

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

VESTAR CAPITAL PARTNERS LLC

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Vestar Capital Partners LLC (the “Management Company”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 351-1600. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

The Management Company is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”). However, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information regarding the Management Company is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

The Management Company filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2 in March 2023. This annual amendment updates the description of the business practices of the Management Company and its affiliates.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

Vestar Capital Partners LLC (the “**Management Company**”), a registered investment adviser, is a New York general partnership. The Management Company and its affiliated investment advisers provide investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Management Company commenced operations in 1993.

The Management Company’s clients include the following (each, a “**Fund**,” and collectively, the “**Funds**”):

- Vestar Capital Partners V, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners V-A, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners V-B, L.P.
- Vestar Executives V, L.P.
- Vestar Co-Invest V, L.P.
- Vestar Investors V, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners VI, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners VI-A, L.P.
- Vestar Executives VI, L.P.
- Vestar Co-Invest VI, L.P.
- Vestar Investors VI, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners VII, L.P.
- Vestar Capital Partners VII-A, L.P.
- Vestar Executives VII, L.P.

Vestar Co-Invest V, L.P., Vestar Investors V, L.P. Vestar Co-Invest VI, L.P., and Vestar Investors VI, L.P. are collectively hereinafter referred to as the “**Vestar Co-Invest Funds**.” Vestar Executives V, L.P., Vestar Executives VI, L.P. and Vestar Executives VII, L.P. are collectively hereinafter referred to as the “**Vestar Executive Funds**.” Vestar Capital Partners V, L.P., Vestar Capital Partners V-A, L.P., and Vestar Capital Partners V-B, L.P. are collectively hereinafter referred to as the “**Vestar V Funds**.” Vestar Capital Partners VI, L.P. and Vestar Capital Partners VI-A, L.P. are collectively hereinafter referred to as the “**Vestar VI Funds**.” Vestar Capital Partners VII, L.P. and Vestar Capital Partners VII-A, L.P. are collectively referred to herein as the “**Vestar VII Funds**.” The Funds, together with future private investment funds to which the Management Company or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, are collectively hereinafter referred to as “**Private Investment Funds**.” In addition, Vestar also manages vehicles that were formed to allow certain investors to invest in certain portfolio company investments made by the Funds (such vehicles are collectively hereinafter referred to as the “**Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles**”). To the extent applicable, references herein to the Funds or the Private Investment Funds are deemed to include the Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles. The Management Company also may form special purpose vehicles and alternative investment vehicles not listed herein.

The following general partner entities are affiliated with the Management Company:

- Vestar Associates V, L.P.
- Vestar Managers V Ltd.
- Vestar Associates VI, L.P.
- Vestar Managers VI Ltd.
- Vestar Managers VII LLC
- Vestar Associates VII, L.P.

(each, a “**General Partner**” and, together with the Management Company and their affiliated entities, “**Vestar**”).

Each General Partner is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure also describes the business practices of the General Partners, all of which, together with the Management Company, operate as a single advisory business.

Interests in the Funds are privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Funds and any other Private Investment Funds that may be formed by Vestar at a later date are expected to invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “portfolio companies.” Vestar’s investment advisory services to Private Investment Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of and consummating investments, managing and monitoring investments, and achieving dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. Where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of Vestar typically serve on such portfolio companies’ respective boards of directors. In addition, such senior principals or other personnel, when deemed necessary or appropriate serve as officers of or consultants to such portfolio companies, and may otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies in which Private Investment Funds have invested. If deemed necessary or appropriate by Vestar, such senior principals or other personnel of Vestar are compensated directly by the portfolio company to whom they are providing services.

Vestar’s advisory services for Private Investment Funds are detailed in the applicable private placement memorandum or other offering document, in each case as supplemented from time to time (each, a “**Memorandum**”) and limited partnership or similar governing agreements (each, a “**Limited Partnership Agreement**” and together with the Memorandum, the “**Governing Documents**”) and are further described below under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.” Investors in Private Investment Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable fund, but Investors may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory, or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the relevant Limited Partnership Agreement. The Funds or Vestar may enter into side letters or similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under or altering or supplementing the terms of the relevant Fund’s Limited Partnership Agreement.

