

Form ADV Part 2A: Brochure Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC

March 28, 2024

111 Sutter Street, Tenth Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 757-6600

www.galvanizeclimatesolutions.com

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (415) 757-6600 or at compliance@galvanizeclimate.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This Brochure reflects the following material changes from the annual filing dated March 30, 2023:

- Item 4 has been updated to reflect that, as of December 31, 2023, Galvanize manages approximately \$1,179,800,000 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.
- Item 4 has been updated to reflect that Galvanize Ponderosa Manager, LP and Galvanize Real Estate Manager, LP each operate as a relying adviser of Galvanize Climate Solutions.
- The Brochure has been updated to reflect that Galvanize has a new investment strategy focused on real estate in the United States, the Galvanize Real Estate strategy.
- Item 12 has been updated to reflect the engagement of a third-party outsourced trading firm, to which Galvanize has delegated the authority to select brokers for its clients' transactions when transacting in public markets.
- Item 14 has been updated to reflect the engagement of a placement agent for the GRE Funds (as defined herein).

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Item 4. Advisory Business

A. INTRODUCTION

Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC (“Galvanize Climate Solutions”), a Delaware limited liability company, is an investment advisory firm registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) founded in 2021. Galvanize Climate Solutions is a mission driven investment platform that provides capital and expertise to accelerate critical climate solutions. Galvanize Climate Solutions believes in the opportunity to earn compelling returns while achieving decarbonization targets. Galvanize Climate Solutions aims to bring targeted capital to enable climate solutions to occur faster and at greater scale than would otherwise take place.

Galvanize Climate Solutions is a privately owned registered investment adviser based in San Francisco and with a presence in New York City and London, United Kingdom. Kathryn A. Hall and Thomas F. Steyer are the Co-Founders and Co-Executive Chairs of the Board of Directors of Galvanize Climate Solutions. As of the date of this Brochure, Ms. Hall and Mr. Steyer are the control persons of Galvanize Climate Solutions and Mr. Steyer is the principal owner.

Ponderosa Services Limited (“Ponderosa”) and Galvanize Climate Solutions UK, LLP (“Galvanize UK”) are each a United Kingdom-based subsidiary of Galvanize Climate Solutions, and with Galvanize Innovation & Expansion Manager, LP (“Galvanize I&E Manager”), Galvanize Ponderosa Manager, LP (“Ponderosa Manager”) and Galvanize Real Estate Manager, LP (“Real Estate Manager”), each a Delaware limited partnership, are “relying advisers” of Galvanize Climate Solutions and rely on Galvanize Climate Solutions to file a single Form ADV registration with the SEC. In this Brochure, Galvanize UK, Ponderosa, Galvanize I&E Manager, Ponderosa Manager, Real Estate Manager and Galvanize are collectively known as “Galvanize” or the “Firm.”

As of December 31, 2023, Galvanize has \$1,179,800,000 in discretionary assets under management. Galvanize provides investment management services on a discretionary basis to the Funds (as described below).

B. INVESTMENT SERVICES

Galvanize provides investment advisory services to Galvanize-sponsored pooled investment vehicles (each, a “Fund”). The investment advisory services provided to each Fund is based on the investment objectives and restrictions set out in the Fund’s offering and governing documents. Each Fund is a U.S. or non-U.S. limited partnership, limited liability company or other vehicle that is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). The securities of a Fund are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and are privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere.

Galvanize’s private investment Funds seek to invest in private equity, seed, venture capital and expansion strategies and in other portfolio companies across a range of sectors, including

but not limited to, mobility and transportation, power and storage, built environment, food and agriculture and heavy industry/manufacturing (collectively, “Private Investment Funds” or “GPI Funds”). For GPI Funds, Galvanize will evaluate portfolio companies’ climate impacts and potential for decarbonization. Each GPI Fund is expected to have a longer duration than a typical private equity or venture capital fund, reflecting the time and effort to build companies and new solutions to reinvent and reshape targeted sectors.

Galvanize also manages Funds that seek to drive returns by investing in publicly traded equities of portfolio companies across global equity markets that Galvanize believes will either directly benefit from their participation in the energy transition contemplated under the Paris Agreement, or whose activities Galvanize believes will contribute to delivering the abatement required to meet the Paris Agreement targets (“Global Equities Funds” or “GGE Funds”).

In addition to the GPI Funds and GGE Funds, Galvanize also manages Funds that seek to implement a sustainable real estate strategy which predominantly aims to invest in and decarbonize real estate (“Real Estate Funds” or “GRE Funds”). GRE Funds aim to acquire well located real estate and execute on value-add business plans and sustainability programs to create additional value and drive attractive risk-adjusted returns. GRE Funds seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of real estate, real estate-related assets and real estate operating companies in the United States.

While this Brochure contains information related to the GGE Funds and the GRE Funds, some of the general descriptions applicable to the Funds in this Brochure are not applicable to the GGE Funds and the GRE Funds. The investment strategies, risks and types of securities invested in by the Global Equities Funds and the Real Estate Funds, as well as the fees, performance compensation and expenses incurred by the Global Equities Funds and the Real Estate Funds, vary substantially from those of the GPI Funds described herein.

Galvanize intends to organize future Funds that may follow investment strategies that seek to invest in infrastructure, financing, credit, carbon trading, and focused sectors or geographic areas.

Galvanize offers a platform of services to GPI Funds’ portfolio companies to scale the climate and financial impact of the Firm’s investments. Galvanize has a team of experts in science, measurement, corporate development, public relations/communications and human resources to accelerate the commercialization of carbon solutions.

Galvanize does not participate in wrap fee programs.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

An affiliate of Galvanize serves as general partner or managing member for each Fund. The general partner of a Fund may in its sole discretion agree to accept an alternative fee arrangement to the amounts described below with respect to any investor. Galvanize intends to organize additional Funds in the future with fees and expenses that may differ from the below.

Galvanize's Management Fees and Carried Interest Allocation

Galvanize (or an affiliate) earns a management fee and carried interest allocation from each Fund with respect to each investor in the Fund. Management fees and carried interest allocations are generally set at the time the Fund is organized. The details of the management fees and carried interest allocations are set forth in the Fund's governing and offering documents. Management fees are generally payable in quarterly installments in advance.

An investor in a GPI Fund generally pays a management fee up to approximately 2.5% per annum of committed capital up until the end or early termination of a Fund's investment period; and generally up to approximately 2.5% per annum of the aggregate purchase price of investments held by the Fund, subject to certain reductions in value of investments, after the investment period. The general partner of a GPI Fund also generally earns a 20.0% carried interest allocation on profits from each investor.

The management fee varies for the GGE Funds. Depending on the class, the management fee is up to 1.25% annually on an investor's capital account in a Fund. For certain classes, the general partner of a GGE Fund also generally earns an incentive allocation equal to 15% of a GGE Fund's outperformance over a specific index or benchmark, subject to underperformance carryforwards for any year the GGE Fund did not exceed its index or benchmark. The GGE Funds' incentive allocation structure is a modified version of what is generally known as a "high water mark."

An investor in a GRE Fund generally pays a management fee of approximately 1.5% per annum of committed capital until the expiration of a Fund's investment period; thereafter, a Fund generally pays approximately 1.5% per annum of such investor's aggregate investment contributions plus such investor's share of investments for which the Fund has made commitments or other reserves to complete investments by the Fund. The general partner of a GRE Fund also generally earns up to 15.0% in carried interest allocation on profits from each investor, one-third of which is tied to the general partner's accomplishments against five sustainability goals, or its key performance indicators ("KPIs"). 80% of the general partner's KPI-linked incentive is based on achieving quantitative reductions in operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Galvanize may, in its sole discretion, reduce or waive management fees and carried interest with respect to a particular investor, including investors who are affiliated with Galvanize. Future Funds are expected to have different fee structures.

Fund Expenses

A Fund will pay its own operating expenses, and investors in the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses.

Expenses borne by the Funds include, but are not limited to, costs and charges incurred, directly and indirectly, in connection with the formation, management, operation, maintenance and liquidation of the Funds, which include, among other fees and expenses, the following: legal

expenses; accounting, tax, consulting and audit expenses; custodian and administration expenses; investment expenses; taxes, fees or other governmental charges; the cost of liability and other insurance premiums; litigation and indemnification costs and expenses; and other expenses not listed.

Details regarding expenses can be found in the governing documents of the applicable Fund.

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

Investors in a Fund will generally pay performance-based allocations to the Fund's general partner. As noted above in "Fees and Compensation," the general partner of a current GPI Fund generally earns a 20.0% carried interest allocation on profits. The general partner of a current GGE fund generally earns a 15.0% incentive allocation on outperformance from each investor. The general partner of a GRE Fund generally earns up to 15.0% carried interest allocation on profits, one-third of which is tied to the general partner's accomplishments against five KPIs. The general partner of a Fund may in its sole discretion agree to accept an alternative performance allocation with respect to any investor. Future Funds are expected to have different performance-based allocations or fee arrangements.

A. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS

Performance-based allocations create an incentive for an adviser to recommend risky or speculative investments. Performance-based allocations also create an incentive to favor those accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities, although Galvanize generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors.

B. MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL CONFLICTS

Galvanize mitigates these potential conflicts, including as described generally below. See also Item 11.

Equitable Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Please see our Investment Allocation Policy in Item 11.C.

Review of Client Accounts. Please see Item 13.

Fairness to Clients. The Firm attempts to resolve known potential or actual conflicts in a manner that is generally fair to all of its clients.

Investment Due Diligence, Decision-making, and Monitoring. The Firm will only make investments that are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and the Fund's governing and offering documents. The Firm will not consider the potential receipt of increased performance-based allocations in selecting, disposing of, and monitoring of investments for a Fund. Please see "Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis" in Item 8 for more information.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Galvanize manages private funds as described above in Item 4. Fund investors generally must meet the standards of “accredited investors” under the Securities Act, “qualified clients” under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), and “qualified purchasers” under the Investment Company Act.

The Funds generally require minimum investments, subject to the Funds’ general partner’s right to waive the minimums. The minimum for the GPI and GGE Funds is generally \$5,000,000. The minimum for the GRE Funds is generally \$1,000,000.

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

A. INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Investment Philosophy

Galvanize seeks to achieve each GPI Fund’s investment objective through investments in portfolio companies that exhibit promising futures in combatting climate change, and seeks to achieve each GGE Fund’s investment objective through an actively managed portfolio of publicly traded equities from issuers across global equity markets that Galvanize believes will benefit from, or will help to enable, the energy transition contemplated in the Paris Accord. Galvanize seeks to achieve each GRE Fund’s investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of real estate, real estate-related assets and real estate operating companies in the United States by evaluating target investments through two lenses, fundamental indicators and decarbonization potential, which help to inform both investable property types and markets. Galvanize is structured around five guiding principles and values:

- **Focused.** All Galvanize programs and projects will focus on the climate crisis and climate solutions. Galvanize will only engage with activities that advance progress on climate and enable outstanding returns.
- **Comprehensive.** Galvanize will invest in strategies across the asset class spectrum, including seed, venture, expansion, infrastructure, and public equities.
- **Activist.** Galvanize’s investment activities will be integrated with efforts to mobilize the private sector and promote systems change. The Firm believes this activity will produce a self-reinforcing position of information, access, and effectiveness.
- **People-centered.** Galvanize considers equity a critical factor in the climate transition. Galvanize investment strategies and advocacy efforts will take into account the human impacts across communities.
- **Collaborative.** Galvanize will be an active ally and contributor to the broader climate movement. Galvanize itself and its founders will commit a portion of Galvanize profits to climate and climate justice organizations.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies. Galvanize aims to invest the GPI Funds in target companies that fit within a critical decarbonization pathway. For each Fund,

Galvanize identifies a selection of portfolio companies which exhibit positive climate trends, as defined by each Fund's investment committee. Galvanize conducts evaluations and market reviews, looking at each company's climate impact, evaluating companies and selecting those in addressable markets with potential for decarbonization.

Galvanize has an investment committee (the "Investment Committee") for each Fund, which is composed of senior Galvanize personnel, including the Funds' portfolio managers. The Investment Committee is responsible for selecting and making investments on behalf of the Funds.

For each GPI Fund, Galvanize selects portfolio companies through an in-house financial and market review, which analyzes references on founding teams, reviews competitor analysis, conducts technology reviews, maps climate impacts, assesses network references, and reviews policy and regulatory analyses. Of those companies selected, the Investment Committee then looks at which companies provide post-investment value-additions leading to growth and project opportunities within the climate lens. Galvanize then contributes capital to those companies and works to facilitate commercial relationships, bring in key talent, heighten brand awareness, help push key policy initiatives and incentives, and track/benchmark the companies' climate impact.

The GGE Funds are actively managed through a combination of fundamental equity research organized according to sector exposures and according to pathways for the energy transition and emissions abatement contemplated under the Paris Agreement, or whose activities Galvanize believes will contribute to delivering the abatement required to meet the Paris Agreement targets (the "Transition"). The GGE Funds use a quantitative screening method and analytic tools which evaluate environmental, social and governance factors to source potential targets and idea generate in the relevant segments. When fully invested, the GGE Funds' portfolio is expected to include approximately 35-45 equity investment positions, diversified across industries and geographies. The average investment horizon is expected to be three years.

The GGE Funds expect the portfolio companies to display some or all of the following attributes:

- **Public Commitment** – Company management will have identified publicly that the Transition is a major part of the portfolio company's strategy;
- **Capital Allocation** – A significant portion of new capital will be allocated towards Transition aligned activities; and
- **Ripple Effect** – Impact will be amplified by actions to influence supply chain and customer behavior to enhance societal Transition alignment.

In managing the GGE Funds, Galvanize intends to engage with certain portfolio companies to accelerate and support the Transition along two dimensions. The GGE Funds will seek to collaborate with portfolio companies to enable them to measure, disclose, and target carbon

emissions using industry frameworks such as the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and the Science Based Targets initiative. In particular, Galvanize believes that adopting Scope 3 measures and targets is a necessary mechanism to enforce alignment throughout the value chain. In selected cases, the GGE Funds also intend to advocate for change of capital allocation policies and corporate strategy to deliver enhanced financial return and accelerated greenhouse gas (“GHG”) abatement, and will also aim to harness the resources of Galvanize’s eco-system to deliver impact at portfolio companies.

Galvanize believes the aspects of the Transition will evolve over time, and that a GGE Fund’s investment universe and process it uses to identify and screen investments will also evolve. However, Galvanize intends for the GGE Funds’ investments to always be aligned with the goal of addressing and mitigating the effects of climate change.

For the GRE Funds, Galvanize evaluates target investments through two lenses, fundamental indicators and decarbonization potential, which help to inform both investable property types and markets. The GRE Funds aim to acquire well located real estate and execute on value-add business plans and sustainability programs to create additional value and drive attractive risk-adjusted returns. The GRE Funds will seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of real estate, real estate-related assets and real estate operating companies in the United States. The GRE Funds will focus initially on acquiring existing multifamily, industrial, student housing and self-storage properties, but will also make investments in any other sub-sectors that Galvanize believes will fit each Fund's investment strategy. The GRE Funds are focused on the intersection between high conviction property types, market fundamentals, and decarbonization potential. In executing a GRE Fund’s investment strategy, Galvanize employs a data driven, top-down approach to identify target markets and acquisition opportunities within high conviction property types.

There can be no assurance that Galvanize will achieve the investment objectives of any Fund.

B. MATERIAL RISKS OF INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

General. The investment strategies employed by Galvanize subject a Fund to various risks, including the possible loss of principal. Investing in a Fund involves the risk that the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. A Fund’s prospects depend upon Galvanize’s ability to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve a Fund’s investment objectives. For any given investment, the possibility of a total or partial loss of capital exists, and prospective investors in a Fund should not invest unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss. There can be no assurance that Galvanize will make and realize investments on behalf of a Fund in any particular company or portfolio of company or that a Fund will be able to generate positive returns. Below is a discussion of the material risks of significant investment strategies and primary investments in a Fund. Specific risks with respect to specific Funds can be found in the Private Placement Memoranda or other disclosure documents relating to those Funds.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH GALVANIZE

Reliance on Galvanize's Personnel. Galvanize's operations depend on the skill, judgment, and expertise of Galvanize's investment professionals. The death, disability, departure, or other unavailability of those personnel, could have a material and adverse effect on a Fund.

