions in Portfolio Companies where disproportionate voting control (relative to economic ownership) remains with such Portfolio Companies' founders) and, therefore, will have a limited ability to control various strategic decisions for those Portfolio Companies. In addition, during the process of exiting investments,

the Funds may hold minority equity stakes if portfolio holdings are taken public. Although the Fund will generally seek representation on the board of directors of its Portfolio Companies, the Fund may also invest in companies for which the Funds have no right to appoint a director or otherwise exert significant influence. In such cases, the Funds will be reliant on the existing management and board of directors of such companies, which may include representatives of other financial investors with whom the Funds are not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Funds. To the extent that the management of a Portfolio Company performs poorly, or if a key manager of a Portfolio Company terminates his or her employment with such company, the Funds' investment in such company could be adversely affected. In addition, where the Funds hold a minority position in a Portfolio Company, the Funds may also have limited information rights with respect to such Portfolio Company and thus will receive less information regarding such Portfolio Company than some or all of its other equity holders.

Lower Middle Market Companies. The Funds' investment strategy is to invest primarily in lower middle market companies located in the Midwest region of North America or outside of the Midwest where certain industry buildups are being pursued. While investments in middle market companies may present greater opportunities for growth, such investments may also entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in larger companies. Companies in the middle market may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may be dependent on a smaller management group. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. In addition, future growth may be dependent upon additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms when required. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller, private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult by requiring sales to other private investors. In addition, the relative illiquidity of private equity investments generally, and the somewhat greater illiquidity of private investments in small-to-medium-sized companies, could make it difficult for the Partnership to react quickly to negative economic or political developments.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. In some cases, the Funds' investment strategy will depend, in part, on the ability of the Funds to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of a Portfolio Company. The activity of identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements.

Investments in Restructurings. The Funds may make investments in restructurings that involve portfolio companies that are experiencing or are expected to experience financial difficulties. These financial difficulties may never be overcome and may cause such portfolio companies to become subject to bankruptcy proceedings. As such, these investments could subject the Funds to certain additional potential liabilities that may exceed the value of the Funds' original investments therein. For example, under certain circumstances, payments to the Funds and distributions by the Funds to investors may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance, a preferential payment or a similar transaction under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws. In addition, under certain circumstances, a lender that has inappropriately exercised control of the management and policies of a debtor may have its claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such action.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Funds invest normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by each company's management. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, the inaccuracy of certain assumptions, general economic conditions, and other factors, which are not predictable, can have a material impact on the reliability of projections.

Return of Distributions. Indemnification obligations and obligations to return proceeds to a Portfolio Company imposed on the Funds (including obligations that arise after the Funds' liquidation) could obligate investors to return certain distributions received from the Funds, as provided in the Offering Documents and under Delaware law.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of its investments in Portfolio Companies, the Funds may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of any such investment typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. The Funds may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations or representations made by the Portfolio Company are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which Northern Lakes may establish reserves and escrows. In that regard, a distribution of proceeds that might otherwise be made may either be delayed or withheld until such reserves are no longer needed. If any such distribution is made in lieu of being delayed and withheld and such representations prove to be inaccurate, the investors could be required to return such distribution to the Funds as provided in the Advisory Agreements of the applicable Fund.

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Risks. The Firm, business operations may be vulnerable to disruption in the case of catastrophic events such as fires, natural disaster, terrorist attacks or other circumstances resulting in property damage, network interruption and/or prolonged power outages. Although the Firm has implemented, or expects to implement, measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, there can be no assurances that all contingencies can be planned for. These risks of loss can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the Firm and investments therein.

Cybersecurity Breaches. Northern Lakes and the Funds' Portfolio Companies depend heavily upon computer programs to perform necessary business functions. Although Northern Lakes has implemented or expects to implement, and Portfolio Companies will likely implement, a variety of security measures, these computer systems could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, Northern Lakes and the Funds' Portfolio Companies may experience threats to their respective data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, such computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in Northern Lakes', the Funds' or its Portfolio Companies' operations, which could result in damage to Northern Lakes', the Funds' or its Portfolio

Companies' reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

Data Protection. Data protection and regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security could increase costs, and a failure to comply could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations of one or more Portfolio Companies and the Funds. Such Portfolio Companies are subject to regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security in the jurisdictions in which they do business. As privacy, data protection and information security laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs may increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

Compliance with current and future privacy, data protection and information security laws could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of Northern Lakes' and the Funds' current and planned business activities. A failure to comply with such laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect results of the Funds' operations and overall business, as well as have an impact on Northern Lakes' and the Funds' reputation.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Fund's assets (each, a "**Financial Institution**") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a "**Distress Event**"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, the Firm, the Funds and/or their Portfolio Companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**"), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("**SIPC**"), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of the Firm to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of the Firm, any Fund and/or Portfolio Companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include a Fund to pay fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of investors to make capital contributions or otherwise), as well the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although the Firm expects to exercise

contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that the Firm and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institution. Although the Firm seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, the Firm is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There have been no legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years involving either Northern Lakes or any of its management persons that are material to an investor's evaluation of the Firm or its personnel.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

- A. Neither Northern Lakes, nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, or futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.
- B. As previously noted in Item 4, certain of the owners and employees of the Adviser are the owners and employees of Stone Arch (collectively, the “**NLC Founder Team**”). The existing clients of Stone Arch are pooled investment vehicles pursuing a private equity strategy not unlike the Firm’s Funds. The NLC Founder Team’s involvement in both Stone Arch and Northern Lakes will potentially lead to material conflicts of interest, although it is believed that such conflicts are mitigated by the fact that Stone Arch is no longer raising new pooled investment vehicles or otherwise seeking new advisory clients, all existing Stone Arch partnerships have completed their investment periods and Stone Arch is organized, managed and run separately from Northern Lakes. Should an actual or potential conflict relating to Stone Arch arise in the future, Northern Lakes will adopt policies and procedures intended to manage, mitigate and/or disclose the conflict accordingly.

Also, as noted in Item 4 above, the General Partners, all of which are affiliates of the Firm, are the general partners of the Funds.

ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

A. Code of Ethics

Through Northern Lakes' service as an investment adviser, there may arise many potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, those identified below. Northern Lakes adopts and continues to adopt, policies and procedures to address such potential conflicts of interest. Northern Lakes has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "**Code**"), which describes the Firm's fiduciary duties and responsibilities to its Funds, requires that the Firm's employees act in the best interests of the Funds to the exclusion of contrary interests, act in good faith and in an ethical manner, avoid conflicts of interest with the Funds to the extent reasonably possible, and identify and manage conflicts of interest to the extent that they arise. Northern Lakes' employees are also required to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and make prompt reports to the Firm or other appropriate party of any actual or suspected violations of such laws by Northern Lakes or its employees. Initially, upon hire, and on an annual basis thereafter, Northern Lakes requires that all employees certify to their receipt, review, understanding, and compliance with the provisions of the Firm's Code.

In addition, the Code sets forth formal policies and procedures with respect to the personal securities trading activities of the Firm's employees. The Code prohibits personal securities transactions of issuers who have been placed on the Firm's restricted list and requires written pre-approval for any interest in a limited offering, initial public offering ("**IPO**"), interest in a private fund (i.e., hedge fund or private equity fund) and interest in a private company. The Code requires employees to report all securities transactions on a quarterly basis and provide a summary of securities holdings initially upon hire and on an annual basis thereafter. The Code also addresses outside activities of employees, conflicts of interest, policies and procedures concerning the prevention of insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and the pre-clearance and reporting of political contributions. Northern Lakes will provide a complete copy of the Code to any actual client or prospective client upon request sent to the Chief Compliance Officer ("**CCO**"), Kelly J. Horner at khorne@northernlakescapital.com.

B. Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain employees and affiliates of the Firm, in certain instances, invest in and alongside the Funds through the General Partners. A Fund or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the Management Fee and Carried Interest related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see "*Other Potential Conflicts of Interest*" immediately below.

Due in part to the fact that potential investors in a Fund (including purchasers of an investor's interests in a secondary transaction) or a co-investment opportunity (see below) may ask different questions and request different information, the Firm may provide certain information to one or more prospective investors that it does not provide to all prospective or actual investors in such Fund.

C. Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, subject to the applicable Advisory Agreements of a Fund, the Firm and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other Funds, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to Funds and Portfolio Companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund will, from time to time conflict with the interests of the Firm, other Funds or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well as a description of how the Firm addresses such conflicts of interest, can be found below, as well as in the Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents of the Funds.

Resolution of Conflicts

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Firm's determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Firm's best judgment, but in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Firm will consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Funds with respect to the immediate issue or with respect to their longer-term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors generally mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) A Fund will not make an investment unless the Firm believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered from the viewpoint of such Fund;
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the Advisory Agreements for the Funds;
- (3) The Firm may consult with the Advisory Committee of a Fund as to certain potential conflicts of interest, and on any issue involving actual conflicts of interest the Firm will be guided by its good faith discretion;
- (4) The Firm has established certain committees for the purpose of addressing and advising with respect to certain conflicts of interest;
- (5) Where the Firm deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts, such as the use of an investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price; and
- (6) Prior to subscribing for interests in a Fund, each investor receives information relating to significant potential conflicts of interest arising from the proposed activities of such Fund, including in its Advisory Agreements (e.g., the "LPA") and other Offering Documents (e.g., the "PPM" or "Disclosures Memorandum").

More detailed procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth in the Advisory Agreements of the applicable Fund and certain provisions of a Fund's Advisory Agreements are designed to protect the interests of investors in situations where conflicts may exist, although these provisions do not eliminate such conflicts. In certain instances, some of such conflicts of interest may be resolved in a manner adverse to a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Conflicts

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Fund include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Fund. A Fund's Advisory Agreement contains a number of detailed provisions designed to address actual and potential conflicts of interest and other activities and considerations which may affect the Firm's business and strategy. The Advisory Agreements, however, cannot and do not fully anticipate and address all situations, developments, scenarios, investment opportunities, investment considerations and investment structures as the foregoing can vary on a case-by-case basis depending on a variety of facts and circumstances. While the disclosures in this Brochure are not intended to be exhaustive, they are an attempt to provide further disclosure, transparency, visibility and understanding of the Firm's business and strategy and certain potential conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the Fund. Other conflicts may be disclosed in the Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents of a Fund and throughout this Brochure. This Brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients

In connection with its investment activities, the Firm may encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities among various clients and other persons, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Funds;
- Any co-investment vehicles that have been formed to invest side-by-side with one or more Funds in all or particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s) (the investors in such co-investment vehicles may include one or more Co-Investors);
- Co-Investors or personnel of Northern Lakes that wish to make direct investments (i.e., not through an investment vehicle) side-by-side with one or more Funds in particular transactions entered into by such Fund(s); and
- Other third parties acting as "co-sponsors" with the Firm with respect to a particular transaction.

The Funds are generally subject to provisions in their respective Advisory Agreements that prescribe what a Fund may invest in (collectively, "**Investment Allocation Requirements**"), which will also apply directly or indirectly to certain Funds or co-investment vehicles with investments contractually tied to such Funds. To the extent the Investment Allocation Requirements of a Fund do not include specific allocation procedures or allow the Firm discretion in making allocation decisions among the Funds, the Firm will follow the process set forth below.

The Firm must first determine which Funds are eligible to participate in an investment opportunity. The Firm assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund(s), based on the Fund's investment objectives, strategies, and structure. A Fund's investment objectives, strategies, and structure typically are reflected in the Fund's Advisory Agreements and other Offering Documents. Prior to making any allocation to a Fund of an investment opportunity, the Firm determines what additional factors may restrict or limit the offering of an investment opportunity to the Fund(s). Possible restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- **Obligation to Offer:** the Firm may be required to offer an investment opportunity to one or more Funds. This obligation to offer investment opportunities will generally be set forth in a Fund's Advisory Agreements.
- **Related Investments:** the Firm may offer an investment opportunity related to an investment previously made by a Fund(s) to such Fund(s) to the exclusion of, or resulting in a limited offering to, other Funds.
- **Legal and Regulatory Exclusions:** the Firm may determine that certain Funds or investors in such Funds should be excluded from an allocation due to specific legal, regulatory, and contractual restrictions placed on the participation of such persons in certain types of investment opportunities.

Once the Funds that are eligible to participate in a particular investment have been identified, the Firm, in its discretion, decides how to allocate such investment opportunity among the identified Funds on a case-by-case basis. An opportunity may be allocated entirely to one Fund or among multiple Funds for co-investment. In allocating such investment opportunity, the Firm may consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, one or more of the following:

- Each Fund's investment objectives and investment focus;
- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Fund's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Fund's diversification;
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Any "ramp-up" period of a newly established Fund;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Fund as well as each Fund's projected future capacity for investment;
- Estimated future capital needs of the Portfolio Company;
- The nature and size of a Portfolio Company;
- The life cycle of a Fund (and any desire of the Firm to use the remaining available capital for the older of the Funds first);
- Each Fund's investment period;
- Each Fund's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective Portfolio Company or other investment and anticipated holding period of the Portfolio Company;
- Composition of each Fund's portfolio;
- Whether a Fund has an existing investment in the Portfolio Company and suitability as a follow-on investment for a current Portfolio Company of a Fund;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Fund;
- Supply or demand of an investment opportunity at a given price level;

- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Legal, contractual, or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the Advisory Agreements of each Fund.

There can be no assurance that the application of the Investment Allocation Requirements and factors set forth above will result in a Fund participating in all investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives. To the extent that multiple Funds invest in a new Portfolio Company investment opportunity (which may include follow-on opportunities), the sharing of that investment will generally be determined on a case-by-case basis pursuant to the applicable Advisory Agreements and will not necessarily be pro rata relative to the respective capital commitments of such Funds.

The determinations made by the Firm in connection with the allocation of investment opportunities are frequently subjective in nature and as a result, (a) an investment that was determined appropriate for one Fund may ultimately prove to have been more appropriate for another Fund and (b) where potential overlap among Funds exist, the Firm may, in accordance with the Advisory Agreements of a Fund and the Firm's policies and procedures, forego investment opportunities suitable for a Fund.

In addition, Firm personnel may participate directly or indirectly in investments made by the Funds. Such interests will vary Fund by Fund and may create an incentive to allocate particularly attractive investment opportunities to the Fund in which such personnel hold a greater interest. The existence of these varying circumstances presents conflicts of interest in determining how much, if any, of certain investment opportunities to offer to a Fund.

Allocation of Co-Investment Opportunities and Secondary Transactions

Subject to any restrictions contained in a Fund's Advisory Agreements, the Firm may, but is under no obligation to, provide opportunities to co-invest with a Fund to Co-Investors. The Firm from time to time provides opportunities to co-invest with the Fund to one or more investors in the Funds (or persons or entities associated with investors) or to one or more Co-Investors (or persons or entities who are not associated with investors) without making such opportunity available to any or all such investors in the Funds.

Each investment opportunity is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and the Firm considers a number of factors in the course of evaluation in determining whether there is a potential opportunity for co-investment (and the extent of such co-investment opportunity), including without limitation, the following factors:

- the total amount of capital to be raised in connection with the investment opportunity and the portion available to the Fund;
- whether the Fund would be subject to certain limitations on the amount it may invest due to tax, regulatory, investment, or other considerations;
- whether the co-investment opportunity, and the amount of such co-investment, would disadvantage the Fund;
- whether co-investment by an investor (or other Co-Investor) could be of benefit to the business underlying the investment opportunity;
- whether the business underlying the investment opportunity desires additional Co-Investors; and
- whether potential conflicts of interest may exist.

Any such co-investment opportunity may be offered to one or more Co-Investors pursuant to the procedures included in such Funds' Advisory Agreements and as set forth in the following paragraphs.

Decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities, as well as the applicable terms on which a co-investment is made, are made in the sole discretion of the Firm or its related persons or other participants in the applicable transactions, such as co-sponsors. The Firm may provide opportunities to co-invest with a Fund to one or more investors or investors in funds managed by an affiliate of the Firm (or persons or entities associated with such investors) or to one or more persons or entities who are not investors (or persons or entities who are not associated with investors) without making such opportunity available to any or all investors and an investor may be offered a smaller amount of co-investment opportunity than originally requested. Co-investments may be made directly in the applicable Portfolio Company or through SPVs formed by the Firm or its affiliates for such co-investment. The Firm or its affiliates may, but are not required to, receive Management Fees, Other Fees, Carried Interest, or other compensation in connection with such co-investments, the terms of which may differ from the terms of a Fund with regard to such matters. Any such Management Fees, Other Fees, Carried Interest or other compensation will not offset the Management Fee payable by such Fund or otherwise benefit such Fund or its investors. Additionally, non-binding acknowledgements of interest in co-investment opportunities do not require the Firm to notify the recipients of such acknowledgements if there is a co-investment opportunity.

If the Firm has determined that a co-investment opportunity may be available, it considers on a case-by-case basis in its discretion how to allocate such opportunity taking into account various factors, including, without limitation:

- whether one or more investors (or other prospective Co-Investor) has indicated a desire and willingness to evaluate and participate in co-investment opportunities of the nature being considered;

- whether the investment opportunity may be of interest to certain investors (or other prospective Co-Investor), taking into account tax, regulatory, investment or other considerations;
- how quickly the prospective Co-Investor is able to conduct its own due diligence and make its own decision with respect to an opportunity;
- whether a prospective Co-Investor has the financial and other resources to make the investment;
- whether the Firm believes that a prospective Co-Investor will represent a good syndicate partner in connection with the investment;
- the potential of the prospective Co-Investor to introduce strategic relationships or provide operating advice or other expertise to the Portfolio Company;
- the size of a prospective Co-Investor's capital commitment to the Funds managed by the Firm (in the case of investors);
- other factors relevant to the relationship of a particular investment opportunity to a given prospective Co-Investor;
- any confidentiality concerns the Firm may have that may arise in connection with providing the potential Co-Investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity to permit such person or entity to evaluate the investment opportunity;
- the Firm's evaluation of its past experiences and relationships with potential Co-Investors, such as the willingness or ability of such person or entity to respond promptly or affirmatively to potential investment opportunities previously offered by the Firm and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential Co-Investor's commitment;
- level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- the Firm's evaluation of whether the profile or characteristics of the potential Co-Investor may have an impact on the viability or terms of the proposed investment opportunity and the ability of the Funds to take advantage of such opportunity (for example, if the potential Co-Investor is involved in the same industry as a target company in which a Fund wishes to invest, or if the identity of the potential Co-Investor, or the jurisdiction in which the potential co-investment party is based, may affect the likelihood of a Fund being able to capitalize on a potential investment opportunity); and
- whether the Firm believes, in its sole discretion, that allocating investment opportunities to a potential Co-Investor will help establish, recognize, strengthen, or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits (including strategic, sourcing or similar benefits) to current or future Funds or the Firm.

Co-Investors (including an entity formed by the Firm or an affiliate to facilitate a co-investment with a Fund) may be granted or allowed certain rights to participate in follow-on investments with respect to the particular Portfolio Company but will not necessarily be granted or offered such rights or otherwise be required to participate in follow-on investments (whether or not the Fund participates). If the Firm has formed an entity managed by the Firm or an affiliate to facilitate a co-investment with a Fund, disposition opportunities with respect to any applicable Portfolio Company will be allocated between such entity and the Fund as determined by the Firm or its

affiliates in its good faith discretion (subject to any specific requirements in the governing agreements for such co-investment entity and such Fund's Advisory Agreements), taking into consideration such factors that it considers to be relevant.

The Firm's exercise of its discretion in allocating investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment among the persons, including the Funds and potential Co-Investors, and in the manner discussed above, often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations often will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to other such persons. For example, the Firm may be incentivized to offer a co-investment opportunity to certain persons over others based on its economic arrangement with such persons. While the Firm will determine how to allocate investment opportunities using its best judgment, considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Firm is subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In the event the Firm determines to offer an investment opportunity to Co-Investors, there can be no assurance that the Firm will be successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to a potential Co-investor, in whole or in part, that the closing of such co-investment will be consummated in a timely manner, that the co-investment will take place on the terms and conditions that will be preferable for the Fund or that expenses incurred by the Fund with respect to the syndication of the co-investment will not be substantial. Further, it is possible that a potential co-investment party may experience financial, legal, or regulatory difficulties and may, from time to time, have economic, tax, regulatory, contractual, or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund and, as a result, may take a different view from the Firm as to appropriate strategy for an investment or may be in a position to take a contrary action to a Fund's investment objective.

In the event that the Firm is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential Co-investors, in whole or in part, the Fund may consequently hold a greater concentration and have exposure in the related investment opportunity than was initially intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions with respect thereto.

In addition, to the extent the Firm has discretion over a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund pursuant to such Fund's Advisory Agreements, or is asked to identify potential purchasers in a secondary transfer, the Firm will do so in its sole discretion, generally taking into account the following factors:

- The Firm's evaluation of the financial resources of the potential purchaser, including its ability to meet capital contribution obligations;
- The Firm's perception of its past experiences and relationships with the potential purchaser, including its belief that the potential purchaser would help establish, recognize, strengthen, or cultivate relationships that may provide indirectly longer-term benefits to

current or future Funds or the Firm, and the expected amount of negotiations required in connection with a potential purchaser's investment;

- Whether the potential purchaser would subject the Firm, the applicable Fund, or their affiliates to legal, regulatory, reporting, public relations, media, or other burdens;
- Requirements in such Fund's Advisory Agreements; and
- Such other facts as it deems appropriate under the circumstances in exercising such discretion.

A purchaser's potential investment into another Fund (including any commitment to a future fund) may be considered by the Firm in determining whether to grant or withhold its consent to a secondary transfer of interests in a Fund.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

The Funds (which, for purposes of this section, also includes any pooled investment vehicle that may in the future be advised by an affiliate of the Firm) invest in a broad range of asset classes throughout the corporate capital structure. These investments may include investments in corporate loans and debt instruments, preferred equity securities, and common equity securities. Although perhaps unlikely to occur, conflicts arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Funds, or in a transaction in which another Fund has already made an investment. Investment opportunities, from time to time, may be appropriate for Funds at the same, different or overlapping levels of a Portfolio Company's capital structure. Conflicts arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly when these Funds may invest in different types of securities in a single Portfolio Company. Certain Funds may, from time to time, invest, subject to the terms of their applicable Advisory Agreements, in Portfolio Companies or other issuers in which other Funds have equity investments or otherwise have material influence on management. In addition, the Funds may invest in Portfolio Companies and other issuers in which other Funds invest in different parts of the debt and, from time to time, equity capital structure. For example, circumstances may, from time to time, arise in which Funds invest in different parts of a Portfolio Company's capital structure, including the acquisition by a Fund in such Portfolio Company, as a result of the Firm or an affiliate of the Firm pursuing a new investment strategy or existing investment strategies and mandates.

Where multiple Funds are invested in the same company, the Firm generally will allocate disposition opportunities between the Funds based on their respective ownership percentage of such company. However, subject to the applicable Advisory Agreements, the Firm may allocate disposition opportunities in a different manner in any particular case if it determines, in its discretion, that such different manner is appropriate or equitable in the circumstances, taking into account (without limitation): the relevant provisions in agreements related to the applicable Fund's investment in the Portfolio Company; the amount of gain (or loss), realized and unrealized, on each applicable Fund's investment in the Portfolio Company at the time of such disposition opportunity; liquidity needs for each applicable Fund and the investment cycle of each applicable Fund; respective holding periods for the investment of each applicable Fund; the nature of the investment and the disposition

opportunity, including the size of the opportunity; current and anticipated market conditions; tax, legal or regulatory considerations; and such other factors that the Firm considers to be relevant.

A Fund will, from time to time, invest in opportunities that other Funds have declined, and likewise, a Fund will, from time to time decline to invest in opportunities in which other Funds have invested.