Additionally, Vestar provides (or agrees to provide) certain investors or other persons, including Vestar’s personnel and/or certain other persons associated with Vestar (to the extent not prohibited by the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement) co-investment opportunities

(including the opportunity to participate in Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles) that will invest in certain portfolio companies alongside a Private Investment Fund. Such Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles' investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on substantially the same terms as the Private Investment Fund making the investment. However, for strategic and other reasons, a Vestar Co-Invest Vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from a Private Investment Fund. Any such purchase from a Private Investment Fund by a Vestar Co-Invest Vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Private Investment Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment, and in connection with such purchase, Vestar will follow the procedures set forth in its Compliance Manual relating to "Principal Transactions." Where appropriate, and in Vestar's sole discretion, Vestar is authorized to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs, subject to negotiations with such co-investors. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

As of December 31, 2023, Vestar managed \$3.2 billion in client assets on a discretionary basis. The owner of the Management Company is Vestar Management Corporation II, a corporation whose sole stockholder is Daniel S. O'Connell.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

As summarized below, in general, Vestar receives a management fee and a carried interest in connection with advisory services that it provides to the Funds. Investors in the Funds also bear certain fund-related expenses. The following is a general description of fees, compensation, and expenses of the Funds. Different Funds may charge different levels of fees and certain Funds may not charge certain fees, compensation, or expenses that other Funds charge. The Governing Documents relating to each of the Funds describe fees, compensation and expenses in greater detail. Each Fund's fee schedule has been omitted in this Brochure, because Vestar currently only charges fees to clients that are "qualified purchasers" as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Vestar periodically receives additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies owned by Private Investment Funds and such additional compensation will, as more fully described below, offset in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable by the limited partners of the applicable Funds to the Management Company.

Management Fees

The Vestar V Funds ceased paying management fees in 2022 upon the sale of the Vestar V Funds' last remaining portfolio company investment in June of 2022. Previously, the Vestar V Funds generally paid the Management Company an annual management fee (the "**Management Fee**"), payable partially in advance and partially in arrears, equal to a specified percentage of (i) the aggregate amount of capital contributions to the Fund and waived Management Fees less (ii) the aggregate amount of distributions to partners in respect of commitments attributable to (a) realized investments plus write downs of unrealized investments at the time the Management Fee was paid and (b) fees and expenses paid and allocated to such investments specified in clause (a).

The Vestar VI Funds generally will pay the Management Company an annual Management Fee, payable partially in advance and partially in arrears, equal to a specified percentage of (i) the aggregate investment contributions less (ii) the aggregate amount of investment contributions with respect to the portion of each investment that has been disposed of or permanently written-down.

For the Vestar VII Funds, from the applicable effective date until the end of the applicable commitment period or upon the occurrence of certain other events as set forth in the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement, the Vestar VII Funds generally will pay the Management Company an annual Management Fee, payable partially in advance and partially in arrears, equal to a specified percentage of such Fund's aggregate commitments. Upon the earlier of the expiration of the commitment period or upon the occurrence of certain other events as set forth in the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement, the Management Fee for a Vestar VII Fund generally will equal a specified percentage of (i) the aggregate investment contributions less (ii) the aggregate amount of investment contributions with respect to the portion of each investment that has been disposed of or permanently written-down.

Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full six-month period (including the first Management Fee payment) will be adjusted on a *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days of such period.

As is generally the case in private equity funds, the Governing Documents provide that a Fund's Management Fees will be calculated and charged on a basis that generally is not tied to the Fund's then-current net asset value. As further specified in the Governing Documents, from the effective date of the relevant Fund until a date specified in the Governing Documents (generally representing the earlier of the end of the Fund's defined investment period and the date the relevant General Partner (or an affiliate thereof) first begins receiving or accruing management fees from another Fund meeting certain criteria) (the "**Stepdown Date**"), Management Fees generally will be charged based on a formula tied to the amount of the relevant Fund's aggregate Commitments. Further, after the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged and calculated based on a formula tied to the amount of investment contributions (including, where applicable, a Fund borrowing component) made by the relevant Fund relating to the Fund's aggregate investment(s) in its portfolio companies that have not been realized or permanently written down (even if the fair value has been written down materially but not permanently) (such permanently written down investments, "**Impaired Value Investments**").