Limited Operating History. Galvanize Funds are generally newly formed and have little to no operating history. Because, among other things, market conditions and investment approaches are continually changing, Galvanize's prior investment performance does not necessarily indicate a Fund's prospects for profitability – past results do not predict future performance.

Investigation; Information Sources. In making investments decisions, Galvanize will conduct inquiries ("due diligence") that it considers appropriate under the particular circumstances of those decisions. It will attempt to evaluate complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues and will seek information to allow it to do so. Galvanize will rely on the resources reasonably available to it, and, in particular, will rely heavily on the accuracy and completeness of information provided by third parties. However, often it will not be in a position to confirm that completeness or accuracy: particularly in the face of fast-moving developments, critical, and apparently reliable, information may be inaccurate or incomplete. Galvanize's due diligence inquiries may not reveal or highlight matters that could affect its decision making, and its evaluation of information it does have may be flawed, with potentially material adverse effects on a Fund's portfolio and the value of its investments.

Difficulty Locating Attractive Investments. Identifying, completing, and realizing gain on attractive investments is a highly competitive activity and involves significant uncertainty. Competition for instruments with attractive risk/reward characteristics is intense and increasing. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. A Fund will compete for certain types of investments with other investment vehicles, as well as financial institutions and other institutional investors, which may have more resources than a Fund.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH A FUND'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Investments in Decarbonization and Renewable Energy. Many of the Funds focus on investments on decarbonization and renewable energy resources, including wind energy, solar PV, and energy storage. Such investments are subject to many risks, and an investment that depends on the continued and long-term success of these industries or sources of energy are inherently uncertain. These risks and uncertainties include:

- ***Technology May Become Obsolete.*** The decarbonization and renewable energy industries are subject to continual technological innovation. Decarbonization and renewable energy products and services interact with a variety of hardware and software technology. A Fund investment may be required to implement new technologies or adapt existing technologies in response to changing market conditions,

customer preferences, industry standards or inability to secure necessary intellectual property licenses, which could require significant capital expenditures. It is also possible that one or more of a Fund investment's competitors could develop a significant technological advantage that allows them to provide additional or superior products or services, or to lower their price for similar products or services, that could put a Fund investment at a competitive disadvantage. The inability to adapt to changing technologies, market conditions or customer preferences in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on a Fund's investment strategy, business, financial condition, cash flows or operations.

- ***Impediments to Electricity Generation, Transmission and Storage.*** The timing and cost of generating electricity from renewable energy resources may not meet expectations and may vary significantly from period to period. Unfavorable solar or wind conditions, or other energy resources replenished by a natural process, may cause project facilities to not meet anticipated generation levels or the rated capacity of its generation assets. The intermittent nature of renewable energy resources and the irregular generation levels may adversely affect a Fund's results from operations and cash flows from renewable energy investments.

Lack of, and competition for, electricity transmission access may impede renewable energy generation. Renewable energy projects often depend on access to the transmission network, which may be limited due to lack of existing capacity or failure to construct new transmission lines.

The widespread deployment of energy storage technologies is still a nascent market. Market rules and structures to compensate energy storage projects for the provision of grid services, load shift, transmission and distribution deferral and defrayal, among other potential sources of value, may not provide sufficient revenue relative to cover the cost of investment. Further, the safety, and negative public perception of the safety, of developing energy storage products (e.g. lithium-ion batteries) may have a negative impact on Fund investments. The financial performance of a Fund will likely depend on the maturation of the energy storage market and the ability of a Fund to defray costs associated with energy storage investments.

- ***Fluctuations in Supply and Demand.*** Prices of, or demand for, electricity may fall, reducing revenues from decarbonization and renewable energy investments generating electricity and therefore adversely affecting a Fund. Changes in the supply of electricity may also adversely impact investment returns. Factors that may affect supply, demand and price include: technological advances affecting electricity consumption, weather conditions, and the price of electricity in general and the price and availability of alternative energy sources, production tax credits and fiscal policies.
- ***Anticipated Demand May Not Materialize.*** Certain companies have made non-binding commitments as part of the RE100 and other similar organizations to increase demand for renewable energy by committing to use greater amounts of renewable energy. While

the success of such campaigns suggests that demand for renewable energy is growing, and will continue to grow, there is a risk that such demand will not materialize amongst the affiliated companies, or customers. The non-binding nature of the commitments means that if the cost of energy becomes too expensive, the companies are not required to purchase the committed amounts. Further, if renewable energy becomes too expensive for the general market, demand from other public and private entities for renewable energy may not materialize.

- ***Commodity Risk.*** The performance of certain investments of a Fund may be dependent upon prevailing prices of certain commodities, including the price of electricity and the price of fuel. Historically, the markets for certain commodities have been volatile, and such markets are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for certain commodities are subject to wide fluctuation in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for such commodities, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond the control of Galvanize or a Fund.
- ***Tariff and Sanction Risk.*** The Funds are subject to risks associated with conducting business both domestically and internationally, including the effects of laws and regulations, foreign or domestic government fiscal and political crises, and political and economic disputes and sanctions. These factors, among others, bring uncertainty to the markets in which a Fund may source materials or component parts for use in renewable energy projects, and may adversely affect a Fund's business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.
- ***Raw Material Risk.*** The prices and availability of certain raw materials, such as copper, cobalt, and lithium, which are used in the production of some electrical equipment, may impact the performance of certain investments. The supply of raw materials may not keep pace with demand. Any shortage in the supply of raw materials could lead to higher prices. Additionally, the geo-political climate in areas where such raw materials are produced may impact the availability of certain raw materials.
- ***Uncertainty of Government Subsidies and Incentives.*** Reduced or uncertain availability of government subsidies and incentives creates revenue uncertainty. Certain energy property is currently eligible for accelerated depreciation, including in many cases bonus depreciation that effectively permits the full basis of such property to be expensed. Changes to these tax subsidies and incentives may adversely affect the ability of owners or operators to obtain financing for constructing energy projects and consequently reduce the development of energy projects or cause projects not to be built altogether, and a Fund may seek to structure investments into projects that seek to generate these tax benefits in a manner that adversely affects certain investors or that requires excluding certain investors from participation in such investments. In particular, the amount of "tax equity" investors, an important funding source for renewable energy projects, may decline. Conversely, if tax subsidies and incentives are expanded or extended, increased competition for projects that generate such benefits may arise.

Similarly, government efforts to subsidize other forms of energy production, such as coal or nuclear facilities, could economically advantage businesses in those industries and decrease the competitiveness of the renewable energy projects into which a Fund invests. Any or all of these consequences may adversely affect the levels of revenue projected at the time a Fund makes their project investments.

- ***Amendment to Current Regulations.*** From time to time there are various legislative proposals that would amend or comprehensively restructure the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (“PURPA”) and the electric utility industry. If PURPA is amended or repealed, the statutory requirement that electric utilities purchase electricity from qualifying facilities at full-avoided cost could be repealed or modified. Should there be changes in statutory purchase requirements under PURPA, these “avoided cost” contracts would be at risk of not being continued, or modified. Such a change could materially impact a Fund’s investments by drastically reducing the market for electricity generated by qualifying facilities or the amount paid for such electricity, and thus significantly affect the profitability of Fund investments.
- ***Changing Regulatory Environment.*** The electricity industry is subject to extensive and changing environmental and other governmental regulation, which could adversely affect investment returns. For example, renewable portfolio standards (“RPS”), which are state¹ statutory provisions that require electric utilities to generate specific amounts of electricity from renewable energy sources, could be amended or eliminated resulting in a decreased demand for renewable energy which could adversely affect the levels of revenue projected at the time an investment was made by a Fund. Continued deregulation of the broader energy industry could disrupt the demand for renewable energy or cause a decline in the revenue received from renewable energy investments. Alternatively, the cost of complying with changing environmental and safety laws may increase, which could likewise adversely affect the levels of revenue projected at the time an investment was made by a Fund.

Similarly, the changing regulatory environment at the national, state, county or municipal levels may hinder or completely prevent the development of renewable energy projects. Statutory and regulatory requirements may include those imposed by energy, zoning, environmental, safety, labor and other regulatory or political authorities. Failure to obtain or a delay in the receipt of relevant governmental permits or approvals, including regulatory approvals, could hinder operation of an investment and result in fines or additional costs. Permits and approvals may be costly and/or time-consuming to obtain. If local governments propose permitting restrictions that either explicitly prevent development of renewable energy projects, or are so restrictive that they effectively prevent such development, the ability of a Fund to make renewable energy investments in such areas will be significantly hindered. Moreover, the adoption

¹ As of March 2024, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, IL, MA, ME, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TX, VA, VT and WA, along with Washington D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands have passed RPS legislation.

of new laws or regulations, or changes in the interpretation of existing laws or regulations or changes in the persons charged with political oversight of such laws or regulations, particularly during the course of a project, could have a material adverse effect upon a Fund investment and could necessitate the creation of new business models and the restructuring of investments in order to meet regulatory requirements, which may be costly and/or time-consuming.

Moreover, failure to comply with any such laws, regulations, regulatory initiatives and permit requirements could have material adverse effect on an investment, and there can be no assurance that investments will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, regulatory initiatives and permit requirements. In addition, such laws, regulations, regulatory initiatives and permit requirements are becoming increasingly stringent, which could impose additional requirements and costs on a Fund. Any noncompliance with these laws, regulations and permits could subject a Fund and its properties to material administrative, civil or criminal penalties or other liabilities. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and similar state laws in the U.S. impose liability arising from current and former real property or other sites at which hazardous substances have been disposed by or on behalf of a Fund for environmental contamination without regard to fault or causation and in many situations such liability could be joint and several, so that a liable party could be exposed to the entire liability involved. Under certain circumstances, environmental authorities and other parties could also seek to impose personal liability on the limited partners of a partnership subject to environmental liability.

- ***Changes in the Utilities Industry.*** Certain Funds have made and other Funds may in the future make investments in the power and energy infrastructure industries (and related industries and markets). A number of countries, including the United States, are considering or implementing methods to introduce and promote competition with respect to both supply and demand. To the extent that competitive pressures increase and the pricing and sale of products assume more characteristics of a commodity business, the economics of the projects into which a Fund may invest may come under increasing pressure. If restructuring of the energy industry, including the electricity sector, is reversed, discontinued, delayed or modified, this could have an adverse effect on the projects into which a Fund may invest.
- ***Regulation of Renewable Energy Projects.*** Federal, state, and local government regulations with respect to renewable energy projects, and specifically alleged site and noise pollution and alleged endangerment of wildlife, are still evolving and may change from time to time in response to political conditions and public sentiment. Laws and regulations governing the development, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy projects may limit or prohibit the construction and operation of renewable energy projects. As a result, some of a Fund's renewable energy investments could be adversely affected.

- ***Negative Public Relations Risk.*** Negative public or community response to renewable energy projects can adversely affect the operator's or joint venture development partner's ability to develop, construct, and operate energy projects and thereby impede the production of the resource or energy upon which our investment revenue depends. Some renewable energy projects are and have been the subject of administrative and legal challenges from groups opposed to renewable energy projects in general or concerned with potential environmental, health, or aesthetic impacts of such projects; impacts on property values or the rewards of property ownership; or impacts on the natural beauty of public lands. This type of negative response can lead to legal, public relations, and other challenges that impede the operator's ability to meet development and construction targets, achieve commercial operations for a project on schedule, address the changing needs of projects over time, and generate revenues. Such opposition to renewable energy projects could negatively impact a project's productivity and success and consequently impair a Fund's ability to generate revenue from their investments.
- ***Competitive Marketplace; Difficulty of Locating Suitable Investments.*** The business of identifying, structuring and completing renewable energy investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities that Galvanize will be able to identify to enable a Fund to invest all of the investors' committed capital in opportunities that satisfy a Fund's investment objectives or that such investment opportunities will lead to completed investments by the Fund. The marketplace for early stage and expansion investing has become increasingly competitive. Accordingly, the activity of identifying, completing and realizing an attractive investment opportunity is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. A Fund competes for the acquisition of investments with many other investors, some of which may have greater resources than Galvanize. Such competitors may include other private investment funds, as well as individuals, financial institutions and other institutional investors. Further, over the past several years, an ever-increasing number of private investment funds have been formed (and many existing funds have grown in size). Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. In addition, the availability of investment opportunities generally will be subject to market conditions, as well as, in some cases the prevailing regulatory or political climate. Therefore, identification of attractive investment opportunities is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty, and competition for such opportunities may become more intense. If a Fund encounters competition for investments, returns to the investor may be lower than projected.
- ***Risk of Project Bankruptcy.*** A Fund may invest in projects that are or may become the subject of voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy proceedings under applicable bankruptcy laws. Upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization under applicable bankruptcy laws, or as a result of a liquidation proceeding, a Fund could suffer a loss of all or a part of the value of their investment in a project. A bankruptcy filing may

adversely and permanently affect a project and its liquidation value may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist prior to the initial investment.

- ***Project Development Risks.*** Development of decarbonization and renewable energy projects anticipated by Galvanize may occur more slowly, be more costly than expected, or may never occur, due to various unforeseen circumstances, including, without limitation, failure to secure a power purchase agreement, failure to secure an interconnection agreement, regulatory and permitting delays, unforeseen costs related to compliance or remediation efforts, political opposition, delays in securing sites, environmental issues, strikes, and mechanical and other technical failures. Additionally, lack of available infrastructure or equipment, such as wind energy turbines, solar photovoltaic panels, construction cranes, or other critical development resources, may greatly delay or halt the development of renewable energy projects. Prior to acquisition, investments in the renewable energy industry often require extensive due diligence including technical studies and environmental review. These costs are expected to be borne by a Fund in the event that an investment is not consummated.
- ***Operators are Subject to Construction and Operating Risks.*** From time to time, the Funds rely on operators who construct, maintain, and operate decarbonization and renewable energy projects. Operators are generally subject to substantial construction and operating risks and liabilities, the occurrence of which could have a material adverse effect on investment returns.

Such risks and liabilities include, but are not limited to:

- Construction risks, including the risk of substantial delay or increase in cost due to political opposition, regulatory and permitting delays, delays in procuring sites, strikes, disputes, environmental issues, force majeure (such as the effect of disruptions caused by severe weather, natural disasters, outbreak of disease, such as the coronavirus, or other events that negatively impact regional, national and/or global economies) or failure of third parties to perform in a timely manner their contractual financial or other commitments.
- Unusual or unexpected geologic conditions, equipment malfunctions, accidents, delays in the availability of equipment, spare part shortages adverse weather conditions, pollution, and other similar risks;
- The risk of failing to meet design specifications;
- The risk that transmission lines are inadequate or unavailable to carry electricity from renewable energy projects;
- Damage to installations and equipment caused by storms or unexpected mechanical failures; and
- The risk that the resource relied upon to produce electricity is not regularly available.

- ***More Favorable Sources of Energy May Be Developed.*** The development of alternative sources of energy or energy technologies that displace some or all of the decarbonization technologies or renewable energy resources in which certain portfolio companies invest may reduce the value of, and revenue from, those portfolio companies' assets and thus be a risk to a Fund. Projects may also never be developed due to contractual restrictions imposed on those portfolio companies in connection with the disposition of projects or other assets. The portfolio companies may execute non-competition agreements in favor of third-party purchasers that restrict them from developing or investing in certain decarbonization or other renewable energy projects or assets, or provide other restrictions such as geographic and spatial restrictions related to reducing specified effects, like wind waking. As a result, the portfolio companies may be precluded from making certain investments in certain geographic areas and may be restricted in their ability to develop, build or invest in certain renewable energy projects and assets within certain geographic areas, and as a result, a Fund's performance may be adversely affected.