In addition, the Firm may, in its discretion, sell an interest in a Fund's Portfolio Companies to Co-Investors (i.e., a post-closing sell-down). Subject to the Advisory Agreements, the Firm may decide not to charge a Co-Investor for any applicable interest costs associated with the time period between the closing of the applicable Fund's investment in a Portfolio Company to the date of the transfer of interests in such Portfolio Company to the applicable Co-Investor.

The Funds may co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other similar entities or arrangements. These investments may involve risks that would not otherwise be present in investments where a third party is not involved. Such risks include, among other things, the possibility that the third-party may have differing economic or business goals than those of the Fund, or that the third-party may be in a position to take actions that are inconsistent with the investment objectives of the Funds. There may also be instances where the Funds will be liable for the actions of such third-party Co-investors. There can be no assurance that the return of a Fund participating in a transaction with a third party would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Firm and its affiliates will, from time to time, cause a Fund to purchase investments from another Fund, or it will cause a Fund to sell investments to another Fund. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Fund may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Firm or its affiliates might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Fund by selling underperforming assets to another Fund, for example, to earn fees or increase Carried Interest payable to the Firm or its affiliates. Except for any such transactions contemplated and governed by the Advisory Agreements of a Fund, any such transaction involving a purchase or sale by a Fund from or to another Fund either would be on arm's-length terms and would be subject to the approval of the applicable "Advisory Committees".

The Firm has established certain policies relating to cross transactions, including that appropriate disclosures be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed cross transactions.

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**") regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to

purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a “principal transaction”), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the client’s consent to the transaction. In connection with the Firm’s management of the Funds, the Firm and its affiliates may engage in principal transactions. The Firm has established certain policies and procedures designed to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act as they relate to principal transactions, including that disclosures required by Section 206 of the Advisers Act be made to the applicable Fund(s) regarding any proposed principal transactions, and that the Fund receives any advance consent to the transaction prior to consummating such a transaction.

Management of the Funds

The Firm and its affiliates engage in a broad range of business activities and manage a number of Funds that may have investment objectives similar to each other. The performance and operation of such competing businesses could conflict with and adversely affect the performance and operation of the Portfolio Companies, and may adversely affect the prices and availability of business opportunities or transactions available to these Portfolio Companies. In addition, subject to any restrictions set forth in the Funds’ Advisory Agreements, the Firm expects that it, its affiliates or their respective personnel will in the future establish one or more additional investment funds (including funds which may be competitive with the Funds) with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of the current Funds. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients*” above. The Firm or its affiliates may give advice, or take actions with respect to, the investments of one or more Funds that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives, or strategies. As a result, Funds with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or achieve the same performance. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest through the same investment vehicles, have access to similar credit, or utilize similar investment strategies as another Fund. These differences may result in variations with respect to price, leverage, and associated costs of a particular investment opportunity.

In addition, the Firm personnel who are responsible for managing a particular Fund will devote such time as is necessary to conduct the affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner. However, it is expected that the employees of the Firm and such personnel will be engaged in other activities unrelated to a particular Fund, including making and supervising investments of other Funds and future funds formed by the Firm or its affiliates, to the extent not restricted by a Fund’s Advisory Agreements. In addition, as further described in Item 10, each member of the NLC Founder Team will be engaged in the provision of investment advisory and management services by Stone Arch to its remaining pooled investment vehicles. Conflicts of interest arise in allocating time, services, resources, or investment opportunities among the investment activities of the Funds and any such other funds or vehicles. Firm personnel may also devote time to activities or endeavors outside of the Funds including, without limitation, managing personal or family investments and attending to charitable or community endeavors. This may create conflicts of interest in providing advice and recommendations with respect to investments to the Funds.

The Firm may, from time to time, consider and reject an investment opportunity on behalf of one Fund and the Firm or an affiliate of the Firm may subsequently determine to have another Fund make an investment in the same company or investment opportunity. A conflict of interest arises because one Fund will, in such circumstances, benefit from the initial evaluation, investigation and due diligence undertaken by the Firm on behalf of the original Fund considering the investment. In such circumstances the benefitting Fund or Funds will not be required to reimburse the original Fund for expenses incurred in connection with researching such investment.

In addition, the Firm receives and generates various kinds of Portfolio Company data and other information, including data and information related to financial, industry, market, business operations, trends, budgets, customers, suppliers, competitors, and other metrics. This information may, in certain instances, include material non-public information received or generated in connection with efforts on behalf of one Fund's investment (or prospective investment) in a Portfolio Company. As a result, the Firm is better able to anticipate macroeconomic and other trends, and otherwise develop investment strategies. The Firm has in the past and is likely to in the future enter into information sharing and confidentiality arrangements with Portfolio Companies and other sources of information that may limit the internal distribution and use of such data. The Firm has already and is likely in the future in certain instances to use this information in a manner that may provide a material benefit to the Firm, its affiliates, or to certain other Funds without compensating or otherwise benefitting the Fund or Funds that hold interests in the companies from which such information was obtained. In addition, the Firm may have an incentive to pursue investments in Portfolio Companies based on the data and information expected to be received or generated. The Firm has in the past and is likely in the future to utilize such information to benefit the Firm, its affiliates, or certain Funds in a manner that may otherwise present a conflict of interest but does not intend to specifically disclose such conflicts to the relevant Funds.

Follow-on Investments

The Firm's general policy is to consider follow-on investment opportunities in a particular Portfolio Company on a priority basis for the Fund that has an existing investment in such Portfolio Company. If Funds of different vintages have existing investments in a Portfolio Company, follow-on investment opportunities for that company generally will be first considered for the Fund or Funds that made the most recent investment in such Portfolio Company, provided that, subject to any consents, parameters or other conditions expressly required under the Advisory Agreements of the applicable Funds, the Firm may allocate such opportunities differently if it determines, in its discretion, that such different allocation is appropriate under the circumstances (including when one of the funds lacks sufficient unreserved capital for such follow-on investment). To the extent there is additional capacity in a follow-on investment opportunity after it is considered for the Fund or Funds with the existing investment in the company, the Firm may offer the opportunity to other Funds.

Investments to finance follow-on acquisitions may present other conflicts of interest, including determination of the equity component and other terms of the new financing. In addition, a Fund may participate in re-leveraging and recapitalization transactions involving Portfolio Companies in which another Fund has already invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest arise, including

determinations of whether existing investors are being cashed out at a price that is higher or lower than market value and whether new investors are paying too high or too low a price for the company or purchasing securities with terms that are more or less favorable than the prevailing market terms.

As is customary and in accordance with a Fund's Advisory Agreements, a Fund's General Partner will establish reserves for follow-on investments by a Fund in Portfolio Companies, operating expenses (including Management Fees), liabilities, and other matters. Estimating the appropriate amount of such reserves is difficult, especially for follow-on investment opportunities, which are directly tied to the success and capital needs of Portfolio Companies. If reserves are inadequate, the Fund may be unable to take advantage of attractive follow-on or other investment opportunities or to protect its existing investments from dilutive or other punitive terms. If reserves are excessive, the Fund may decline attractive investment opportunities or hold unnecessary amounts of capital in money market or similar low-yield accounts. Further, the allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds may depend on their respective reserves at the time of allocating the opportunity, possibly resulting in lower returns if any of such reserves were later determined to be inadequate or excessive.

Conflicts Relating to the General Partner and the Firm

The Firm has in the past and may in the future, in its discretion, contract with a related person of the Firm (including to a Portfolio Company of a Fund) to perform services for the Firm in connection with its provision of services to the Funds. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Firm has an incentive to recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Firm generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a Fund or to a Portfolio Company thereof (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Firm or a related person of the Firm (including but not limited to a Portfolio Company of a Fund) or (ii) an entity with which the Firm or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Firm or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Firm, because of its financial or other business interest, has an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

In addition, the Firm may compete against, or engage in business with (e.g., through co-investments and joint ventures) another investment adviser with which the Firm or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship, or from which the Firm or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. The Firm will ensure that any investment made by a Fund is bona fide and made in accordance with the best interest of the Fund.