Under the Governing Documents, where the fair market value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. Conversely, the Governing Documents do not require Management Fees to be reduced or refunded following the occurrence of a writedown, decrease (including a significant decrease) in fair value or other event not constituting a complete realization, such as a reorganization, roll-over investment in connection with a sale or dividend distribution, except in the case of investments meeting the relevant Impaired Value Investment standard under the Governing Documents. For the avoidance of doubt, following the Stepdown Date, if the fair market value of an Impaired Value Investment is less than the total amount of investment contributions relating to such Impaired Value Investment, then the amount of Management Fees otherwise payable relating to such investment

will be reduced solely based on the ratio of the fair market value of each relevant remaining investment(s) as compared against the amount of total investment contributions relating to such investment(s) as of the date of the relevant event.

As a result, the amount of Management Fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the net asset value of individual investments or of a Fund, including following the relevant investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of Impaired Value Investments. Except where the Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, Management Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions (*e.g.*, those resulting from a dividend recapitalization) or reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, in each case in circumstances that do not result in the complete disposition of the relevant Fund's interest therein, and even in cases where the value of the Fund's investment or the Fund's ownership percentage in such investment has been reduced (including substantially reduced) as a result of such transaction.

Further, Management Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

The Governing Documents set forth the full list of terms under which Management Fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear the full specified Management Fee rate in the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

For the Vestar VII Funds, Vestar VI Funds and Vestar V Funds, Management Fees also generally will be offset by a specified percentage of break-up fees received by Vestar and the monitoring and transaction fees paid by a Fund's portfolio companies to Vestar.

- The offset amount for the Vestar VII Funds is equal to 100% of the portion of the break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees attributable to the Vestar VII Funds' investment less applicable out-of-pocket expenses.
- The offset amount for the Vestar VI Funds is similar to the offset provisions for the Vestar VII Funds. Prior to April 1, 2018, however, Vestar had historically applied an offset to the Vestar VI Funds' management fee equal to 100% of the break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees received by Vestar less applicable out-of-pocket expenses. As of April 1, 2018, in conjunction with changing its broken deal expense allocation guidelines with respect to the Vestar VI Funds, the Management Company changed its break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees allocation guidelines to be the same as the Vestar VII Funds, *i.e.*, as of April 1, 2018, the offset amount for the Vestar VI Funds is equal to 100% of the portion of the break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees attributable to the Vestar VI Funds' investment less applicable out-of-pocket expenses.¹

¹ See "Other Information" below for further information regarding Vestar's practices with respect to broken deal expenses incurred by the Vestar VI Funds and the Vestar V Funds.

- The offset amount for the Vestar V Funds is also similar to the offset provisions for the Vestar VII Funds. However, Vestar has historically applied an offset to such Funds' management fee equal to 80% to 100% of the break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees received by Vestar less applicable out-of-pocket expenses.

Vestar may retain the amount of such fees that are not offset. For example, Co-Investment Funds typically do not pay Management Fees and therefore such funds typically do not share in any break-up fees or transaction and monitoring fees. Accordingly, any such amounts attributable to such Co-Investment Funds that do not pay a Management Fee typically would be retained by Vestar.

To the extent an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given period below zero, the credit is generally carried forward for application against future Management Fees payable. In each of the Vestar VII Funds, Vestar VI Funds, and Vestar V Funds, respectively, to the extent any offset credit excess remains unapplied upon the dissolution of a Fund, each investor will receive its share of such unapplied excess, unless such investor elects not to receive such share.

The General Partner of a Fund may satisfy a portion of its capital contribution requirement to a Private Investment Fund by using deemed capital contributions. Any such deemed capital contributions would be contributed by the limited partners of the relevant Fund pro rata according to their respective Commitments and the respective Fund's Management Fee would thereafter be reduced by the aggregate amount of such deemed capital contributions. The use of a deemed capital contribution may result in an acceleration of the investor capital contributions. Management Fees so reduced are not subject to the offsets described above, and the amount of deemed capital contributions and corresponding reduced Management Fees may be significant.