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

- ***Political and Economic Instability.*** Many non-U.S. economies and markets are relatively unstable due to, among other things, volatile internal political environments, relatively unstable monetary systems, and/or external political risks. Some governments participate in their economies through ownership or regulation in ways that can have a significant effect on securities prices. The economies of some countries depend heavily on international trade and can be adversely affected by the enactment of trade barriers or changes in the economic condition of their trading partners. In some countries, especially developing or emerging countries, political or diplomatic developments could lead to programs that would adversely affect investments, such as confiscatory taxation or expropriation.
- ***Currency Fluctuations.*** A Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. A change in the value against the U.S. dollar of a currency in which an investment is denominated causes a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the investment. Some foreign countries maintain their currencies at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which can in turn result in losses to foreign investors. A Fund may enter into futures and foreign currency transactions to attempt to reduce its foreign currency exposure. These techniques may reduce, but will not eliminate, the risk of loss due to unfavorable currency fluctuations and they tend to limit any potential gain that might result from favorable currency fluctuations. Some countries restrict conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar, and for some currencies, there is no significant foreign exchange market.

- *Characteristics of Foreign Securities Markets.* Many foreign securities markets are not as developed or efficient as those in the United States and may be more volatile than the U.S. markets. In particular, there is generally less government supervision and regulation of many foreign exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States. Further, trading volumes in many markets are lower than in U.S. markets, resulting in reduced liquidity and potentially rapid and erratic price fluctuations. Commissions for trades on foreign exchanges may be higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges and custody expenses may be higher as well. Settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may involve delays beyond periods customary in the United States, possibly requiring a Fund to borrow funds or securities to satisfy its obligations arising out of other transactions. In addition, there could be more “failed settlements,” which can result in losses to a Fund.
- *Less Company Information and Regulation.* There is less publicly available information about many foreign companies than about U.S. companies. This may make it more difficult for Galvanize to keep informed of corporate actions that may affect the price of a particular security. Further, many foreign countries lack uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements. These factors can make it difficult to analyze and compare the performance of foreign companies.
- *Restrictions on Investment and Repatriation.* Some countries impose restrictions and controls regarding investment by foreigners. Among other things, they may require prior governmental approvals, impose limits on the amount or types of securities that may be held by foreigners, or impose limits on the types of companies in which foreigners may invest. These restrictions may at times limit or preclude a Fund’s investment in certain countries and may increase the Fund’s costs. Indirect foreign investment may, in some cases, be permitted through investment funds that have been specifically authorized for that purpose. Because of the limited number of authorizations granted in such countries, however, units or shares in most of the investment funds authorized in those countries may at times trade at a substantial premium over the value of their underlying assets. There can be no certainty that these premiums will be maintained and if the restrictions on direct foreign investment in the relevant country were significantly liberalized, premiums might be reduced, eliminated altogether, or turned into a discount. In addition, certain foreign countries impose restrictions and controls on repatriation of investment income and capital.
- *Foreign Taxes.* Dividend and interest payments on certain foreign securities owned by a Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, as may realized capital gains. Such taxes will reduce net proceeds to a Fund.
- *Depositary Receipts.* A Fund may pursue some non-U.S. investing through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), or other similar securities representing ownership of foreign securities (collectively, “Depositary Receipts”). Depositary Receipts generally evidence an ownership interest in a corresponding foreign security on deposit with a

financial institution. Transactions in Depositary Receipts usually do not settle in the same currency in which the underlying securities are denominated or traded. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs may be traded in any public or private securities markets and may represent securities held by institutions located anywhere in the world. Investing through Depositary Receipts involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in non-U.S. securities.

ESG-Related Legal Developments. There is growing regulatory interest, particularly in the U.S., UK, and EU, in improving transparency around how asset managers and companies define and measure impact and ESG risks and performance, in order to allow investors to validate and better understand sustainability claims. For example, on May 25, 2022, the SEC proposed amendments to rules and reporting forms concerning ESG factors, which rules are not in final form and therefore cannot be determined as to how they could affect a Fund. In addition, on August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted its final rule enhancing the regulation of private fund advisers, which includes requirements with respect to the disclosure of certain information to investors that could affect the way certain ESG-related information is shared. There could also be an increase in related enforcement through efforts such as those of the SEC's Climate and ESG Enforcement Task Force, established in March 2021. The European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") also published its Sustainable Finance Roadmap for 2022 to 2024 in February 2022 which sets the priority areas for enforcement and specifies that tackling greenwashing and promoting transparency together constitute one of ESMA's three priorities for its sustainable finance work over that period. At the same time, anti-ESG sentiment has also gained momentum across the U.S., with several states and Congress having proposed or enacted "anti-ESG" policies, legislation or initiatives or issued related legal opinions. Additionally, asset managers have been subject to recent scrutiny related to ESG-focused industry working groups, initiatives, and associations, including organizations advancing action to address climate change or climate-related risk. Further, the Supreme Court's recent ruling striking down race-based affirmative action in higher education has increased scrutiny of corporate diversity, equity and inclusion ("DEI") practices. Some conservative groups and Republican state attorneys general have begun to analogize the outcome of that case to private employment matters, asserting that certain corporate DEI practices are racially discriminatory and unlawful. Such anti-ESG and anti-DEI-related policies, legislation, initiatives, legal opinions and scrutiny could expose Galvanize to the risk of antitrust investigations or challenges and enforcement by state or federal authorities, result in penalties and reputational harm and require certain investors to divest or discourage certain investors from investing in Galvanize's funds. Galvanize's climate-focused investment philosophy and a Fund's general partner and/or Galvanize and their respective affiliates could become subject to additional regulation, regulatory scrutiny, penalties or enforcement in the future, and a Fund general partner cannot guarantee that its current approach (including its proprietary sustainability framework) or a Fund's investments will meet future regulatory requirements, reporting frameworks or best practices, increasing the risk of related enforcement. Compliance with new requirements could lead to increased management burdens and costs.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGING MARKET CONDITIONS

Changing and Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Conditions; Tax Legal and Regulatory Risks. The success of any investment activity is determined to some degree by general economic conditions, and Galvanize's investment strategy could be significantly impacted by changing external economic conditions in the United States and global economics. The availability, unavailability, or hindered operation of external credit markets, equity markets and other economic systems which a Fund may depend upon to achieve its objectives may have a significant negative impact on a Fund's operations and profitability. The stability and sustainability of growth in global economies may be impacted by current or future tensions around the world, terrorist activity and/or military conflicts (or fear of such activities), acts of war, localized or global financial crises (including those caused by pandemics) or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. There can be no assurance that such markets and economic systems will be available or will be available as anticipated or needed for a Fund to operate successfully. The performance of investments may also be impacted by a number of business risks, including legal and tax changes, excessive or very limited regulatory oversight, currency fluctuations, risks associated with the use of leverage, financial or industry market turmoil, litigation risks, indemnification requirements, lack of market liquidity, devaluations and enhanced volatility in global equity, inflation, fuel and energy costs, lack of available credit, the state of interest and tax rates, demand for services, anti-money laundering risks, operating and technical risks, force majeure risks (such as the effect of disruptions caused by severe weather, natural disasters, outbreak of disease, or other events that negatively impact regional, national and/or global economies), environmental liabilities, and work-force and labor disruptions. Changing economic conditions could potentially adversely impact the valuation of a Fund's portfolio companies. Any one of these factors could have a material adverse effect on each investment's condition (including the interruption or reduction of generation of energy by renewable energy sources) and results of operations. If any such slowdown or adverse development occurs, a Fund's investment could be adversely impacted and the investment could decline in value. Furthermore, to the extent a Fund's investments are not insured (or may not be able to be insured) against damages attributable to certain catastrophic events, if a major uninsured loss were to occur with respect to an investment, the Fund could lose the capital invested in such investment and any related anticipated profits.

For example, outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted and are resulting in market disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which could result in significant losses to the Fund. In an effort to contain such health emergencies, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken or have the potential to take restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including "stay-at-home" and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. Any such measures have the potential to significantly diminish economic production and activity of all kinds and contribute to volatility in financial markets, demand across categories of consumers and businesses, as well as in the credit and capital markets. The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any

resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds, reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modelling.

In addition, the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, the United States and multiple other countries have put in place global sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on the activities of individuals and businesses connected to Russia. However, the ultimate impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations financial condition and performance of a Fund or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

The Ukraine-Russia conflict could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to a Fund. Such impact could include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It could also limit the ability of the Fund to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) could cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which a Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect a Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of Galvanize and the Funds. In particular, on August 23, 2023, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such current and future rulemaking is expected to materially impact Galvanize and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear increased and significant costs as a result of such enacted and proposed rules, including costs related to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. In addition, following the applicable compliance date, such regulations will require a Fund's general partner to disclose to prospective investors and/or its limited partners certain preferential investment terms that a Fund general partner provides to any limited partner in connection with its investment in the Fund, which could cause the Fund general partners to deny certain preferential terms to its limited partners. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and others, and to the extent such legal challenges are successful, Fund investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by such rules.

Deterioration of Capital Markets. Uncertainty and turmoil in the capital markets may lead to lack of access to capital (or higher costs of capital) required to advance development of

decarbonization and renewable energy projects, which may adversely affect a Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns or realize their investments at favorable times.

Banking Risk. The Funds use banks to custody investor funds. Portfolio companies of the Funds use banks for cash management, financing, and other services. The Funds and portfolio companies may be significantly exposed to individual banks if, for example, the Funds have custody relationships with a single bank or if a particular bank holds accounts for a number of portfolio companies. Recent events involving regional banks have demonstrated the risk of banks being adversely affected by changes in interest rates and subject to runs on deposits. The failure of an individual bank may cause a Fund or portfolio company to be unable to withdraw deposits or draw on lines of credit or other borrowings, which could negatively impact a Fund's operations and/or potentially result in losses to the Fund and its investors.

Banks are subject to regulation that may affect the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, the amount of capital they must maintain, and, potentially, their size. Recent legislation in the U.S. has relaxed capital requirements and other regulatory burdens on certain U.S. banks, which may result in increased overall risk in the financial sector. Banks can also experience significant and rapid adverse effects via increases in interest rates and loan losses, decreases in the availability of money or written-down asset valuations, credit rating downgrades, and adverse conditions across related markets. Banks are exposed to the credit risk of their counterparties. Banks may have significant exposure to the same borrowers or counterparties, or may be perceived by the market as being subject to the same risks that a distressed bank may be experiencing. An adverse public perception of a bank's exposure, real or potential losses or liquidity may have a "contagion" effect and create risks for other banks and financial entities. Any "contagion" effects to other entities in the financial sector could negatively impact a Fund and/or cause losses to a Fund and its investors.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH A FUND'S OPERATIONS

Borrowings by a Fund; Investments may be Leveraged. As set forth in a Fund's governing documents, a Fund has the authority to borrow or otherwise incur leverage and may do so when deemed appropriate by Galvanize. Galvanize will be authorized to pledge or grant security interests in the assets of a Fund. The use of leverage may, in certain circumstances, increase the adverse impact to which a Fund's investment portfolio may be subject. The interest expense and other costs incurred in connection with such borrowing may not be recovered by appreciation in the investments purchased. Gains realized with borrowed funds may cause a Fund's net asset value to increase at a faster rate than would be the case without borrowings. Conversely, if investment results fail to cover the cost of borrowings, a Fund's net asset value could also decrease faster than if there had been no borrowings.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft. Cyber-attacks and other malicious Internet-based activity continue to increase in frequency and magnitude. Techniques used to sabotage, or to obtain unauthorized access to, systems or networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target. Therefore, companies, as well as their third-party partners, may be unable to anticipate these techniques, react in a timely manner, or implement adequate preventive measures. The information and technology systems of

Galvanize and Fund general partners, service providers, and portfolio companies may be vulnerable to actual or perceived damage or interruption from computer viruses; infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches; and other disruptive behavior including denial-of-service attacks. Furthermore, Galvanize and Fund general partners, service providers, and portfolio companies may be vulnerable to actual or perceived usage errors by their respective professionals, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes.

Galvanize, Fund general partners, service providers, portfolio companies, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect a Fund and its investors, despite efforts to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks, and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information belonging to a Fund and its investors. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of Galvanize, a Fund, Fund general partner, service provider, portfolio company, and/or counterparty, or data within these systems, including through phishing or ransomware attacks. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, third-party service providers, or other users of these systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to Galvanize, a Fund, Fund general partner, or Fund investor data (including Fund investor account and wire instructions). Similarly, third parties may attempt to fraudulently issue capital call notices or other requests to investors that purport to come from Galvanize, and/or induce investors to disclose wire and account information. To the extent that a portfolio company is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to a portfolio company's systems, such portfolio company would be subject to substantial losses in the form of stolen, lost, or corrupted (i) customer data or payment information; (ii) customer or portfolio company financial information; (iii) portfolio company software, contact lists, or other databases; (iv) portfolio company proprietary information or trade secrets; (v) loss of capital; or (vi) other items.

If these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Galvanize, a Fund, Fund general partner, service providers, and portfolio companies may incur specific time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of Galvanize and/or a Fund general partner, service provider, and/or portfolio company, including the ability to make distributions to investors, and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could harm the reputation of Galvanize, a Fund, Fund general partner, service provider, and/or portfolio company, subject any such entity and its respective affiliates to legal claims (from an individual or a governmental body) or otherwise affect their business and financial performance. In addition, the affected entity's insurance coverage may be insufficient to compensate any such entity and its respective affiliates for incurred liabilities.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions (collectively, “Privacy Laws”) could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of Galvanize, Fund general partners, Funds and/or their portfolio companies or investments, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for Galvanize, the Funds’ general partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

For example, California has passed the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, as amended, and the EU has enacted the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679), each of which broadly impacts businesses that handle various types of personal data, potentially including private fund managers and their funds and investments. Such laws impose stringent legal and operational obligations on regulated businesses, as well as the potential for significant penalties.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have proposed or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include Galvanize, the Funds’ general partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

Material, Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions. As a result of the operations of Galvanize and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of Galvanize personnel, Galvanize frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. If Galvanize and its affiliates have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund, a Fund will be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or Galvanize’s internal policies and practices.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent Galvanize or Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in

jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

As a result of any of the foregoing, a Fund may be adversely affected because of Galvanize's inability or unwillingness to participate in transactions that may violate such laws or regulations, or by remedies imposed by any regulators or governmental bodies. Any such laws or regulations may make it difficult or may prevent a Fund from pursuing investment opportunities, require the sale of part or all of certain portfolio companies on a timeline or in a manner deemed undesirable by Galvanize or may limit the ability of one or more portfolio companies from conducting their intended business in whole or in part. Consequently, there can be no assurance that any Fund will be able to participate in all potential investment opportunities that fall within its investment objectives.

Absence of Information Walls and the Restricted List. With the exception of a compliance screen of restricted investment opportunities, the Firm has an integrated approach and otherwise currently operates without an information barrier or wall to separate those who make investment decisions from others who might possess material non-public information. Consequently, if personnel acquire material non-public information in respect of a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company, the Funds will likely not be free to act upon any such information, and the possession of such information will likely preclude the Funds from engaging in transactions that they might otherwise have undertaken. The Firm maintains a list of restricted securities as to which Firm personnel may have access to material non-public information and in which the Funds are not permitted to trade without prior approval.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Subject to the terms of a Fund's governing documents, Galvanize intends to form other investment funds (including, for avoidance of doubt, successor funds) for the purpose of permitting other parties to invest in the investment opportunities of a Fund, which may have investment strategies that are similar to, different from, or overlap with, existing Funds. Certain inherent conflicts of interest exist as a result of the allocation of investment opportunities by Galvanize to a Fund and such other investment funds and the fact that the Firm and its affiliates provide investment management services to more than one Fund, and the Funds have overlapping investment objectives and strategies. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of securities held by or potentially considered for one or more of the Funds. Subject to the limitations in the definitive agreements relating to a Fund and the other entities, allocation of available investment opportunities between a Fund and such other entities will be made by Galvanize, on a basis that it reasonably determines in good faith to be fair and reasonable, taking into account a number of factors, including but not limited to, relative amounts of capital available for investments, relative exposure to market trends, investment objectives, liquidity, diversification, contractual restrictions and other similar factors. Investors in a Fund agree that the performance of such obligations by Galvanize, a Fund's key persons or their respective

affiliates shall not constitute a breach of a Fund's governing documents. By investing in a Fund, investors acknowledge and understand the existence of any such actual or potential conflicts of interest, consent and agree to such conflicts of interest and will be deemed to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflicts of interest.