To the extent permitted by a Fund's Advisory Agreements, the Firm, its affiliates, and officers or employees of the Firm may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Firm has recommended to the Funds. In addition, such officers or employees may buy securities in

transactions offered to but rejected by a Fund. A conflict of interest may arise because such investing Firm personnel will, for some investments, benefit from the evaluation, investigation, and due diligence undertaken by the Firm on behalf of the Fund. In such circumstances, the investing Firm personnel will not share or reimburse the relevant Fund(s) or the Firm for any expenses incurred in connection with the investment opportunity. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures adopted by the Firm from time to time. The investment policies, fee arrangements, and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Firm's other Funds or clients of its affiliates. In addition, officers and employees may also buy securities in other unaffiliated investment vehicles (including private equity funds, hedge funds, real estate funds and other similar investment vehicles) which may include potential competitors of the Funds. While such an investment may create a conflict of interest (for instance, not bringing an investment opportunity to the Fund if there is a greater financial incentive to see the competitor fund make such an investment), the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Firm in the applicable General Partner and the applicable Fund (including economic interests) generally provides a strong alignment with the Fund. Furthermore, the Firm, its affiliates, certain of its officers and employees, and their relatives invest in and alongside a Fund and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. While the significant interests of the officers and employees of the Firm generally aligns the interest of such persons with the Funds, such persons may have differing interests from the Fund with respect to such investments (for example, with respect to the availability and timing of liquidity).

Firm personnel will serve on the boards of Portfolio Companies. Firm personnel may also serve as directors or interim executives of, or otherwise be associated with, companies that are competitors of certain Portfolio Companies. In such cases, such individuals may be subject to fiduciary and other obligations to make decisions that they believe to be in the best interests of the relevant companies. In most cases involving a Fund's portfolio investments, given that the Fund would generally be a significant investor in such companies, the interests of the Fund and its portfolio investments would generally be expected to be aligned, although this may not always be the case, particularly if portfolio investments are likely to be in financial difficulty. It would also be expected that the interests of a competitor company would often not be aligned with those of a Fund or a Fund's Portfolio Companies. This may result in a conflict between the relevant individual's obligations to an issuer or a competing company and the interests of the Fund. Such conflict may be addressed to the detriment of the competitor company and the interests of the Fund. In some circumstances, having Firm personnel serve as directors or interim executives of the issuer of a portfolio investment of the Fund or another company may restrict the ability of a Fund to invest directly in an investment opportunity that also constitutes an investment opportunity for such company.

Fee Structure

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in the Funds will only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of the Funds, based upon capital invested by the Funds, this fee structure creates an incentive to deploy capital when the Firm would not otherwise have done so.

Additionally, as discussed above in Item 6, the General Partners of many Funds are entitled to Carried Interest under the terms of the Advisory Agreements of such Funds. Such General Partners are affiliates of the Firm. The existence of the General Partners' Carried Interest creates an incentive for the General Partners to cause such Funds to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation.

Similarly, certain Funds may be formed to invest alongside another Fund in a single Portfolio Company. In that instance, as the Carried Interest paid by the Funds is calculated independently, the Firm may experience a conflict of interest in that it may be incentivized to allocate more of such opportunity to the Fund formed to invest in the single investment to the extent it has the expectation that such allocation would generate a more significant, or more immediate return for the Fund's General Partner.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements of certain Funds, the General Partner will be entitled to receive distributions in respect of its Carried Interest in certain circumstances following the exit of a Portfolio Company by a Fund. In addition, the Management Fee payable by certain Funds for certain periods takes into account the aggregate value of the Fund's remaining portfolio investments. As a result, the Firm has an incentive to value unrealized investments held by a Fund, which generally will be privately held investments that are difficult to value, higher than it might otherwise have in the absence of such Carried Interest and Management Fee arrangements.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements of certain Funds, the General Partner may be required to return excess amounts of Carried Interest as a "clawback." This clawback obligation may create an incentive for the General Partner to defer disposition of one or more investments or delay the liquidation of a Fund if the disposition or liquidation would result in a realized loss to such Fund or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the General Partner.

Fund Level Borrowing

The Funds from time to time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay fund expenses and Management Fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors), to make payments under hedging transactions, and to cover any shortfall resulting from an investor's default or exclusion. If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing would generally be used for all investors in such Fund on a pro rata basis, including the General Partner.

To the extent a Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions, the Fund's investors generally make correspondingly later capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. As a result, though the Funds generally borrow on a short-term basis, the Fund's use of borrowed funds will impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and may make net IRR calculations higher than it otherwise would be without fund-level borrowing as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions. The General Partner therefore has a

conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because the General Partner may receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

Borrowing by the Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by the investors to the Fund, the Fund's assets, or both, and documentation relating to such borrowing may provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors may be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing. Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund may cause the realization of "unrelated business taxable income".

Diverse Membership

The investors in a Fund may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investment in such Fund. Such interests of some or all of the investors may conflict with the interests of the applicable General Partner with regard to such matters. The conflicting interests of the investors may arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by such Fund, the structuring of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by the General Partner, including with respect to the nature, structuring or disposing of investments that may be more beneficial for some investors than for others or more beneficial for the General Partner, particularly with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a Fund, the applicable General Partner will not consider the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually, except as otherwise required by the Advisory Agreements of such Fund (including provisions related to avoiding "unrelated business taxable income" or "effectively connected income") or side letters entered into with investors. In connection with certain investments (such as investments in operating companies treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes), the applicable General Partner may form "alternative investment vehicles" pursuant to which certain investors participate directly or indirectly through a "blocker corporation" (and bear the burden of taxes and certain other expenses and, to the extent feasible, reductions in proceeds incurred in connection with the formation and operation of such "blocker corporation") while other investors (including the General Partner) participate through a tax transparent entity without an intervening "blocker corporation." This may create conflicts for the applicable General Partner, particularly in structuring an exit from such investments given the varying tax implications to the General Partner and investors resulting from different exit structures. Returns from such investments to the applicable General Partner, including in respect of its Carried Interest, typically would not be reduced by any taxes, other expenses or reductions in proceeds borne by any investor participating in such investments directly or indirectly through a "blocker corporation." In other cases, the applicable General Partner may elect to structure investments by a Fund through simpler structures (such as a "blocker corporation" between the Fund and the Portfolio Company) that may be less tax efficient to the Fund or the investors as a whole in order to avoid the cost, time or administrative complexity associated with more complicated investment structures that potentially could be used to address the requirements of the Advisory Agreements of a Fund, including side letters related to tax matters.

Business with Portfolio Companies and Investors

Given the collaborative nature of the Firm's business and the Portfolio Companies in which the Funds have invested, there are, from time to time, situations when the Firm is in the position of recommending the services of a Portfolio Company to other Portfolio Companies of the Funds, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments, or discounts to the Firm, an affiliate, or a Portfolio Company. In addition, Portfolio Companies of one Fund and Portfolio Companies of another Fund may engage in commercial transactions (including mergers and acquisitions) with one another from time to time as they determine to be appropriate in their business judgment. The Firm anticipates that material transactions between Portfolio Companies generally would be on arm's-length terms or on terms otherwise considered to be equitable to both companies under the circumstances. However, such transactions could benefit the Portfolio Company of one Fund (and such Fund, indirectly) more than the Portfolio Company of the other Fund (and such Fund, indirectly). Accordingly, the Firm will generally have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations in that the Firm has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective Portfolio Companies for the Funds, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the Portfolio Companies held by the Funds. Although use of any such products or services by a Portfolio Company of a Fund would be the Portfolio Company's choice, the Fund's Portfolio Company may nevertheless be conflicted in its choice of vendors and might select the other Portfolio Company when there may be better or cheaper products or services offered by unrelated parties. The benefits received by a Portfolio Company providing a service may be greater than those received by the Fund(s) and its Portfolio Companies receiving the service.

Portfolio Companies may from time to time provide services to certain investors in the Funds. The Firm has an incentive to recommend the Portfolio Company to favor those investors relative to other Portfolio Company clients or customers in terms of pricing or otherwise, which could adversely affect the Portfolio Company's profitability to the Fund.