Overlapping Investments. Galvanize may from time to time cause a Fund to invest alongside other entities, including other Funds, purchase investments from other entities and/or cause a Fund to sell all or a portion of investments to other entities. In these cases, the Funds may hold interests in different classes of securities in a portfolio company's capital structure, for example one Fund may hold common equity and another Fund may hold preferred equity or debt. Accordingly, the Funds may have conflicting interests and investment objectives, including with respect to the value of the investment (e.g., for purposes of the issuance of new securities), the targeted returns from the investment, the timeframe for disposing of the investment, and the manner in which to pursue a return on the investment if the portfolio company becomes distressed and is unable to satisfy its obligations to all of its investors. The appropriate allocation between a Fund and any other entities of expenses and fees generated in the course of evaluating investments which are not consummated, such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, will be determined by Galvanize in accordance with its policies and procedures. Galvanize believes that the investment of the key persons in a Fund, as well as a Fund's general partner's interest in the carried interest, operate to align, to some extent, the interest of Galvanize with the interest of the investors, although Galvanize has or may have economic interests in such other investment funds and investments as well and receive management fees and carried interests relating to these interests. If a Fund and any other entities invest at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure, or hold different securities (including with respect to their relative seniority, and whether such securities are purchased contemporaneously or otherwise), Galvanize and its affiliates may be presented with decisions where there is a potential for conflicts of interest in determining the terms of each such investment. There can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to a Fund, and actions may be taken that are adverse to the Fund.

Transfers of Investments Among Affiliates. A Fund is allowed to purchase or otherwise acquire securities from other investment vehicles managed by one or more of Galvanize or its affiliates. The valuation of such securities for purposes of a transfer from time to time be made without the benefit of an adequate amount of relevant information. It is possible that the value of such securities acquired from the other fund could materially decline after the acquisition by a Fund.

In addition to conflicts which may arise as a result of relationships Firm personnel may have, there may be certain conflicts of interest resulting from the permitted outside activities of Fund personnel. Additionally, there may conflicting interests between partners of a Fund.

Other Activities of Galvanize. Galvanize may be prohibited from taking action for the benefit of a Fund: (i) due to confidential information acquired or obligations (including fiduciary obligations) incurred in connection with an outside activity permitted to be done by Galvanize,

a Fund's general partner or any of their respective members, managers, employees, or affiliates under a Fund's governing documents; (ii) in consequence of any member, manager, employee, agent or affiliate of Galvanize or a Fund's general partner serving as an officer, director, consultant, agent, advisor or employee of a portfolio company; or (iii) in connection with activities undertaken by Galvanize, a Fund's general partner, or any of their respective members, managers, employees, or affiliates before the initial closing date of a Fund. No person is liable to a Fund or any partner for any failure to act for the benefit of the Fund in consequence of a prohibition described in the preceding sentence.

Furthermore, Galvanize and its members and affiliates have obligations to affiliated entities which conflict with their obligations to a Fund, as described below in Item 10. Galvanize's members and affiliates serve on the investment committees of and/or provide business and/or investment advice to other entities, which may have investment objectives that are not similar to those of a Fund. In such an event, it is expected that those individuals will be required to devote such time and attention as may be necessary to perform such services diligently and in a professional manner. In addition, conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the principals of Galvanize having investments in portfolio companies of existing entities and a Fund, as well as other investments, both public and private. Galvanize also invests for its own accounts, as described in further detail below in Item 11.

Potential Conflicts with the Advisory Committee. For certain Funds, Galvanize intends to establish a limited partner advisory committee (or other similar body) (an "Advisory Committee"), which may be required to consent to certain material actions on behalf of the respective Fund's limited partners. The members of an Advisory Committee will not have any fiduciary duties to a Fund or its partners but will be required to refrain from bad faith violations of the implied contractual obligation of good faith. Consequently, the members of an Advisory Committee may consider only their own interests, which may differ from the interests of other limited partners and the respective Fund, and will have no obligation to act prudently. Accordingly, the decisions made by the Advisory Committee may be more beneficial to those limited partners represented on the advisory committee, which may negatively impact the returns of the other limited partners.

Side Letters. In accordance with common industry practice, Galvanize is authorized, without the approval of any partner, to enter into side letters or similar written agreements with investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of each Fund's governing documents with respect solely to such partner(s), any such partner's investment agreement or other related agreements, including without limitation to provide for different or more favorable rights, access to information about a Fund's investments, the ability to opt out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory, or other similar reasons, or other matters relating to an investment in the Fund. The ability of other investors to elect to receive the benefit of such side agreements will be limited. Galvanize has entered into side letters with respect to certain Funds and expects to do so in the future.

Diverse Investors. The investors of the Funds may include persons resident of or organized in various jurisdictions. As such, the investors may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in a Fund. The conflicting interests of individual

investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring or the acquisition of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by Galvanize with respect to the nature or structuring of investments that may be more beneficial for some investors than for others, particularly with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for each Fund, Galvanize considers the investment and tax objective of the Funds and the investors as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objective of any investor individually.

In addition, the management fee and carried interest fees create a conflict of interest for Galvanize and a Fund's general partner, incentivizing both making speculative investments or delay liquidation of a Fund. Those conflicts are described in more detail below:

Management Fee; Carried Interest; Incentive Allocation. The management fee, carried interest, or incentive allocation that certain Funds' general partners receive pursuant to an advisory agreement and the governing documents of the respective Fund have not been established on an arm's length negotiation between the Fund and its general partner. The existence of the carried interest creates an incentive for the general partner to approve and cause a Fund to make more speculative investments or to hold investments for a longer term than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based compensation. The existence of incentive allocations could encourage certain Funds' general partners to make investments on such Funds' behalf that are riskier or more speculative than it would otherwise. Further, a general partner will receive an incentive allocation as to unrealized gains that may never be realized and will not return an incentive allocation made for one period if, in a later period, the Fund underperforms the Index.

Excess Carried Interest Distributions; Clawback. The general partner of a Fund may be required to return excess amounts of carried interest as a "clawback." These clawback obligations 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 and/or liquidation would result in a realized loss to the Fund or such other fund, as applicable, or would otherwise result in a clawback situation for the general partner.

Relationships with Service Providers. Portfolio companies of a Fund may reimburse Galvanize for service providers retained at Galvanize's discretion on a portfolio company's behalf for expenses incurred by Galvanize. Galvanize is subject to a conflict of interest with respect to these service providers because the Funds will generally not share in the reimbursement, which may over time be substantial. Galvanize may, in its discretion, recommend to a Fund or a Fund's portfolio companies service providers who are: (i) related persons of Galvanize, including another portfolio company of a Fund, (ii) an entity with which Galvanize or its affiliates has a relationship or from which Galvanize or its personnel derives financial benefit, or (iii) investors of the Funds or their affiliates. Galvanize will seek to select service providers that it believes are aligned with its strategies and enhance portfolio company performance, but will be subject to a conflict of interest in that Galvanize has an incentive to recommend a related person because of its other relationship with such related person.

Convertible Securities. A Fund may invest in hybrid securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of an issuer's common stock at the option of the holder during a specified time period (such as convertible preferred stocks, convertible debentures, stock purchase rights, and warrants). Convertible securities generally pay interest or dividends and provide for participation in the appreciation of the underlying common stock but at a lower level of risk because the yield is higher and the security is senior to common stock.

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

GENERAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN GPI FUNDS

Risks Inherent in Investing in the Venture and Expansion Stages. The types of investments that the Funds make involve a high degree of business and financial risks. Early-stage and development-stage companies often experience unexpected problems in the areas of product development, manufacturing, marketing, financing and general management, which, in some cases, cannot be adequately solved. In addition, such companies may require substantial amounts of financing which may not be available through institutional private placements or the public markets.

Investments in more mature companies in the expansion or profitable stage also involve substantial risks. Such companies typically have obtained capital in the form of debt and/or equity to expand rapidly, reorganize operations, acquire other businesses, or develop new products and markets. These activities by definition involve a significant amount of change in a company and could give rise to significant problems in sales, manufacturing, and general management of these activities.

Investment in Early Stage Technology Companies. The Funds focus investments in the securities of early stage and expansion stage clean technology companies and other renewable energy companies. The value of an investor's interests in a Fund may be susceptible to greater risk than an investment in a fund that invests in a broader range of securities. The specific risks faced by such companies include:

- rapidly changing science, technologies and consumer preferences;
- new competing products and improvements in existing products which may quickly render existing products or technologies obsolete;

- exposure, in certain circumstances, to a high degree of government regulation, making these companies susceptible to changes in government policy and failures to secure, or unanticipated delays in securing, regulatory approvals;
- scarcity of management, technical, scientific, research and marketing personnel with appropriate training;
- the possibility of lawsuits related to patents and intellectual property; and
- rapidly changing investor sentiments and preferences with regard to technology related investments (which are generally perceived as risky).

Risks Associated with Fixed-Price Contracts. Although each Fund does not expect to enter into fixed price contracts, it is possible that they may do so. If they do, the availability of long-term, fixed-price contracts for the major cost and revenue components of a project may be unavailable, which in turn may result in these projects not being built or being built on less favorable terms. Those renewable energy projects that operate without a fixed-price contract and sell electricity at market rates will be subject to price and demand fluctuations. A decline in prices and a lower demand may adversely affect the levels of revenue projected at the time the investment was made by a Fund.

Risks Associated with Government Contracts. To the extent that a Fund invests in a project which relies on contracts negotiated with governmental authorities, there is a risk that these authorities may not honor their obligations under the agreement, especially over the long term. The leases, concessions or other agreements may be more favorable to the governmental authority than a typical commercial contract and may restrict the project's ability to operate in a way that maximizes cash flows and profitability. Governments typically have considerable discretion in implementing regulations that could impact these businesses, may be influenced by political (rather than just economic) considerations and may make decisions that adversely affect a Fund's investments.

Risks Associated with Contractual Breaches. The operators of renewable energy projects may breach their obligations under easement agreements, lease agreements, or other agreements governing the relationship between resource owners (such as a Fund) and them, or interpret or dispute their easement, lease, or other agreement terms in a manner that causes them to delay, disrupt, or refuse to make payments, which may not only affect a Fund's investments but also cause a Fund to bear legal costs to pursue remedies against such operators.

Achievement of a Fund's Objectives Will Depend in Part on Future Development of Energy Properties That Might Not Occur. The acquisition objectives of a Fund when investing in decarbonization and renewable energy projects is to acquire projects in an area with abundant resources, with the prospect of working with quality developers and off-takers, and where there is the potential for electricity transmission access. If any one of these objectives is not satisfied, a Fund may not achieve the levels of revenue projected at the time of their energy investment.

Minority Investments. A Fund's equity-related investments may be minority stakes in privately held companies. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund may hold minority equity stakes if portfolio holdings are taken public. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that a Fund may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Certain Funds have and other Funds may in the future invest in companies for which a Fund has no right to appoint a director or otherwise exert significant influence. In such cases, each Fund 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 Fund is not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Fund.

Convertible Notes. Each Fund is permitted to lend to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt. Such convertible notes would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always in a Fund's control, such long-term securities may not issue and such convertible notes may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by a Fund.

Absence of Liquidity and Public Markets for a Fund's Investments. Although Galvanize will proactively manage for liquidity opportunities, a Fund's investments will generally be private, illiquid holdings. As such, there will be no public markets for the securities held by a Fund and no readily available liquidity mechanism at any particular time for any of the investments held by the Fund. In addition, the realization of value from any investments will not be possible or known with any certainty until Galvanize elects, in its sole discretion, to exit a Fund's investments and later distribute the proceeds to its partners or to distribute securities to the partners in lieu of cash.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Fund (including any management fee payable to the general partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital, including unfunded commitments.

Limited Portfolio Diversification. As is typical of early stage and expansion investment firms, subject to the investment restrictions in each Fund's governing documents, the portfolio holdings of the Fund will not be broadly diversified.

Furthermore, since each Fund's investments are concentrated within the decarbonization and climate sector, an investment in a Fund may be subject to greater market fluctuations than an investment in a portfolio of securities representing a broader range of industries. To the extent

a Fund concentrates its investments in a particular project, security, or geographic region, its investments will become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions with respect thereto. These types of investments may also be more susceptible to risks resulting from changes imposed by regulatory initiatives and other industry specific risks than investments of a more broadly diversified firm.

In addition, if Galvanize is unable to raise sufficient capital commitments to a Fund, the diversification of the portfolio holdings of a Fund will be further limited. A downturn of the economy or in the business of any one company could impact the aggregate returns delivered to the investor by a Fund.

Reliance on Portfolio Company Management. Although Galvanize may seek representation on the board of directors of each of the portfolio companies, each Fund will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the companies in which it invests. The success of a Fund depends upon the ability of the management of the portfolio companies to develop and implement growth strategies that achieve a Fund's investment objectives. To the extent that the senior management of a portfolio company performs poorly, or if a key manager terminates employment, a Fund's investment in such company could be adversely affected.

Valuation. Investments in portfolio companies are generally valued in accordance with the methods, policies and procedures established by Galvanize and based on information provided by such portfolio companies to a Fund. Despite Galvanize's efforts to acquire sufficient information to monitor certain of a Fund's investments and make well-informed valuation and pricing determinations, Galvanize may only be able to obtain limited information at certain times and, in some cases, may not be able to obtain information beyond the information that is publicly available. It is possible that Galvanize may not be aware on a timely basis of material adverse changes that have occurred with respect to certain of its investments. The value of a Fund's assets could be significantly negatively affected by any such event.

The financial information Galvanize anticipates receiving from portfolio companies is likely to be unaudited and subject to revision. As such, Galvanize will likely have to make valuation determinations without the benefit of an adequate amount of relevant or accurate information.

An investor should be aware that as a result of these difficulties, as well as other uncertainties, any valuation made by Galvanize may not represent the fair market value of the securities acquired by a Fund. Accordingly, the valuations provided by Galvanize should not be considered final unless and until annual audits of the portfolio companies are completed. Investors should be aware that the situations involving uncertainties as to the valuation of the investments of a Fund could have a material adverse effect on the net asset value of the Fund if the judgments of senior management of portfolio companies regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect.

No Assurance of Additional Capital for Investments. After a Fund has financed a company, continued development and marketing of products may require that additional financing be provided. Each Fund expects to invest in companies that have substantial capital needs that are typically funded over several stages of investment. No assurance can be made that such

additional financing will be available and no assurance can be made as to the terms upon which such financing may be obtained. Alternatively, a Fund, either directly or through one of its portfolio companies, may elect to sell developed or undeveloped technologies to existing companies. No assurance can be made that buyers for such technologies can be located or that the terms of any such sales will be advantageous.

Debt Investments. To the extent that any investment is made in a portfolio company with a leveraged capital structure or any portfolio company borrows or enters into other financing transactions requiring periodic payments, such investment will be subject to increased exposure to adverse economic factors such as a significant rise in interest rates, a severe downturn in the economy or deterioration in the condition of such company or its industry. If such a portfolio company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, the value of any equity investment by a Fund in such company could be significantly reduced or even eliminated.

GENERAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN GGE FUNDS

Investment Selection; Subjective Judgment. Galvanize will select investments based on its analysis and subjective assessment of a wide variety of factors that it considers, from time to time, relevant to the prospects of those investments. To the extent Galvanize's analysis is based on historical data, it is subject to the risk that markets will behave differently than in the past. Further, if any of the assumptions Galvanize uses in formulating its views prove to be incorrect (including due to government interventions), a Fund's investments may result in losses. Failures of that analysis or those assessments, for particular investments or for strategic direction and construction of a Fund's portfolio as a whole, may cause a Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities. Areas in which Galvanize's skill and potentially subjective judgment may be particularly important include the following.

- *Market Judgment.* Galvanize's personnel will apply judgment as to overall market conditions and directions as a core part of implementing a Fund's strategy.
- *Fundamental Analysis.* Fundamental analysis, based on the theory that market prices do not always incorporate all knowable economic and other relevant data, is subject to the risks of inaccurate or incomplete market information and of faulty analysis of known information. Investments made based upon fundamental analysis are subject to significant losses when market sentiment leads to material discounting of market prices from the prices indicated by fundamental analysis (as in the case of "flights to quality" when demand for certain risky investments plummets) or when technical factors, such as price momentum encouraged by trend following dominate the market.
- *Risk Management.* A Fund will actively take risks, directly exposing itself to potential loss under a wide variety of market conditions. It attempts to identify, measure, and monitor risks associated with the investment activities and may choose to hedge or otherwise mitigate risks it identifies. Galvanize could fail to identify or anticipate, or appropriately weight, a wide variety of risks that may adversely affect a Fund. Or the hedging or other risk mitigation techniques may not have the desired effect.

Substantial Positions. If a Fund were to acquire more than certain percentages of the outstanding securities of some companies (determined, under certain circumstances, in combination with amounts held by other accounts managed by Galvanize), Galvanize and/or a Fund could become subject to public reporting requirements and, in some cases, legal and regulatory limits on disposition of those securities. Limits of those kinds could prevent a Fund from disposing of those securities when it otherwise would or at favorable prices.

Limited Liquidity of Investments. Some of a Fund's investments may be relatively illiquid. An investment may be illiquid because it is thinly traded or because a Fund's position in it is large in relation to the overall market for the security. From time to time, a Fund will own securities that are relatively liquid when acquired but that later become illiquid. A Fund may not be able to liquidate illiquid positions if the need were to arise; rapid sales of such securities could depress the market value of those securities, reducing a Fund's profits, or increasing its losses, in the positions.

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

The value assigned to illiquid securities (including thinly traded securities) and large blocks of securities for purposes of determining Participation Percentages and determining net profit and net loss may differ from the value a Fund is ultimately able to realize on those securities.

Idle Funds. While Galvanize will attempt to keep a Fund's assets invested, there may be periods when a portion of those assets are in cash, cash equivalents, or other short-term investments. The investment return on those "idle funds" is not expected to meet the overall return objective Galvanize seeks through a Fund's investment program.

Hedging. Galvanize may use hedging strategies to the extent it considers appropriate in light of current circumstances and portfolio composition. Hedging strategies in general are intended to limit or reduce investment risk, but they can also be expected to involve transaction costs and may inherently limit or reduce the potential for profit. Hedges are often imperfectly inversely correlated with the underlying exposure a Fund is seeking to hedge and, to the extent that is the case, can subject a Fund to additional risk, if prices involved in the hedging position move against the Fund. Other risks include: (i) possible illiquidity in the market for closing out a hedging position; (ii) interest rate, spread, or other broad market movements not anticipated by Galvanize; (iii) a Fund's obligations to meet margin or other payment requirements; (iv) a counterparty's default or refusal to perform; and (v) impact that required segregation of a Fund's assets to cover hedge-related obligations may have on portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet short-term obligations. Each Fund will not attempt to hedge all risks inherent in its positions and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially.

Derivatives in General. Certain Funds have and other Funds may in the future invest in derivative instruments including, among other things, options, contracts for differences, participatory notes, swaps (including on interest rate, credit default, total return, and equity

swaps), futures, and forward contracts. While specific types of derivatives involve specific risks, all derivative instruments can involve a variety of material risks, including the following:

- *Leverage.* Derivatives can have significant embedded leverage: they can allow a Fund to participate in market price fluctuations of the underlying reference instrument or value (e.g., securities, indices, interest rates, commodities, or currencies) while only investing a small percentage of the “notional” value of the contract. As with all forms of leverage, this can increase not only the opportunity for profit but also the risk of loss. Depending on how they are used, derivatives may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a portfolio.
- *Limited Liquidity.* The markets for many derivative instruments are frequently characterized by a limited number of dealers, can mean limited liquidity and can, in turn, make it difficult and costly to close out open positions in order either to realize gains or to limit losses.
- *Correlation Error and Change.* The pricing relationships between derivatives and the reference values or instruments underlying them may suddenly change from historical patterns, resulting in unexpected losses.

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

Over-the-Counter Derivatives. Over-the-counter or “OTC” derivatives have historically been individually-negotiated, non-standardized agreements entered into directly and privately between two parties—rather than on an exchange—to make/receive payments based on changes in underlying reference instruments or values. While, as described below, legislation and regulations require many derivatives to be cleared, many remain bilateral and non-cleared. OTC derivatives involve the following types of risks, among others:

- Counterparties to non-cleared OTC derivatives might fail to perform, causing a Fund to lose the benefit of the derivative agreement and potentially to lose access to assets posted with the counterparty as collateral. Non-cleared OTC derivatives are generally

not afforded the risk-mitigating protections of an execution facility or clearinghouse, or of a government regulator that oversees the execution facility or clearinghouse, in the event of such a failure to perform. Even cleared derivatives may not avoid these risks entirely: when transacting in cleared OTC derivatives, a Fund will not face a clearinghouse directly but rather will transact through an OTC derivatives dealer that is registered with the CFTC or SEC and that acts as a clearing member (a futures commission merchant). If another of a Fund's clearing member's customers fails to meet its obligations to the clearing member, under certain circumstances the clearing member could default on its obligations to the clearinghouse, and the Fund's assets held by the clearing member could consequently become inaccessible for an indefinite period or could ultimately prove not to be recoverable.

- If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a derivative contract with the counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by a Fund.
- Many derivative contracts call for payments periodically or upon changes in the price of an underlying instrument or in underlying rates or indices. A Fund must be prepared to make those payments when due, and it may be required to maintain collateral with its counterparty to support its payment obligations. If a Fund were to fail to fulfill those obligations or to post any required collateral, its counterparty could declare an event of default, and the Fund could be required to pay breakage fees, suffer the loss of the amounts paid to the counterparty, and possibly forego future payments from the counterparty.
- OTC derivatives are less liquid than listed options or futures.
- Difficulties may arise in interpreting the legal terms of the relevant agreements.

Regulation of Over-the-Counter Derivatives. The CFTC requires many derivative transactions to be executed through a regulated futures exchanges or swap execution facilities ("SEFs") and be submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. Among other things, in the United States, trades submitted for clearing are subject to minimum variation margin requirements, and may be subject to minimum initial margin requirements, set by the relevant clearinghouse, as well as margin requirements mandated by the CFTC, SEC and/or federal prudential regulators. Regulators also have imposed margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives and new requirements that apply to derivatives dealers' holding of customer collateral. Derivatives dealers may require the Fund to give them the right unilaterally to increase collateral requirements for cleared OTC trades beyond regulatory and clearinghouse minima. These factors may increase the amount of collateral a Fund is required to provide and the costs associated with providing it.

To facilitate derivatives strategies, a Fund and/or Galvanize might become member(s) of exchanges and/or SEFs. Doing so would subject the Fund and/or Galvanize to a wide range of regulations and other obligations and associated costs. Like other self-regulatory organizations, SEFs regularly revise and interpret their rules, and those revisions and interpretations could adversely affect a Fund. Galvanize may engage brokers that are members

of exchanges and/or SEFs to place trades on its behalf. While the Funds and Galvanize are not direct members of any SEF, such indirect SEF participation may nevertheless require a Fund to consent to the SEF's jurisdiction as a self-regulatory organization and to be subject to the SEF's rules, which could adversely impact a Fund.

In Europe, the EU Market Infrastructure Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties, and trade repositories ("EMIR") imposes requirements in respect of derivative contracts, including a general obligation to clear certain types of OTC derivative contracts through a duly authorized central counterparty. The EU regulatory framework for derivatives is also affected by the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID II"). While these and other legislative and regulatory measures may provide protections for some market participants, they are new and their effects on derivatives market activities remain uncertain in some respects. They may reduce the availability of some types of derivative instruments, may increase the cost of trading in or maintaining others, and may cause uncertainty in the markets for a variety of derivative instruments.

Swap Agreements. A swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows (and sometimes principal amounts) measured by different interest rates, commodity prices, exchange rates, energy rates, indices or prices, with payments generally calculated by reference to a principal ("notional") amount or quantity. OTC Swaps and similar derivatives are individually negotiated contracts that are not traded on exchanges or SEFs; banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. OTC Swaps may have non-standardized and highly bespoke terms, and may or may not be cleared by a central counterparty. As a result, a Fund may be exposed to counterparties' inability or refusal to perform with respect to such contracts. However, many swaps, for example many interest rates swaps, are required to be executed through regulated futures exchanges or SEFs and to be submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. *See* "Regulation of Over-the-Counter Derivatives" above. All swaps, whether OTC or traded on regulated markets, may be subject to various other types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk (including risk of clearing member or clearinghouse default), legal risk, and operations risk. If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap with that counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund. Swaps can involve considerable economic leverage and may, in some cases, involve significant risk of loss. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease exposure to the corporate credit market, equity securities, long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors. Swaps can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. No Fund is limited to any particular form of swap.

Depending on how they are used, swaps may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swaps is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, equity index or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a swap calls for payments by the a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make those payments when due.

Total Return Swaps. As a buyer of total return swaps, a Fund will be obligated to make certain periodic payments in exchange for the total return on a referenced asset, including

coupons, interest, and the gain or loss on such asset over the term of the swap. A Fund may be required to maintain collateral with the total return swap counterparty. If a Fund fails to fulfill its payment obligations or fails to post any required collateral under a total return swap, the total return swap counterparty may declare an event of default, and, as a result, the Fund may be required to pay swap breakage fees (with respect to OTC swaps), suffer the loss of the amounts paid to the counterparty, and forego the receipts from the counterparty of further total return swap payments.

Currencies and Foreign Exchange. Certain Funds have and other Funds may in the future take positions in currencies, either directly or using derivative instruments. While it may do so to hedge currency exposure on investments, it may also do so to take advantage of what Galvanize considers trading opportunities. The foreign exchange markets can be news-driven, can be unexpectedly volatile, and can be affected by non-market forces such as actions of various governments. A Fund may trade non-deliverable forwards, and may also trade deliverable forward contracts in the inter-bank currency market. Deliverable forward contracts and “cash” trading are substantially unregulated. Deliverable forward contracts are not currently traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. There is currently no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. Changes in the forward markets may entail increased costs and result in burdensome reporting requirements. Principals in the forward markets have no obligation to continue to make markets in the forward contracts traded. The CFTC now regulates non-deliverable forwards (which includes many deliverable forwards where the parties do not take delivery) as swaps. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities or the implementation of additional regulations might limit forward trading to less than that which Galvanize would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a Fund.

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

Active or Suggestive Investing. Galvanize may communicate with the issuer of a security in an attempt to influence the issuer’s decisions or strategies and enhance the value of a Fund’s investment. This could occur when a Fund and other accounts managed by Galvanize, together, have or seek to take a position in an issuer’s securities that is material relative to other holders of the issuer’s outstanding securities. Galvanize’s efforts may be ineffective for a variety of reasons, including: (i) opposition by the issuer’s management or shareholders of the subject company; (ii) “preemptive” defensive efforts by the issuer, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, another company; (iii) material changes in securities prices; (iv) intervention by a governmental agency; or (v) the issuer’s corporate governance mechanisms. Successful advocacy with an issuer may also depend on the active cooperation

of shareholders and others with an interest in the issuer, which may not materialize or may change. Even if Galvanize's efforts succeed, market reactions may not be what was anticipated or hoped for and, particularly if the Fund's and other accounts' position in the issuer is material relative to other security holders, the Fund may be unable to exit its position at a favorable price.

Distressed Investments. Certain Funds have and other Funds may in the future invest in "distressed" securities — *i.e.*, of issuers that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties. A Fund may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment in a distressed situation or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in entities experiencing significant financial or business difficulties is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of the issuers. These investments also may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability, and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate, or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of distressed entity investments are subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of these investments may be greater than normally expected. In trading distressed securities, litigation is sometimes required, which can be time-consuming and expensive and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses.

Special Situations. A Fund may invest in distressed securities of companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies, or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving these types of special situations, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time, or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than a Fund's purchase price for the security or other financial instrument in respect of which the distribution is made. If an anticipated transaction does not occur, a Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. As with other distressed company investments, a Fund could lose its entire investment in special situation investments.

Exchange Traded Funds and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. Certain Funds have and other Funds may in the future invest or trade in Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"), index-related instruments, and other instruments or pooled vehicles as a way of hedging risks related to particular industries, sectors, or markets in connection with its other investments. Doing so will subject such Fund to the hedging-related risks discussed elsewhere. It may also include the risk that an ETF or index-related instrument may not effectively reflect the performance of the index, industry, or other market it is intended to replicate. Investing in any pooled investment vehicle involves, in addition to all the risks involved in investing in securities or commodities generally, the risk that the expenses charged to the pooled vehicle reduce the return, that the managers of the pooled vehicle are not successful at their stated program, that those managers face conflicts of interest, that the investment is illiquid, and that the non-investment operations of the pooled vehicle become subject to error and mismanagement, resulting in losses for the pooled vehicle. In any event, such pooled vehicles can be expected to incur costs in addition to the Fund's fees and costs, thus reducing the return on investments in those vehicles.

Trading Errors. Trading inevitably entails the risk of errors in order placement and execution. The Funds may engage in trading that is, at times, rapidly executed, and it may rely on computer code, software, hardware, and modes of transmission. These activities may increase the risk of trading errors. A Fund will bear the burdens, and enjoy the profits, from any trading errors, unless those errors constituted gross negligence or willful misconduct by Galvanize.

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

Timing of Gains and Losses; Volatility. A Fund may need to hold some of its positions for significant periods before their success or failure becomes apparent or any gains can be realized. It may take longer for successful positions to realize their potential than for unsuccessful ones to reveal their weaknesses. Market prices of portfolio positions may be expected to fluctuate significantly over a Fund’s holding periods, causing the Fund’s performance to be volatile over the short term.

Net Asset Value Volatility. Some of a Fund’s investment activities could involve discrete events with binary outcomes in which there is potentially a material and abrupt adjustment to the Fund’s net asset value (a “gapping” net asset value) at the point that the consummation/non-consummation result is determined. While the market prices of a Fund’s positions will be affected by the perceived change in probability of consummation during the progress of a transaction, until the final resolution of the consummation/nonconsummation outcome there is a material potential uncertainty in the net asset values as currently determined. Subscriptions and withdrawals will, however, be processed based on a particular date’s net asset value, without adjustments for potential “gapping,” which Galvanize believes cannot be reasonably predicted, much less quantified. As a result, continuing, withdrawing, and subscribing investors are subject to the risk of economic dilution (i.e., to the risk of a subscription or withdrawal being processed in accordance with a net asset value that is suddenly and materially changed by a non-consummation or consummation event). The risk of such economic dilution will typically increase the nearer an outstanding transaction in which a Fund is invested comes to its “decision date.”

Effect of Substantial Withdrawals. Substantial withdrawals of capital could create pressure for a Fund to liquidate assets more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the Fund’s assets and/or disrupting the Fund’s investment strategy or strategy with respect to particular investments. Reduction in a Fund’s size could make it more

difficult to generate a positive return or to recover losses. Among other things, such a reduction could impair the Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities, and it would decrease the ratio of the Fund's income to its expenses. If Galvanize were to manage other accounts that invest in the same assets as a Fund, withdrawals from those other accounts could have adverse effects not only on the value of the Fund's portfolio positions but also on the Fund's activities in connection with particular investments. Other accounts Galvanize manages could have more advantageous information and/or liquidity rights than those provided to investors, and could be more likely to withdraw capital from Galvanize's management over short periods than investors in the Fund.

A significant portion of a Fund's capital may be attributable to a small number of investors. If any of those investors were to redeem all of its capital, the Fund could seek to liquidate assets at disadvantageous times and/or prices. In addition, some investors may have the right to receive certain detailed information about the Fund's assets, which could possibly give them an advantage over other investors in determining whether to withdraw.

Suspension of Withdrawals. A Fund may suspend investors' rights to withdraw capital (and withhold payments to a withdrawing limited partner) if the general partner determines that, due to certain extraordinary circumstances, suspension would be in the Fund's best interests. Situations in which a suspension might occur include: when a Fund's general partner determines that pricing and/or liquidation of investments would result in losses; when a withdrawal would cause a Fund or Galvanize to violate securities or commodities or other laws; or other extraordinary circumstances, as determined by such general partner, as the case may be, that cause withdrawals or payments to be impracticable under existing economic or market conditions or conditions.

Payment In Kind. Each Fund will seek to effect withdrawals in cash. However, a Fund may effect withdrawal payments in kind rather than in cash, in Galvanize's and its affiliates' discretion. If it were to do so, a Fund would use the same valuation procedures used in determining net asset value in determining the value to be attributed to the relevant securities or assets to be transferred or assigned or otherwise made available to the investor. That investor would be responsible for all custody and other costs involved in changing the ownership of the relevant assets from the Fund to them and all ongoing custody costs in respect of such securities or assets after the relevant withdrawal date and would bear the risk that the net proceeds it receives on disposition of the assets would be less than the value the Fund ascribed to those assets when it distributed them to the investor. As an alternative to delivering assets in kind, a Fund may segregate assets in a liquidating account, to be liquidated when Galvanize considers appropriate for withdrawing investors' benefit. The withdrawing investors would bear the risk that the value realized on the ultimate liquidation of those assets is less than the value ascribed to them at the relevant withdrawal date.

No Minimum Size of Fund. The Funds are not required to attain or maintain any particular level of capital to begin or continue investing. At low asset levels, a Fund may be unable either to diversify its investments as fully as would otherwise be desirable or to take advantage of potential economies of scale.

Operating Deficits. The costs of operating a Fund could exceed the Fund's income. The fees a Fund pays may be higher than those charged by other private investment funds. If a Fund's costs exceed its income, the difference will reduce the Fund's capital and thus its potential for profitability.

Collective Investment Vehicle. The Funds are collective investment vehicles permitting subscriptions and withdrawals. Depending on the timing of such subscriptions and withdrawals, an investor's investment in a Fund may be exposed to risks, costs, and outcomes arising from investment activity that occurred before (or after) the investor made (or withdrew) his or her or its investment. For example, some investors could receive the benefit of income (e.g., class action proceeds or appraisal actions) or bear expenses or losses (e.g., regulatory actions, litigation matters, and taxes) that are attributable to activities, transactions, or other events that occurred when those investors were not investors. A Fund may not be able to allocate such items (particularly costs or losses) to those investors that were investors when the events giving rise to those items occurred, and investors at the time the item is received, paid, or accrued may receive the benefit or burden of the item.

Master-Feeder Structure. A Fund may act as a "feeder fund" in a master fund in a master-feeder structure. Operating in a master-feeder structure could, under some circumstances, create pressure for Galvanize to manage the master fund's portfolio in ways that are less advantageous to a feeder fund than if the feeder fund pursued its investment activities independently. For example, investments might become available that are attractive to a feeder fund but that the master fund foregoes because they could give rise to withholding taxes or other tax burdens specific to another feeder fund when other opportunities might provide lower pre-tax returns but better returns for a Fund because they would not subject a Fund to withholding or other taxes. Separately, withdrawals from a master fund as a result of withdrawals or redemptions from feeder funds could affect the master fund's investment activities for other feeders.

GENERAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN GRE FUNDS

General Real Estate Risks. The GRE Funds seek to invest in real estate and real estate-related assets located in the United States, with a focus on the following sub-sectors: multifamily residential, industrial, student housing, and self-storage. Such investments are subject to varying degrees of risk. The yields available from equity investments in real estate depend in large part on the amount of income generated and expenses incurred. If the investments do not generate revenues sufficient to meet operating expenses, including debt service, tenant improvements, leasing commissions and other capital expenditures, a Fund could be required to borrow additional amounts to cover fixed costs, and the cash flow of a Fund and its ability to make distributions to partners will be adversely affected. Although a Fund will be investing in a range of investments, all real estate investments are speculative in nature and the possibility of partial or total loss of capital exists. Investors should not subscribe to or invest in a Fund unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss. Real estate values are affected by a number of factors, including but not limited to: (i) changes in the general economic climate or in national or international economic conditions; (ii) local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space); (iii) the quality and philosophy of management;

(iv) competition based on rental rates; (v) attractiveness, type and location of the properties and changes in the relative popularity of property as an investment; (vi) financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties, including successor liability for investments in existing entities (e.g., buying out a distressed partner or acquiring an interest in an entity that owns a real property); (vii) quality of maintenance, insurance and management services; (viii) changes in real estate tax rates, insurance and other operating costs and expenses; (ix) energy and supply shortages; (x) changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds and other financing which could render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable; (xi) uninsured losses or delays from casualties or condemnation; (xii) government regulations (including those governing usage, improvements, zoning and taxes) and fiscal policies; (xiii) potential liability under changing environmental and other laws; (xiv) risks and operating problems arising out of the presence of certain construction materials; (xv) structural or property level latent defects; (xvi) acts of God, terrorist attacks, war (declared or undeclared), work stoppages, shortages of labor, strikes, union relations and contracts, fluctuating prices and supply of labor and/or other labor-related factors; (xvii) increased mortgage defaults; (xviii) negative developments in the economy that depress travel activity; (xix) environmental liabilities and contingent liabilities on disposition of assets; (xx) changes in applicable laws; and (xxi) other factors beyond the control of a Fund's general partner. Investments in existing entities (e.g., buying out a distressed partner or acquiring an interest in an entity that owns real property) could also create risks of successor liability.

A Fund's investments will be subject to various risks which would cause fluctuations in occupancy, rental rates, operating income and expenses or which would potentially render the sale or financing of its properties difficult or unattractive. For example, following the termination or expiration of a tenant's lease there frequently will be a period of time before a Fund will begin receiving rental payments under a replacement lease. During that period, a Fund will continue to bear fixed expenses such as interest, real estate taxes, maintenance and other operating expenses. In addition, declining economic conditions would be expected to impair a Fund's ability to attract replacement tenants and achieve rental rates equal to or greater than the rents paid under previous leases. Increased competition for tenants likely would require a Fund to make capital improvements to properties which would not have otherwise been planned. Any unbudgeted capital improvements that a Fund undertakes likely would divert cash that would otherwise be available for distribution to investors. Ultimately, to the extent that a Fund is unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, decreased cash flow from tenants will result, which could adversely impact a Fund's operating results.

Investments in Multifamily Residential Properties. The Funds expect to invest in multifamily residential properties. Residential related properties such as multifamily residential housing could include increased risks associated with habitability related issues and applicable regulatory requirements. Additionally, certain residential properties could have a unionized workforce subject to collective bargaining agreements, which must be complied with as part of a property's operation. A large number of risk factors potentially affect the value and successful operation of multifamily properties, including: (i) the physical attributes of the property, such as its age, condition, design, amenities, appearance, access to transportation and construction quality; (ii) the location of the property; (iii) the ability of Galvanize to provide adequate maintenance and insurance; (iv) the property's reputation; (v)

the level of mortgage interest rates and availability of government incentives, which could encourage residents to ultimately purchase rather than lease the homes, if possible; (vi) the presence of competing properties; (vii) the presence of local military base or industrial/business closings; (viii) the resident mix, such as the resident population being predominantly students or being heavily dependent on workers from a particular business or personnel from a local industrial unit; (ix) developments near local colleges and universities; (x) adverse local or national economic conditions, which could adversely affect the financial condition of residential owners and tenants, limit the amount of rent that could be charged and could result in a reduction of timely rent payments or a reduction in occupancy or leasing activity; (xi) state and local regulations, which could affect a Fund's ability to increase rent to the level of market rents for an equivalent home; (xii) government assistance/rent subsidy programs available in competing homes; (xiii) the inventory of unsold homes in the local market that are being rented until economic conditions in the single-family residential market improve; and (xiv) national, regional and local politics, including current or future rent stabilization and rent control laws and agreements.

Risks Inherent in the Student Housing Industry. While the Funds may lease a student housing property for longer, the Funds expect generally to lease most (if not all) of their student housing properties for 11.5-month terms, and the related leases to provide for 12 equal monthly payments of rent. Therefore, such properties are expected to be entirely re-leased each year, exposing the Funds to more leasing risk with respect to these properties than properties that are leased for longer terms. In addition, student housing properties are also typically leased during a limited leasing period that generally begins each October and ends in September of the following year. The Funds are dependent on the effectiveness of marketing and leasing efforts in connection with the relevant properties during this leasing period, and is therefore exposed to greater concentration of leasing risk than would be the case for properties not subject to a limited leasing period of this nature. Any significant difficulty in leasing the Funds' properties would have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Additionally, student-tenants could be more likely to default on their lease obligations during the summer months, which could further reduce the Funds' revenues during this period. Although student-tenant's lease obligations are typically guaranteed by a parent, the Funds could have to spend considerable effort and expense in pursuing payment upon a defaulted lease, and its efforts could potentially not be successful.

Relationships with Colleges and Universities. A Fund's general partner expects to rely on third-party property managers and their relationships with colleges and universities for referrals of prospective student-tenants or for mailing lists of prospective student-tenants and their parents. The failure of such property managers to maintain good relationships with these schools could therefore have a material adverse effect on the Funds. Many of these schools own and operate on-campus student housing facilities which are expected to compete with a Fund's properties for student-tenants, and if schools refuse to provide referrals or to make lists of prospective student-tenants and their parents available or increase the cost of these lists, the lack of such referrals or lists, or the increased cost of such referrals or lists, could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Changes in admission and housing policies could adversely affect the Funds. For example, if a school reduces the number of student admissions or requires that a certain class of students (e.g., freshman) live in on-campus housing, the demand for beds at the Funds' properties could be reduced and occupancy rates could decline. While the Funds or third-party property managers could engage in marketing efforts to compensate for any such policy changes, the Funds or third-party property managers could potentially be unable to effect such marketing efforts prior to the commencement of the annual lease-up period, or such additional marketing efforts could potentially not be successful, which could reduce the demand for the Funds' properties and materially and adversely affect the Funds.

It is also important that the schools from which the Funds' properties draw student-tenants maintain good reputations and are able to attract the desired number of incoming students. Any degradation in a school's reputation could inhibit its ability to attract students and reduce the demand for the Funds' properties.

Industrial Investments. The Funds' investments could become primarily concentrated in the industrial real estate sector, and the demand for industrial space in the U.S. is related to the level of economic output. Accordingly, reduced economic output could lead to lower occupancy rates for the Funds' investments and the Funds' concentration in the industrial sector could expose the Funds to the risk of economic downturns in such sector to a greater extent than if the Funds' business activities included a more significant portion of other sectors of the real estate industry. In addition, industrial real estate assets could potentially be occupied by a small number of tenants, potentially exposing the Funds to more concentrated credit risk and exposure related to those tenants.

Self-Storage Related Risks. The self-storage market contains low barriers to entry. Due to the short-term nature of self-storage leases, storage properties could also be subject to more volatility in terms of supply and demand than other types of properties. In addition, because of the construction utilized in connection with certain self-storage facilities, it could be difficult or costly to convert such a facility to an alternative use. Thus, the liquidation value of these properties could be substantially less than would otherwise be the case if the property were readily adaptable to other uses. Finally, it is difficult to assess the environmental risks posed by such facilities due to tenant privacy, anonymity and unsupervised access to such facilities. Therefore, such facilities could pose additional environmental risks that could adversely affect the value of the Funds' portfolio investments.

Competition for Investments. The activity of identifying, buying and selling real estate and real estate related investments of the type contemplated by the Funds' objectives and intended strategy is highly competitive, involves a high degree of uncertainty, and is subject in some cases to the prevailing capital market, regulatory or political environment. The Funds will encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, governments, individuals, financial institutions, family offices, strategic industry acquirers, venture capital, private equity, and other private funds, "angel" investors, corporate venture programs, business development companies, institutional investors, entities that will sponsor one or more special purpose acquisition companies and other financial investors, including hedge funds, investing

directly or through affiliates. Further, over the past several years, an ever-increasing number of funds with objectives similar to the Funds have been or are being formed (and many existing funds have grown in size). Additional funds with similar investment objectives could be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. Some of these competitors could have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, a greater willingness to take on risk, and more personnel than a Fund's general partner, Galvanize, the Fund and their affiliates. Galvanize expects that competition for appropriate investment opportunities could increase, which could also require the Funds to participate in auctions, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Funds and/or adversely affecting the terms upon which portfolio investments can be made. Participating in auctions will also increase the pressure on the Funds with respect to pricing of a transaction. For example, given the increasingly competitive environment, Galvanize could find it more difficult to obtain buyer-favorable terms in a transaction, such as receiving an indemnification by the seller for a breach of representations or warranties, the ability to terminate a transaction if financing sources become unavailable or unwilling to fund, or the ability to terminate the transaction if there has been a material adverse change in the characteristics of the proposed investment assumed for the purposes of the acquisition recommendation and approval prior to closing of the investment. In addition, Galvanize could find that competitors for investment opportunities are willing to offer seller-favorable terms in a transaction, such as providing a "reverse break-up fee" and Fund-level guarantees. In the event a financing-related closing condition is not available to the Funds or if the Funds are required to provide a reverse break-up fee, a non-refundable deposit or guarantee in connection with a potential investment, the Funds could become obligated to consummate a transaction on less favorable terms or could be required to fund the reverse break-up or similar fee, or forfeit the deposit amount, in connection with a potential investment that is not made. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to locate, complete and exit investments which satisfy the Funds' rate of return objectives, or realize upon their values, or that it will be able to invest fully its committed capital. To the extent that the Funds encounter competition for investments, returns to a Fund's limited partners could decrease including as a result of higher pricing, foregoing opportunities, or negotiating fewer transactional protections in order to remain competitive. Additionally, the Funds could incur bid, due diligence, negotiating, consulting or other costs of investments which could potentially not be successful. As a result, the Funds could potentially not recover all of its costs, which would adversely affect returns. Regardless of the volume of a Fund's investments, the Fund's limited partners will be required to bear management fees through the Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' capital commitments and other expenses.

Investing in Real Estate Investments Subject to Ground Leases. The Funds are permitted to invest from time to time in real estate properties that are subject to ground leases. As a lessee under a ground lease, the Funds could be exposed to the possibility of losing the property upon termination, or an earlier breach, of the ground lease, which could potentially impact the Funds' investment. Furthermore, ground leases generally provide for certain provisions that limit the ability to sell certain properties subject to the lease. In order to assign or transfer rights and obligations under certain ground leases, the Funds will generally need to obtain consent of

the landlord of such property, which, in turn, could adversely impact the price realized from any such sale.

Risks of Leasing. In some instances, the Funds' properties are expected to be pre-leased, and, in other cases, properties will be developed or renovated on a speculative basis for which there is no significant pre-leasing, if any. To the extent that the Funds are unable to lease space in its properties on or before completion of their construction or renovation, the Funds will be subject to the risk of an inability to find suitable tenants on leasing terms the Funds seek to obtain. This would likely require the Funds to offer substantial leasing concessions or suffer significant vacancies in its properties.