In addition, certain Portfolio Companies of a Fund have in the past, and may, from time to time, in the future engage in activities that could adversely affect another Fund or its Portfolio Company, including, for instance, as a result of laws and regulations or certain jurisdictions (such as bankruptcy, environmental, consumer protection, and labor or union laws) that may not recognize or permit the segregation of assets and liabilities between separate entities. Such jurisdictions may also allow for recourse against assets that are under common control with, or part of the same economic group as, the entity that has incurred the liability. This may result in the assets of a Fund or a Portfolio Company being used to satisfy the obligations or liabilities of another Fund or its Portfolio Company.

From time to time, the Firm anticipates that it will be presented with an investment opportunity for a Fund in a company that is a competitor of a Portfolio Company of another Fund. The Firm may decline to pursue such opportunity for the Fund because of the competitive situation even though the opportunity might otherwise be an attractive one for the Fund. On other occasions, a Fund may invest in companies that are, or that subsequently become, competitors of other companies in which such Fund has invested or in which another Fund has invested. Furthermore, such competitive situations may result in conflicts for the Firm and its personnel in their ongoing interactions with the competitive companies and could, in certain circumstances, result in the Firm receiving less

information about such companies than it might have received in the absence of such competitive situation. Competitive situations could also result in a Fund or the Firm and its associated persons (who are generally indemnified by the Fund) facing legal claims regarding misuse of a company's confidential information, breach of duties to the Portfolio Companies, or other matters related to the competitive situation.

A Fund's Portfolio Companies may be counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with Portfolio Companies of other Funds managed by the Firm that, although the Firm determines to be consistent with the requirements of such Funds' Advisory Agreements, may not have otherwise been entered into but for the affiliation with the Firm, and which may provide economic or other benefits to affiliates of the Firm that are not subject to any Management Fee offset. For example, the Firm may in the future cause Portfolio Companies to enter into agreements regarding: group procurement (which may depend on the volume of services purchased under these agreements and which may be pooled across multiple Portfolio Companies and discounted due to scale); benefits management; data management or mining; technology development; purchase, title, and other insurance policy (which may be pooled across multiple Portfolio Companies and discounted to scale); and other similar operational initiatives that may result in fees, better pricing, rebates, commissions, or similar payments or discounts being paid to the Firm, its affiliates or a Portfolio Company, including related to a portion of the savings achieved by the Portfolio Company. While the Firm may have a conflict of interest because its economic benefit may incentivize the Firm to maintain such arrangements, the Firm believes that such agreements benefit the Portfolio Companies due to increased access to quality products and services at beneficial pricing and the Firm's benefits from such arrangements are reduced because the Firm only benefits on at the same rate as the Portfolio Companies. However, it should not be assumed that a company related to, or otherwise affiliated with, the Firm will only take actions that are beneficial to, or not opposed to, the interests of a Fund and its Portfolio Companies.

Service Providers

Certain investors or their affiliates may from time to time in the ordinary course of their business activities provide services to the Firm, a Fund, or a Fund's Portfolio Companies (e.g., banks that are affiliates of investors may act as lenders to the Firm, a Fund or a Fund's Portfolio Companies). The engagement of any such service provider may be concurrent with an investor's admission to a Fund, or during the term of such investor's investment in the Fund. This creates a conflict of interest, as the Firm may give such investor preferred economics or other terms with respect to its investment in a Fund, or may have an incentive to offer such investor co-investment opportunities that it would not otherwise offer to such investor. The Firm anticipates that any such services provided to a Fund or its Portfolio Companies would be on arm's-length or otherwise customary market terms and not on terms that favor any such investor (or its affiliates) as a result of its status as an investor.

Certain service providers to the Funds or their Portfolio Companies (e.g., lawyers, accountants, lenders, banks, brokers, tax advisors) also provide services to the Firm or its personnel or affiliates. The terms on which such services are provided to such persons and entities may, in certain circumstances, differ from (and be more favorable than) those on which similar services are provided to the Funds or their Portfolio Companies or other third parties. In other cases, the Firm

and its personnel may benefit from pricing discounts offered by service providers to both the Funds and the Firm and its personnel and affiliates (as compared to pricing available to other customers) that may primarily be the result of volume of activity (or expected volume of activity) with such service providers from the Funds and their Portfolio Companies. However, it is the Firm's practice to seek service providers for the Fund (and, if requested to recommend services providers for Portfolio Companies) that it believes are in the best interests of the Fund (or its Portfolio Companies) based on their merits and not on the services, or the terms of such services, provided to the Firm or its personnel or affiliates.

Additionally, employees of the Firm or its affiliates, or their family members or relatives may have ownership, employment, or other interests in such service providers. These relationships that the Firm may have with a service provider can influence the Firm in determining whether to select or recommend such service provider to perform services for a Fund or a Portfolio Company. The Firm will have a conflict of interest with the Funds in recommending the retention or continuation of a service provider to the Funds or a Portfolio Company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider will continue to invest in the Funds, or will provide the Firm information about markets and industries in which the Firm operates or is interested or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Firm. Although the Firm selects service providers that it believes will enhance Portfolio Company performance (and, in turn, the performance of the relevant Fund(s)), there is a possibility that the Firm, because of financial, business interest, or other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price or quality of service could be obtained from another person. While the Firm often does not have visibility or influence regarding advantageous service rates or arrangements, there will be situations in which the Firm receives more favorable service rates or arrangements than the Funds or their Portfolio Companies.

The Firm, or its affiliates and service providers, often charges varying amounts or may have different fee arrangements for different types of services provided. For instance, fees for various types of work often depend on the complexity of the matter, the expertise required, and the time demands of the service provider. As a result, to the extent the services required by the Firm or its affiliates differ from those required by the Funds and its Portfolio Companies, the Firm and its affiliates will pay different rates and fees than those paid by the Funds and its Portfolio Companies.

Operating Advisors

In furtherance of the investment activities of its Funds, the Firm spends a considerable amount of time sourcing prospective investments and maintaining a vast outreach program connecting it to countless businesses that may fit the investment strategy of one or more Funds. These activities taken on behalf of the Funds may be augmented by one or more Operating Advisers. As noted in Item 5, Operating Advisers will generally assist the Firm on various matters related to a Fund or an actual or prospective Portfolio Company of a Fund, including sourcing investments, conducting due diligence, facilitating transaction execution, overseeing a Fund investment and providing services to a Fund and/or its actual or prospective Portfolio Companies.

An Operating Adviser's expenses, fees and compensation ("**OA Expenses**") may include one or more of the following: (i) consulting fees; (ii) Firm salary and benefits; (iii) Portfolio Company salary and benefits; (iv) equity grants (including options, restricted stock or other securities) issued

by a Portfolio Company; and/or (v) access to co-investment in a Portfolio Company alongside Northern Lakes. Subject to each Fund's Advisory Agreements, all of the foregoing items and all other OA Expenses will be borne directly or indirectly by one or more of the Funds and Portfolio Companies to which an Operating Adviser's activities relate, including by way of reimbursement to the Firm of any payments it has previously made to an Operating Adviser. The Firm will only bear OA Expenses that relate to an Operating Adviser to the extent not permissible by an applicable Fund's Advisory Agreements and such OA Expenses are not otherwise borne by an actual or prospective Portfolio Company. As noted in Item 5, OA Expenses borne by a Portfolio Company (e.g., compensation to an Operating Adviser or reimbursement to the Firm of amounts previously paid to an Operating Adviser) will not reduce the Management Fees payable by the applicable Fund to the Firm.

In addition to the above OA Expenses, an Operating Adviser may incur expenses (such as Broken-Deal Costs) or liabilities (such as a lawsuit) in connection with its activities taken on behalf of a Fund that would constitute expenses of the Fund if undertaken directly by the Firm. Any such expenses and liabilities shall be borne by such Fund (including indemnification expenses) unless it would not be permissible under such Fund's Advisory Agreements.