Risks of Increased Costs and Reduced Rents. Many of the Funds' operating costs, such as facility management fees, depreciation and property taxes, should be largely fixed, as will debt service under fixed rate instruments that the Funds or their properties could have issued. On the other hand, the Funds' rental revenues could decrease due to rising vacancy rates or decreased rents. Also, some of the Funds' operating costs, such as utility expenses, will not be fixed and could increase, and the Funds' tenants could potentially not agree to pay any or all of these costs. Any decreases in rental revenues or increases in operating costs could have a material adverse effect on the Funds' profitability, thereby decreasing the amounts available for distributions and possibly the value of the Interests.

Heightened Risk of Vacancies. A property could incur vacancies either by the continued default of tenants under their leases or the expiration of tenant leases. In addition, the Funds could intentionally acquire properties subject to vacancies or near-term vacancies with the intent of obtaining tenants on better lease terms in order to create value. If vacancies continue for a long period of time, the Funds would likely suffer reduced revenues resulting in less cash available to distribute to their limited partners. In addition, because properties' market values depend in part upon the value of the properties' leases, the resale value of properties with high or prolonged vacancies or with tenants suffering economically could suffer, which could further reduce or eliminate any return on a limited partner's investment.

Environmental Liabilities. The Funds' investments are at risk of being exposed to substantial risk of loss arising from investments involving undisclosed or unknown environmental, health or occupational safety matters, or inadequate reserves, insurance or insurance proceeds for such matters that have been previously identified. Under various U.S. federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner of real property frequently will be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on or in such property. Such laws commonly impose joint and several liability, which can result in a party being obligated to pay for greater than its share, or even all, of the liability involved. Such liability readily will also be imposed without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of any required remediation and the owner's liability therefore as to any property are generally not limited under such laws and could exceed the value of the property and/or the aggregate assets of the owner. The presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate contamination from such substances, would adversely affect the owner's ability to sell the real estate or to borrow funds using such property as collateral, which could have an adverse effect on the Funds' return from

such investment. Environmental claims with respect to a specific investment could exceed the value of such investment, and under certain circumstances, subject the other assets of the Fund to such liabilities. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on contaminated property in favor of governments or government agencies for costs they incur in connection with the contamination.

The ongoing presence of environmental contamination, pollutants or other hazardous materials on a property (whether known at the time of acquisition or not) could also result in personal injury (and associated liability) to persons on the property and persons removing such materials, future or continuing property damage (which would adversely affect property value) or claims by third parties, including as a result of exposure to such materials through the spread of contaminants.

In addition, the Funds' operating costs and performance are susceptible to being adversely affected by compliance obligations under environmental protection statutes, rules and regulations relating to investments of the Funds, including additional compliance obligations arising from any change to such statutes, rules and regulations. Statutes, rules and regulations frequently also restrict development of, and use of, property. Certain clean-up actions brought by governmental agencies and private parties could also impose obligations in relation to the Funds' investments and result in additional costs to the Funds.

Further, even in cases where the Funds are indemnified by the seller with respect to an investment against liabilities arising out of violations of environmental laws and regulations, there can be no assurance as to the financial viability of the seller to satisfy such indemnities or the ability of the Funds to achieve enforcement of such indemnities.

Ongoing Need for Capital Expenditures. The Funds' properties are expected to have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements. In addition, certain of a Fund's properties could be older properties that could potentially require extensive renovations and other capital improvements. In the event that renovations and other capital expenditures are not made, a Fund's properties could become unattractive to tenants, resulting in lower revenues generated at such properties. The tenants of a Fund's properties will also require periodic capital improvements to be made to such properties. In addition, a Fund's lenders could require that a Fund set aside annual amounts for capital improvements to its properties. Furthermore, refinancings and acquisitions or redevelopment of additional properties will require significant capital expenditures. If a Fund is unable to (a) obtain the capital necessary to make required periodic capital expenditures and renovate its properties on favorable terms, or at all, or (b) execute on its sustainability initiatives, a Fund's business, financial condition, operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to investors could be materially and adversely affected.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the general partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for a Fund, primarily through making equity investments principally in real estate, real estate related assets and real estate operating companies, with the goal of investing in and decarbonizing such investments, the general partner is permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and is permitted to modify or depart from its core investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. The general partner

is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Approved Executive Officers (as defined in the Partnership Agreement of a Fund) have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments could be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. A Fund's ability to dispose of investments could be limited for several reasons. Illiquidity could result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by a Fund. Dispositions of investments could be subject to contractual and other limitations on transfer or other restrictions that would interfere with subsequent sales of such investments or adversely affect the terms that could be obtained upon any disposition thereof. In view of these limitations on liquidity, the return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment could be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur until a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there could potentially be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Fund could potentially exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from a Fund's capital, including unfunded commitments.

KPI-Linked Carried Interest. One-third of the general partner's carried interest is tied to its accomplishments against sustainability goals represented by certain KPIs. This could lead to the general partner (i) determining not to pursue an investment opportunity that it could have otherwise pursued, (ii) determining to pursue an investment opportunity it would not have otherwise pursued, or (iii) managing an investment differently than it would have, in each case, in the absence of such carried interest arrangement. It could also prompt the general partner to accelerate a Fund's exit of an investment if the investment's progress in respect of one or more of its KPIs is expected to decrease in the future or cause a Fund to hold onto an investment longer than it otherwise would if the investment's progress in respect of one or more of its KPIs is expected to increase in the future. The weighting afforded to each of the KPIs could potentially not align with the priorities of any limited partner. The general partner is permitted to modify baseline measurements and other parameters in accordance with the methodology, as the same may be updated from time to time in the general partner's sole discretion.

KPI-Related Fees, Costs and Expenses. Galvanize and/or the general partner have engaged or will engage third-party advisors or consultants in connection with the establishment, implementation, monitoring and measurement of the KPIs and the KPI-linked incentive (and related tracking tools, assessments, measurements, advice and reports), and a Fund will be required to bear all fees, costs and expenses related thereto.

Limited or No Warranties for Property Purchases. A Fund is permitted to acquire properties in the future that are sold in "as is," "where is" and "with all faults," without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. In certain other acquisitions, the purchase agreements could contain only limited warranties, representations and indemnifications that will only survive for a limited period after the closing. Also, many sellers of real estate are single-purpose entities without any other significant assets. The

purchase of properties with limited warranties or from undercapitalized sellers increases the risk that a Fund could potentially lose some or all of its invested capital in the property (and in some cases, have liabilities greater than its investment) as well as the loss of rental revenue from such property.

Availability of Insurance Against Certain Catastrophic Losses. With respect to properties acquired by a Fund, liability, fire, flood, extended coverage and rental loss insurance with insured limits and policy specifications that the general partner believes are customary for similar properties will be maintained. However, based upon their geographic location or other relevant factors, some portfolio investments could potentially be uninsurable or insurable only at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on such investments. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as wars, natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other similar events, are either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates that to maintain such coverage would cause an adverse impact on the related investments. In general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against. Most insurers are excluding terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies. In some cases, the insurers are offering significantly limited coverage against terrorist acts for additional premiums which can greatly increase the total costs of casualty insurance for a property. As a result, not all investments will be insured (or such investments could be underinsured) against terrorism. If a major uninsured loss occurs, a Fund could lose both invested capital in and anticipated profits from the affected investments.

These same risks apply to any capital deployed by an investment of a Fund. In that event, a Fund and/or its investment might nevertheless remain obligated for any notes payable or other financial obligations related to the investment, in addition to obligations to a Fund's and/or its investment's ground lessors, franchisors and managers. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, provisions in loan documents encumbering the investments pledged as collateral for loans, and other factors could also keep a Fund and/or its investment from using insurance proceeds to replace or renovate an investment after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under those circumstances, the insurance proceeds a Fund and/or its investment receives could be inadequate to restore a Fund's and/or its investment's economic position on the damaged or destroyed investment.

Failure to Timely Collect Rents. A substantial portion of a Fund's income is derived from rental revenues. As a result, a Fund's performance depends on the collection of rent from tenants at a Fund's properties. A Fund's income will be adversely affected if a significant number of tenants at a Fund's properties or any major tenants, among other things: (i) fail to make rental payments when due; (ii) renew leases at lower rates; (iii) decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration; (iv) become bankrupt or insolvent; or (v) experience a downturn in their business. Any of these actions could result in the termination of such tenant's lease and a loss of rental revenue to a Fund. The loss of rental revenue from a number of tenants and difficulty replacing such tenants, particularly in the case of a substantial tenant with leases in multiple locations, could materially and adversely affect a Fund's profitability and its ability to meet its debt and other financial obligations.

In the event of a tenant's bankruptcy or insolvency, or failure to pay rent for any other reason, a Fund could be restricted from evicting such tenant solely because of its bankruptcy or failure to pay. However, a bankruptcy court could potentially authorize the tenant to terminate its leases with a Fund. In such instances, a Fund's claim against the bankrupt tenant for unpaid future rent would be an unsecured prepetition claim subject to statutory limitations, and therefore such amounts received in bankruptcy are likely to be substantially less than the remaining rent a Fund otherwise would be owed under the lease. Further, any claim a Fund has for unpaid past rent could be substantially less than the amount owed. In some jurisdictions, there could potentially be specific and demanding legal and regulatory requirements involved in evicting a tenant for non-payment of amounts owed, which could require a Fund to expend time and expenses to evict a tenant that is disproportionate to the amount of unpaid rent owed by such tenant.

Certain leases in a Fund's portfolio could be with tenants that have non-investment grade credit ratings. The ability of a non-investment grade tenant to meet its obligations to a Fund pursuant to the lease cannot be considered as well assured as that of an investment grade tenant. Events and circumstances that could affect a tenant's creditworthiness could be difficult to detect, foresee or evaluate, and a Fund could potentially not become aware of a tenant's financial distress until the tenant defaults on its lease obligations. Further, any of a Fund's tenants are likely to face exposure to adverse business or economic conditions, which could lead to an inability to meet their obligations to a Fund. In particular, non-investment grade tenants could potentially not have the financial capacity or liquidity to adapt to these conditions or could have less diversified businesses, which would likely exacerbate the effects of adverse conditions on their businesses. Moreover, the fact that a Fund's tenants could be non-investment grade could cause investors or lenders to view a Fund's cash flows as less stable, which could increase a Fund's cost of capital and/or limit a Fund's financing options.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Galvanize and its management persons have no reportable disciplinary history.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. AFFILIATIONS

Kathryn A. Hall, Co-Founder and Co-Executive Chair of Galvanize, also controls and is the Founder and Co-Chair of Hall Capital Partners LLC ("Hall Capital"), which is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Thomas F. Steyer, also a Co-Founder and Co-Executive Chair, holds an indirect minority interest in Hall Capital. Hall Capital acts as investment adviser for a number of clients including families, endowments, foundations, and other clients. Ms. Hall also controls and is the sole member of KHALL LLC ("KHALL"), which is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, relying upon Hall Capital's registration. KHALL's clients are investment partnerships of a family group. KHALL serves as the general partner and investment adviser for these partnerships. Hall Capital wholly-owns and controls a subsidiary, Laurel Trust Company ("LTC"), a trust company that acts as trustee of and qualified custodian for trusts affiliated with certain Hall Capital clients. KHALL and LTC each share certain supervised persons with Hall Capital. Clients of Hall Capital, LTC and

KHALL are not Galvanize clients, but certain of them are investors in the Funds and they may, at some point, directly or indirectly have a substantial investment in a Fund.

Mr. Steyer, founded and controls Beneficial State Bank, a community development bank, for the purpose of providing commercial banking services to underserved San Francisco Bay Area businesses, nonprofits and individuals. Beneficial State Bank operates in California, Washington, and Oregon. Although it is not expected that any Fund will conduct business with Beneficial State Bank, Galvanize expects to have Firm-level bank accounts with Beneficial State Bank. It is also possible that Bank customers are offered the opportunity to invest in a Fund.

As disclosed in Item 2, Galvanize I&E Manager, as well as Ponderosa and Galvanize UK (both United Kingdom based subsidiaries) are “relying advisers” of Galvanize Climate Solutions and rely on Galvanize’s registration with the SEC.

Ms. Hall and Mr. Steyer will devote substantial amounts of their time to other business activities, including but not limited to Hall Capital and Beneficial State Bank.

Other Galvanize personnel, including senior investment professionals and members of the Firms’ Investment Committees are also permitted to, and do actively, participate in outside business activities including consulting for other investment firms.

B. POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL CONFLICTS

It is possible that funds and clients managed by Hall Capital and its affiliates could indirectly invest in the same portfolio companies as Galvanize, which could be perceived as creating a conflict of interest. Hall Capital and Hall Capital funds and clients are not expected to directly invest in the same portfolio companies as Galvanize Funds. If a Hall Capital client or fund invests indirectly in the same portfolio company as a Galvanize fund, the investment decision will have been made by an independent third-party investment manager to which Hall Capital has allocated client assets and delegated investment decision making.

Other outside business activities by other Galvanize personnel could also give rise to conflicts of interest to the extent the outside business activities relate to similar or the same portfolio companies in which Galvanize Funds are investing. Galvanize personnel are not permitted to share or use confidential information that is the property of Galvanize and its Funds in connection with their outside business activities. Outside business activities are subject to approval, and ongoing monitoring, by the Galvanize Compliance team.

The CCO, in coordination with the General Counsel and Chief Operating Officer, is responsible for determining how to address a newly identified potential conflict of interest.

See below for the additional steps the Firm takes to mitigate any potential conflict in investment recommendations.

C. MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS IN INVESTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Please see Item 11.C for a discussion of the mitigation of potential conflicts of interest.

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

A. CODE OF ETHICS

The Firm seeks to operate in conformity with applicable law and to conduct its business in an ethical and professional manner. The Firm has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violations of the federal securities laws. The Firm's Code of Ethics contains principles and codes of conduct to which personnel are held, and the Code of Ethics includes certain prohibitions for personal trading, reporting of securities holdings and transactions, and prohibitions of and procedures to prevent insider trading. Galvanize's personal trading procedures require preclearance of trading in securities by Firm personnel, subject to certain limited exceptions. The procedures also require personnel to submit securities transactions reports quarterly and securities holdings reports initially upon joining the Firm and annually thereafter.

The Code of Ethics require pre-approval of political contributions, outside business activities and certain gifts and entertainment, and will require confidential treatment of information relating to clients and Fund investors, among other items.

Galvanize periodically requires all personnel to certify that they have complied with the provisions of the Compliance Manual, including the Code of Ethics, and submit other compliance-related certifications. The Firm's Chief Compliance Officer or delegate is expected to monitor and test compliance with the Compliance Manual and the Code of Ethics.

Galvanize requires adherence to the Code of Ethics as a condition of employment. Galvanize's Chief Compliance Officer or delegate is responsible for overseeing compliance with the Code of Ethics and recommending sanctions as deemed appropriate for violations.

The Firm provides a copy of its Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request. Requests should be directed to:

Chief Compliance Officer
Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC
111 Sutter Street, Tenth Floor
San Francisco, California 94104
Telephone: (415) 757-6600

B. PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS, AND OTHER POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL CONFLICTS

The Firm may give advice and take action with respect to any of its clients (*i.e.* any of the Funds) that differs from advice given or the timing or nature of action recommended with respect to any other particular client. The Firm is not obligated to acquire for any client account any security or investment that the Firm or its personnel acquire for its or their own accounts or for the account of any other client if, in the absolute discretion of the Firm, it is not practical or desirable to acquire a position in such security for that account.

Galvanize and its personnel are permitted to buy and sell securities (including but not limited to private company interests or shares) for their own accounts based on personal investment considerations. Galvanize invests for its own account in public and private companies that are engaged in climate-related businesses and invests for its own account in other climate-related private investment funds, managers and sponsors of other private investment funds, and in other types of investments. Galvanize for its own account and Galvanize personnel act as “seed” investors in other climate-related private investment funds and managers. Although such investment opportunities may not be suitable or appropriate for the Funds at the time Galvanize or its personnel make such investments for their own accounts, the investments (or other investments in the same companies, private funds, or managers) may become appropriate for a Fund in the future. Galvanize may recommend to a Fund these and other investments in companies in which Galvanize or its personnel are currently invested for their own accounts.