Positions with Portfolio Companies

The Funds have representatives that serve on the boards of directors of Portfolio Companies and will, as a result, be subject to fiduciary obligations to make decisions that they believe to be in the best interests of the Portfolio Company. Although in most cases the interests of a Fund and its Portfolio Companies will be aligned, this may not always be the case, particularly if a Portfolio Company is in financial difficulty. This may result in a conflict between the relevant director's obligations to the Portfolio Company (or companies) and its various stakeholders, on the one hand, and the interests of the Fund, on the other hand. In some circumstances, having a representative of a Fund serve as a director of a Portfolio Company may restrict the ability of the Fund to invest directly in an investment opportunity that also constitutes an investment opportunity for such Portfolio Company. In addition, certain investment opportunities that might otherwise represent potential portfolio investments for the Fund may instead be offered to Portfolio Companies of other Funds as add-on acquisitions by such Portfolio Companies to the extent that such opportunities are complementary to, or enhance, such portfolio companies' businesses. Decisions made by a director may subject the Firm, its affiliate or a Fund to claims they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims.

In addition, Firm personnel and Operating Advisors from time to time provide services (e.g., service as a board member, executive or advisor) to multiple Portfolio Companies of one or more Funds, and such persons may have competing obligations, interests, and time commitments with respect to such Portfolio Companies. In that instance, certain conflicts of interest may arise as a result of: (i) competing demands on such person's time commitments to such Portfolio Companies, (ii) the divergence in interests of such Portfolio Companies, and (iii) the differences in compensation paid to such person by the Portfolio Companies (including a situation in which the

person is compensated exclusively by one Portfolio Company while providing services to both Portfolio Companies). In each case, as a result, one Portfolio Company or Fund may benefit at the expense of another Portfolio Company (including the Portfolio Company of another Fund) or another Fund.

From time to time employees of the Firm may also be asked to serve as directors of, or observers with respect to, certain entities in which a Fund has fully exited its ownership interest. Such companies are not Portfolio Companies of the Fund and as a result, any compensation received by such Firm employee is not subject to the Management Fee offset described above, or otherwise shared with the Funds or investors.

Certain Firm personnel may be seconded to one or more Portfolio Companies and provide finance and other services to such Portfolio Companies and the compensation and expenses for such personnel during the secondment may be borne by the Portfolio Companies. To the extent the Firm receives any fees or expense reimbursement from a Portfolio Company with respect to such personnel, it is expected that they will not result in any offset against the Management Fees payable by a Fund.

Side Letter Agreements; Advisory Committee Rights

The Firm often enters into certain side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, which may, in certain instances include: different fee structures and other preferential economic rights; information and reporting rights; excuse or exclusion rights; waiver of certain confidentiality obligations; co-investment rights; certain rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory, or policy requirements of a particular investor; additional obligations and restrictions with respect to structuring particular investments in light of the legal and regulatory considerations applicable to a particular investor; veto rights; and liquidity or transfer rights. Except as otherwise agreed with an investor, the Firm (or applicable General Partner) is not required to disclose the terms of side letter arrangements with other investors in the same Fund.

Many of the Funds have established an “**Advisory Committee**” consisting of representatives of investors. A conflict of interest may exist when some, but not all, investors in a Fund are permitted to designate a member to the Advisory Committee of a Fund. The Advisory Committee of a Fund may also have the ability to approve conflicts of interests with respect to the Firm and the applicable Fund, which could be disadvantageous to the investors, including those investors who do not designate a member to such Advisory Committee. In general, investors in the Funds will not be entitled to control the selection of members of the Advisory Committees or to review the actions or deliberations of the Advisory Committees. Representatives of the Advisory Committees may have various business and other relationships with the Firm and its partners, employees, and affiliates. These relationships may influence the decisions made by such members of the Advisory Committees.

In addition, some or all of the members of a Fund’s Advisory Committee will likely also be on the Advisory Committee of another Fund with which there is a potential conflict or will likely represent

investors that have an interest in both Funds. The Firm anticipates significant overlap between members of the Advisory Committees for the Funds. Such members will not be precluded from participating in discussions with respect to, or from voting on, such transactions that involve potential conflicts of interest, including between Funds.

Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Advisory Agreements of a Fund establish complex arrangements among the Funds, the Firm, investors, and other relevant parties. From time to time, questions may arise regarding certain parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which may not have been contemplated upon the negotiation and execution of such documents. In some instances, the operative provisions of the Advisory Agreements, if any, may be broad, unclear, general, conflicting, ambiguous, and vague and may allow for multiple reasonable interpretations. In other instances, there may not be a directly applicable provision. While the Firm will construe the relevant provisions in good faith and in a manner consistent with its duties and legal obligations, the interpretations used may not be the most favorable to a Fund or its investors.

The Firm, its affiliates and the Funds will often engage common legal counsel and other advisers in a particular transaction, including transactions in which there may be conflicts of interest. Members of the law firms engaged to represent the Funds may be investors in a Fund and may also represent one or more Portfolio Companies or investors in the Funds. In the event of a significant dispute or divergence of interest between a Fund and the Firm and its affiliates, the parties may engage separate counsel in the sole discretion of the Firm and its affiliates. Moreover, in litigation and certain other circumstances separate representation may be required.

Additionally, certain other service providers to a Fund or its Portfolio Companies (e.g., accountants, lenders, banks, brokers, tax advisors) are also expected to provide services to the Firm or its personnel or affiliates. The terms on which such services are provided to such persons and entities may, in certain circumstances, differ from (and be more favorable than) those on which similar services are provided to a Fund or its Portfolio Companies or other third parties. In other cases, the Firm and its personnel and affiliates may benefit from pricing discounts offered by service providers to both a Fund and the Firm and its personnel and affiliates (as compared to pricing available to other customers) that may primarily be the result of volume of activity (or expected volume of activity) with such service providers from Funds (and their Portfolio Companies). However, it is Firm's practice to seek to select service providers for the Funds (and, if requested to recommend service providers for Portfolio Companies) that it believes are in the best interests of the Funds (or their Portfolio Companies) based on their merits and not based on the services, or the terms of such services, provided to the Firm or its personnel or affiliates. From time to time, the Firm reviews its selection of service providers for the Funds and the arrangements between the Funds and such service providers. This creates a conflict of interest between the Firm, on the one hand, and the Funds or Portfolio Companies, on the other hand, in determining whether to engage such service providers, including the possibility that the Firm will favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons if it receives a benefit from such service providers, such as lower fees, that it would not receive absent the engagement of such service provider by the Funds or the Portfolio Companies.

The Firm may, in its discretion, cause the Funds and their Portfolio Companies to have ongoing business dealings, arrangements, or agreements with persons who are former employees or executives of the Firm. The Funds and their Portfolio Companies may bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements, or agreements. In such circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between the Firm and the Funds (or their Portfolio Companies) in determining whether to engage in or to continue such dealings, arrangements, or agreements, including the possibility that the Firm may favor the engagement or continued engagement of such persons even if a better price or quality of service could be obtained from another person.

Investors may be introduced to the Firm, or may be brought in a Fund, by a third-party consultant from which the Firm or a related person purchase products and to which the Firm or a related person may make payments, including in connection with conferences sponsored or hosted by the third-party consultant.

The Firm has in the past and may, from time to time, in the future, cause one or more Funds to purchase or bear premiums, fees, costs and expenses (including any expenses or fees of insurance brokers) for insurance to insure the applicable Funds, the applicable General Partner, the Firm and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the “Advisory Committees”, and other indemnified parties, against liability in connection with the activities of the Funds. This may include a portion of any premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for one or more “umbrella” or other insurance policies maintained by the Firm that cover one or more Funds or the Firm (including their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, members of the Advisory Committee, and other indemnified parties). The Firm will make judgments about the allocation of premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for such “umbrella” or other insurance policies among one or more Funds or the Firm, on a fair and reasonable basis, and may make corrective allocations should it determine subsequently that such corrections are necessary or advisable. There can be no assurance that a different allocation would not result in a Fund bearing less (or more) premiums, fees, costs, and expenses for insurance policies.

Certain Portfolio Companies of the Funds are, or have been, counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions, or other arrangements with the Firm, its affiliates, and other Portfolio Companies of the Funds, to receive favorable procurement terms, including fees, servicing payments, rebates, discounts, or other financial benefits. The Firm is often eligible to receive favorable terms for its procurement due in part to the involvement of its Portfolio Companies in such arrangements, and any discounted amounts will not be subject to Management Fee offsets or otherwise shared with the relevant Funds.