If Galvanize and its personnel invest personally in the same portfolio companies as Galvanize invests in or recommends for its clients, they may do so at different times and different values. Moreover, Galvanize and its personnel may determine to sell or redeem its interests in these companies for their own accounts at different times than Galvanize advises its clients to do so, which may result in Galvanize or its personnel obtaining a better value.

From time to time, Galvanize can become aware of investment opportunities with capacity such that, after its clients for which the investment is suitable to invest, there may be remaining capacity that Galvanize may choose to make available to particular Fund investors, third parties or Galvanize or its affiliates’ personnel as a co-investment. No person should have any expectation to be offered an opportunity to participate in such co-investments. Co-investments can bear management or incentive fees and/or other fees and expenses.

In certain instances, a client of Galvanize will buy or sell an investment directly from or to another client and Galvanize facilitates the transaction without exposing it to the market (such transactions, “Cross Trades”). In general, Cross Trades can create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such transactions to market forces, a client may not receive the best price otherwise possible and Galvanize could favor one client over another. Galvanize’s CCO, in coordination with the General Counsel and Chief Operating Officer, is responsible for determining how to address a Cross Trades. Galvanize will engage in Cross Trades only where it believes the trade is in the best interest of clients on both sides of the trade. Prior to making this determination, Galvanize must decide whether the consent of each affected client’s limited partners is required, review relevant organizational client documentation, and decide whether the relevant transaction is in the best interest of each Client, consistent with Galvanize’s fiduciary duties. Galvanize does not act in the capacity of a broker-dealer or otherwise directly or indirectly receive any commission or other transaction-based compensation for effecting any Cross Trade.

In addition Galvanize personnel invest directly in the Funds. Galvanize may, in its sole discretion, reduce or waive management fees and carried interest with respect to Galvanize personnel.

Kathryn A. Hall, Co-Founder and Co-Executive Chair of Galvanize, also controls other investment firms, as disclosed above in Item 10. Clients and individuals associated with these other firms may invest in a Fund or make co-investments in investments opportunities offered to a Fund, consistent with Galvanize's general practice to offer co-investment opportunities as discussed above.

The Firm from time to time expects to enter into confidentiality or "standstill agreements" when assessing investment opportunities and/or monitoring investments, and Firm personnel could acquire confidential information. Firm personnel may also acquire confidential information from investment activities engaged in on behalf the Firm's affiliates. As a result, the Firm and/or its personnel could obtain access to material nonpublic information ("MNPI") affecting certain issuers. In addition, from time to time, senior personnel could serve on advisory boards of underlying funds as well as on the board of directors of one or more companies. In such circumstances, Firm personnel may be constrained in their ability to make investment decisions involving such issuers for all of the Funds the Firm manages, regardless of the source of the information.

C. MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL OR ACTUAL CONFLICTS

The Firm mitigates potential or actual conflicts, including in the following ways. See also Item 10.

Fairness to Clients. The Firm attempts to resolve all potential or actual conflicts in a manner that is generally fair to all of its clients.

Best Interests of Clients. The Firm recommends an investment to a client only if the Firm believes the recommendation is appropriate for the client and is in the client's best interest.

Equitable Allocation of Investment Opportunities. The Firm seeks to allocate investment opportunities fairly and equitably over time to its clients in a manner consistent with the Firm's fiduciary duties as an investment adviser, taking into consideration each client's investment objectives, restrictions, or policies.

Each Fund may invest in portfolio companies in which one or more other Funds or Galvanize for its own account have also invested, either concurrently with such Fund or subsequent or prior to the investment by such Fund. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Funds are subject to certain limitations as set forth in the governing documents and made by Galvanize in its good faith discretion in accordance with its investment allocation policy in effect at such time, utilizing factors relevant to such allocations described above.

Equitable Allocation of Expenses. The appropriate allocation among the Funds of expenses and fees, including those generated in the course of evaluating and making investments which are not consummated such as out-of-pocket fees associated with due diligence, attorney fees and the fees of other professionals, is determined by Galvanize in its good faith discretion and in accordance with the governing documents of each of the Funds.

Committee to Address Conflicts. The Firm maintains a committee whose scope is to consider Firm-level conflicts. The CCO, in cooperation with the Firm's General Counsel and Chief Operating Officer, assesses and determines whether the Firm faces a material conflict of interest, and then elevates the issue to the Firm's Conflicts, Allocation and Risk Committee. The committee's purpose is to appropriately resolve material conflicts of interest issues, ensure that limited investment opportunities are allocated among eligible clients in a fair and equitable manner, and act as an escalation forum for broader risks to the Firm, including reputational risk. The Committee is composed of senior members of the Firm, including the Firm's Co-Executive Chairs, senior legal and compliance personnel, and a senior portfolio manager. If the CCO identifies material conflicts of interest associated with actions or proposed actions by the Firm or its personnel, the legal and compliance team works with the committee to develop and implement a plan to mitigate the conflicts. The Committee convenes periodically on an ad hoc basis.

Compensation Policies. The Firm will pay its personnel a set salary, and a bonus based on overall Firm performance and individual contributions. Personnel will not receive commissions. Compensation will not be based on the size of clients or their fee structure. Although the Firm's compensation policies mitigate some conflicts of interest, the policies also exacerbate other conflicts of interest, for example those conflicts related to the incentives created by performance-based allocations.

Trades by Galvanize Personnel. With certain limited exceptions and to the extent personnel are permitted to trade, the Code of Ethics requires preclearance of personal trades in both public and private securities. The Firm will maintain a restricted list, pursuant to which the Firm restricts personnel from trading in certain securities for certain periods, subject to certain exceptions.

Disclosure. If applicable, the Firm discloses known potential or actual conflicts of interests to prospective and existing clients and investors.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The GPI Funds primarily focus on making investments in portfolio companies/private securities, and the GRE Funds primarily focus on making equity investment principally in real estate, real estate related assets and real estate operating companies. Thus, Galvanize will not ordinarily deal with any financial intermediary such as a broker-dealer acting on its behalf in making purchases, and commissions are not ordinarily payable in connection with such investments. Galvanize has engaged a third-party outsourced trading firm ("Trading Firm"), to which Galvanize has delegated the authority to select brokers for its clients' transactions when transacting in public markets.

The GGE Funds incur substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction expenses.

Galvanize has directed the Trading Firm to determine what brokers, dealers, and other financial intermediaries and counterparties to use for portfolio transactions (collectively, "Transacting Parties") for the Funds, including the GGE Funds, the GRE Funds and the GPI Funds, according to criteria listed in its best execution policy and procedures. It has complete discretion to negotiate compensation arrangements and transaction terms with Transacting Parties, including not only

commissions for transactions effected on any agency basis, but also markups, markdowns, and other compensation implicit in prices of transactions effected directly with Transacting Parties acting as principal.

Galvanize has the duty to seek “best execution” of Fund transactions. However, what constitutes “best execution” and determining how to achieve it are inherently uncertain. Galvanize, as delegated and directed to the Trading Firm, will seek to obtain the most favorable terms for each transaction available under the circumstances. Galvanize, as delegated and directed to the Trading Firm, uses its knowledge, experience and judgment to execute trades on behalf of the Funds, taking into consideration a number of execution factors. Galvanize has a responsibility to monitor the best execution activities of the Trading Firm. While net price, including commissions, spreads and other costs, is an important factor, it is not the sole factor considered by Galvanize. Galvanize, as delegated and directed to the Trading Firm, may consider one or more of the following factors: overall costs of a trade; speed of executing the transaction; expertise, reputation, financial condition, and reliability; size of order flow; frequency and amount of price improvement; quality of execution; efficiency and accuracy of clearance and settlement, history of low trade errors, and willingness to correct mistakes; ability and willingness to handle complex transactions; block trading and block positioning capabilities; the likelihood of achieving execution and settlement; the characteristics of the specific client and order; and the size and nature of the order. Although Galvanize generally seeks competitive commission rates and commission equivalents, it does not necessarily pay the lowest commission or equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of a broker-dealer, which may justify higher commissions and equivalents than would be the case for more routine services.

Selection of Brokers

Galvanize has delegated the selection of brokers to the Trading Firm. Galvanize will monitor the activities of the selected brokers through its quarterly Trade Review Committee.

The Trade Review Committee oversees the public trading activities of Galvanize as undertaken by the Trading Firm. The Trade Review Committee seeks to ensure client transactions are placed with the appropriate care and diligence, in accordance with applicable Fund trade and/or execution objectives, and seeks to achieve best execution through the review of qualitative and quantitative information.

Research and Soft Dollars

Galvanize may be provided with services beyond transaction execution or products. This may be referred to as having acquired those services or products with “soft dollars” (or “bundling” the costs of those services or products together with pure execution costs). These practices involves a conflict of interest, but Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that it does not breach Galvanize’s fiduciary duty if the services and products consist of “research” and “brokerage” services and products and certain other conditions and requirements are met. To be protected by Section 28(e), Galvanize must, among other things, determine that commissions paid are reasonable in light of the value of the “brokerage” and “research” services and products acquired. Section 28(e) protects Galvanize’s use of soft dollars for “research” and “brokerage”

services and products even when those services or products benefit clients other than the client who paid for transaction execution.

In acquiring services or products using soft dollars, Galvanize has an incentive to cause a Fund to pay higher compensation, use different Transacting Parties, and effect more transactions than it might otherwise do. Galvanize is authorized to use soft dollars for a wide range of services and products and is not limited in its soft dollar activities to those that are protected by the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Galvanize does not currently intend to utilize soft dollars.

Galvanize may also receive research reports free of charge from broker-dealers that provide or seek to provide services to Galvanize. Any information received from a broker-dealer will also be consistent with the safe harbor provided in Section 28(e). Galvanize will not be restricted from receiving research or other information or opportunities from a broker-dealer free of charge. If Galvanize receives such free research or other information or opportunities, Galvanize could be viewed as receiving a benefit it does not have to pay for, and Galvanize could be viewed as having an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer for a transaction on behalf of a Fund based on its interest in receiving such benefits rather than on receiving most favorable execution.

Order Aggregation

If Funds were to seek to buy or sell the same security at the same time, Galvanize may combine the orders. If it did so, Galvanize generally would allocate the proceeds of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) among the participants on an average price basis (although it may allocate partially filled orders differently). Galvanize believes combining orders in this way is, over time, advantageous to all participants. However, the average price could be less advantageous to a Fund had been the only transacting account or had traded ahead of the other participants.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Galvanize makes investments in public global and private equities, as well as venture capital strategies, other private portfolio companies and real estate. All investment decisions are made by each Fund's Investment Committee. Galvanize generally reviews all Fund accounts on a periodic basis and provides investors with detailed periodic reports about their accounts.

A. ACCOUNT REVIEWS

Each Fund is overseen by an Investment Committee, which reviews information related to each Fund on an ongoing basis. Galvanize will periodically review the valuation of its portfolio companies and may subject an investment to a periodic re-underwriting. Galvanize may revise an investment's valuation, among other instances, when there is a major company event or market shift affecting the company or its exit options.

B. INVESTOR REPORTS

Investors in each Fund should expect to receive periodic capital statements, and investors in certain Funds will also receive periodic performance statements and/or investor letters. Investors will receive annual audited financial statements.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Galvanize or its affiliates may use one or more placement agents in connection with Fund offerings. With respect to GRE Funds, Lazard Freres & Co. LLC, a broker-dealer registered with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, was retained by Galvanize as placement agent to certain prospective investors and is paid cash placement fees. Such placement fees are paid by the Fund. If Galvanize uses a placement agent in other Fund offerings, it is expected that the placement agent will be paid cash placement fees, which may be paid by a Fund. The receipt of compensation by a placement agent gives it an incentive to recommend an investment in a Fund. Placement agents may provide other services to Galvanize, the Funds or portfolio companies, and may make investments for their own accounts in Galvanize funds or investment opportunities.

Item 15. Custody

Galvanize does not have physical custody of client assets. Galvanize affiliates are general partners or managers of the Funds and are deemed to have custody of the assets of the Funds. To the extent applicable, Galvanize holds a Fund's assets in custody of an unaffiliated broker-dealer or bank that is a qualified custodian under the Advisers Act.

In accordance with the SEC's Custody Rule, Funds undergo annual financial statement audits and the audited financial statements are distributed to each investor. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of each Fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Firm provides services on a discretionary basis. Galvanize holds full power of attorney with respect to Fund assets, and serves (or has its affiliates serve) as general partner or manager for a Fund as set forth in the Fund's governing and offering documents. As discussed in more detail in Item 8, each Fund and Galvanize are authorized to enter into side letters or similar agreements with investors that have the effect of providing an investor with the ability to opt out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory, or other similar reasons.

The Firm's affiliates are general partners or managers of the Funds, and in those roles, exercise discretionary investment authority over the Funds.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

A. BACKGROUND

Galvanize will exercise voting rights where it is practical to do so. Galvanize makes all decisions regarding how each proxy is to be voted in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures on a case-by-case basis. Generally, the types of investments that GPI Funds hold will not solicit proxies from shareholders. The investments that GGE Funds and GRE Funds hold may solicit proxies from shareholders, at which point Galvanize will vote in accordance with its policies.

B. GENERAL VOTING POLICIES

Client's Best Interest. Proxies are voted with the paramount aim of furthering the best economic interest of clients over the long term ("best interest of clients"), which often includes promoting good corporate governance and promoting adequate disclosure of company policies, activities and returns, including the fair and equal treatment of shareholders.

Case-by-Case Basis. These policies and procedures are intended to be guidelines. Each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the best interest of clients, the contractual obligations under the Fund's organizational documents, as applicable, and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. Such action may be based on fundamental, social, environmental, or human rights grounds if they are in accordance with the best interest of clients. Galvanize's general philosophy is to support existing management on votes on routine issues such as the financial statements of a company or the appointment of independent auditors.

Sources of Information. Galvanize may conduct research internally or use the services of an independent research consultant or independent service provider. Galvanize may consider any information it deems relevant, including, without limitation, legislative materials, studies of corporate governance and other proxy voting issues, or analyses of shareholder and management proposals by a certain sector of companies, e.g., Fortune 500 companies.

Limitations. Under certain circumstances, Galvanize may take a limited role in voting proxies, or not vote proxies, including: if Galvanize does not learn about or receive materials about a proxy vote in a timely manner, if the effect on shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant, or if costs are unjustifiably high (e.g., non-U.S. securities).

C. MATERIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Material conflicts of interest are resolved in the best interest of clients. If Galvanize determines there is, or may be, a material conflict of interest in voting proxies between Galvanize's or a related person's (for example, Hall Capital) interests and those of the client, Galvanize chooses among the following options, or others, to address the conflict: (i) vote in accordance with the recommendations of an independent service provider; (ii) "echo vote" or "mirror vote" the proxies in the same proportion as the votes of other proxy holders that are not Galvanize's clients; (iii) if possible, erect information barriers around the person or persons making voting decisions sufficient to insulate the decision from the conflict; or (iv) if practical, notify affected clients of the conflict of interest and seek a waiver of the conflict. "Material conflict of interest" includes circumstances when Galvanize knowingly does business with a proxy issuer or an entity under common control with such an issuer, which creates an actual or apparent material conflict between the interests of Galvanize and the interests of one or more clients in how proxies of that issuer should be voted.

D. AVAILABILITY OF PROXY POLICIES AND VOTING RECORD

If Galvanize has proxy voting responsibility for a client, upon request, it intends to provide a record of how the client's shares were voted and a current copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures.

Clients should direct their requests in writing to:

Chief Compliance Officer
Galvanize Climate Solutions LLC
111 Sutter Street, Tenth Floor
San Francisco, California 94104
Telephone: (415) 757-6600

Item 18. Financial Information

Galvanize does not require the payment of fees or other compensation six months or more in advance. There exists no financial condition of which Galvanize is currently aware that is reasonably likely to impair Galvanize's ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients. Galvanize has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.