Subject to the consent of the applicable Advisory Committee, a Fund may invest in other investment funds or similar entities. The Firm generally expects that any such investments by a Fund would be relatively small investments in terms of dollars invested and generally made at least in part for strategic reasons (e.g., when the Firm believes there is potential to get additional investment opportunities alongside the other investment fund or entity). A Fund’s investment in such other fund or entity may be subject to a management fee and carried interest in favor of the sponsors or managers of the other fund or entity. This may result in an extra layer of management fee and carried interest being borne indirectly by investors in such Fund because any management fee or carried interest paid

by the Fund to the sponsors or managers of such other fund or entity is not expected to result in a reduction in the Management Fees or Carried Interest payable by the Fund. Similarly, investments by a Fund in other funds would result in an additional layer of expenses (i.e., expenses incurred by such other fund) that would be borne indirectly by the Fund and its investors. Investment opportunities that derive from the sponsors or managers of an investment fund or entity in which a Fund has invested may be offered to other Funds even if a main reason for the Fund's investment in the other fund or entity was for potential deal flow.

The Advisory Agreements of certain Funds permit the General Partner of each such Fund to cause such Fund to distribute such General Partner's share of securities resulting from an investment disposition by such Fund to such General Partner or its affiliates (including officers and employees) in kind, while disposing of investors' share of such securities and distributing the net cash proceeds of such sale of securities to the investors. This ability creates conflicts of interest between the General Partners and the investors in the applicable Fund, because the General Partner may have an incentive to cause the Fund to exit an investment at a time that may result in investors receiving a lesser return on such investment than would be the case if the General Partner was prohibited from receiving its proceeds from investments in kind (or was otherwise required to receive its share of investment proceeds in the same form as investors). Furthermore, the General Partner or its affiliates may receive distributions in kind from an investment disposition. In the event the General Partner or its affiliates receive such a distribution, the General Partner will generally act in its own interest with respect to its share of securities and may determine to sell the distributed securities (which may include selling its securities prior to the time at which the investor sells its distributed securities), or hold on to the distributed securities for such time as the General Partner shall determine. The ability of the General Partner to act in its own interest with respect to such distributed shares creates a conflict of interest between the General Partner or affiliate, as an adviser to the Fund, and the Fund.

The Advisory Agreements of certain Funds permit each such Fund's General Partner to withhold information from certain investors in such Fund in certain circumstances. For instance, information may be withheld from investors that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner will often elect to withhold certain information to such investors for reasons relating to the General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such investors of receiving such information.

Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading "Resolution of Conflicts" for a description of the means by which the Firm and its related persons may seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among the Funds or other persons.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

- A. Northern Lakes will provide investment advice to the Funds primarily with regards to private equity related investments. As such, the Firm's transactions on behalf of the Funds are normally privately negotiated and may not involve the use of a broker or dealer for the execution of Fund transactions. In those cases, the Firm will seek to negotiate and execute transactions in an efficient manner and consistent with its fiduciary duties to the Funds. Due to the nature of the Firm's investment advice and relationship with the Funds, Northern Lakes does not expect to recommend or select broker-dealers for transactions in the Funds. In rare cases where the Firm determines to utilize a broker or a dealer to transact on behalf of the Funds, the Firm shall evaluate such broker or dealer based on a range of factors, including without limitation commission price, willingness to commit capital, ability to execute the desired transaction and other factors. As a fiduciary, Northern Lakes must execute securities transactions in such a manner that each Fund's total cost or proceeds in each transaction is the most favorable under the circumstances. The determinative factor is whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution for the account and not whether the lowest possible commission cost was obtained. Thus, the Firm will consider the full range and quality of a broker's service in selecting or recommending brokers to meet best execution obligations, including the ability to access or otherwise execute large transactions in the public market. Northern Lakes may not pay the lowest commission rate available. As a starting point, though, the primary consideration is the trade price and commission quoted by the broker-dealers.
- B. As noted above, the investment advisory services provided by the Firm to the Funds will generally be in relation to private equity related investments, for which the aggregation of orders is not applicable.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

- A. The Funds' Portfolio Companies are continually monitored and reviewed by the investment committee. The investment committee will be responsible for, among other things, reviewing the Portfolio Companies in the context of the Funds' stated objectives and monitoring for portfolio and risk management.
- B. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes in key variables that may affect the performance of the Portfolio Companies, including, without limitation, changes in the financial markets, activity, and trends in the political or economic environment, as well as the specific circumstances affecting the Funds.
- C. Audited financial statements are provided to investors in the Funds, within 120 days of the end of each Fund's fiscal year as required by Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "**Custody Rule**"). Additional reporting may be provided to investors of a particular Fund pursuant to such Fund's Advisory Agreements.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

- A. Northern Lakes, its affiliates and employees do not receive an economic benefit from anyone, other than its Funds, for providing investment advice or other advisory services to the Funds.
- B. Northern Lakes and certain Funds may enter into third party marketing arrangements with respect to the sale of interests in the Funds. Such third party placement agents would typically be compensated with a portion of the Firm's management fee payable with respect to the relevant Fund, at no incremental cost to the investors in the Fund. Any placement fees paid by the Funds would therefore be fully deducted from the management fee and thereby fully repaid to the appropriate Fund during the period following the initial drawdown date of each Fund. Investors would not incur additional fees as a result of these arrangements.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

Northern Lakes is deemed to have custody of the assets of each Fund because it or an affiliate serves as each Fund's General Partner. Northern Lakes and/or such General Partner can withdraw a Fund's cash and/or securities held with a custodian upon Northern Lakes and/or such General Partner's instruction to the custodian. Therefore, Northern Lakes is subject to the Custody Rule.

In accordance with the Custody Rule, the Firm adheres to the applicable requirements of the Custody Rule with respect to the Funds' assets. The CCO ensures that all privately offered securities, not held at a qualified custodian, do not violate the "Private Security Exemption" provided in the Custody Rule; so long as such securities are (i) acquired from the issuer in a transaction not involving any public offering, (ii) uncertificated (with ownership recorded only on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of each Fund), and (iii) transferable only with prior consent of the issuer or holders of the outstanding securities of the issuer. The Firm is responsible for arranging for annual independent audits of the Funds by an accounting firm, registered with and subject to inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board within 120 days of the Funds' fiscal year end, and for obtaining audited financial statements prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The Firm arranges for the delivery of such audited financial statements to investors of the Funds within 120 days of the Funds' fiscal year end.

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Northern Lakes accepts discretionary authority to manage assets and securities on behalf of its Funds through the investment management agreement with the Funds. The investors generally do not have the ability to place any limits on Northern Lakes' authority beyond the limitations set forth in the Offering Documents of the applicable Fund. As of the date of this Brochure, Northern Lakes does not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

- A. While the securities evidencing the investments made by the Funds are not typically the subject of proxies, there could be certain circumstances where Northern Lakes, having discretionary authority over the accounts of the Funds, may be asked to vote the securities of such Funds on restructuring or other corporate matters. Northern Lakes has adopted a proxy voting policy as required by the Advisers Act. While unlikely, the Firm's investment strategy may involve the acquisition of publicly traded securities with voting authority, and as such, the Funds may be placed in a position of proxy voting authority. If Funds do come into possession of securities with proxy voting rights, the Firm may have the authority to vote proxies and will do so in sole judgement and in the best interest of its Funds. To the extent Northern Lakes receives proxy voting authority, the Firm generally believes that company management is best suited to make the decisions that are essential to the ongoing operation of the company. Therefore, Northern Lakes will generally vote proxies in line with company management. However, under circumstances where the Firm believes that company management's proposal will not maximize value for the Firm's Funds, Northern Lakes will vote against company management. Northern Lakes' proxy voting policy includes guidelines for voting against company proposals as well as guidance for situations where a proxy vote may present a conflict of interest to ensure that such conflict is resolved in the best interest of the Funds. Funds may obtain information about how proxies were voted or a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policy by contacting the CCO, Kelly J. Horner, at khorne@northernlakescapital.com.
- B. Not Applicable

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- A. Northern Lakes does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Fund, six months or more in advance and therefore has not included a balance sheet.
- B. Northern Lakes does not believe that there are any conditions that are reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to the Funds.
- C. Northern Lakes has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.