The Vestar Co-Invest Funds, Vestar Executive Funds and Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles generally do not pay Management Fees. All limited partners or other beneficial owners of the Vestar Co-Invest Funds are current or former personnel of Vestar.

It is expected that any future Private Investment Funds will have a similar management fee structure.

Carried Interest

Generally, each General Partner will receive a carried interest with respect to the Funds it manages equal to a specified percentage of all realized profits, subject to satisfying a specified percentage preferred return (without compounding), as more fully described in the Governing Documents. The carried interest distributed to a General Partner is subject to a potential giveback at the end of life of a Fund (and with respect to the Vestar VII Funds and the Vestar VI Funds, at the eighth anniversary of the effective date of the Fund) if the respective General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions at such time.

The Vestar Co-Invest Funds and Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles generally do not pay carried interest. All limited partners or other beneficial owners of the Vestar Co-Invest Funds are current or former personnel of Vestar.

It is expected that any future Private Investment Funds will have a similar carried interest structure.

Other Information

Vestar through side letters or otherwise, has arrangements pursuant to which certain investors in the Funds and other Private Investment Funds are exempt from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest. Such exemptions from fees and/or carried interest are either by a direct exemption, a rebate by Vestar and/or its affiliates, or through other Private Investment Funds that co-invest with the Funds. Vestar professionals invest in Vestar Co-Invest Funds, and these entities do not pay Management Fees or carried interest. Additionally, the Management Company periodically permits investors, affiliated with the Management Company or otherwise, to invest through Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles that, under certain circumstances, are not required to pay Management Fees or carried interest.

The Funds and other Private Investment Funds generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Limited Partnership Agreements, over the term of the Funds (or the relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable), and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds (or other relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable).

As noted above under “Advisory Business”, Vestar principals or other current or former personnel of Vestar, in certain circumstances, receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the Management Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by the General Partner from the investors and/or the portfolio companies.

In addition to any Management Fee or carried interest payable to the Management Company and the General Partners, respectively, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the applicable Memorandum or Limited Partnership Agreement of each Fund, each Fund generally bears all expenses relating to the Fund’s activities, investments, and business to the extent not reimbursed by portfolio companies. Although the specific list of expenses may vary to some extent in the Memoranda or Limited Partnership Agreements, these expenses generally include, but are not limited to, (i) all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations attributable to acquiring, holding, and disposing of a Fund’s investments (including interest on money borrowed by the Fund or Vestar on behalf of the Fund, registration expenses and brokerage, finders’, custodial, travel and other fees), (ii) legal, accounting, auditing, insurance (including directors and officers and errors and omissions liability insurance), consulting, financing, appraisal, filing, and other fees and expenses (including expenses associated with the preparation of Fund financial statements, tax returns, and Schedule K-1s or any other limited partner reports), (iii) certain expenses of a Fund’s advisory board, (iv) costs, expenses, and liabilities of a Fund (including litigation and indemnification costs and expenses, judgments, and settlements), (v) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by a Fund or Vestar (without duplication) in connection with any conference or meeting of the limited partners, (vi) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by a Fund or Vestar (without duplication) relating to investment and disposition opportunities for the Fund not consummated (including legal, accounting, auditing, insurance, consulting, finders’, filing and other fees and expenses, financing commitment fees, real estate title and appraisal costs, printing and/or transaction break-up fees), including all of such expenses

relating to transactions that have been or were expected to be offered to co-investors, (vii) the Management Fee, (viii) any taxes, fees, and other governmental charges levied against the Fund, (ix) any placement fees, (x) all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the organization, management, operation, winding-up, liquidation, and dissolution of any alternative investment vehicles, and (xi) certain organizational expenses. As noted above, each Fund will generally also bear expenses indirectly from the payment by portfolio companies of expenses similar to those outlined in the preceding sentence.

While, as noted above, each Fund typically is allocated and bears their respective *pro rata* share (based on invested capital) of the expenses of such Fund, with respect to the Vestar V Funds and the Vestar VI Funds (prior to April 1, 2018), notwithstanding the Firm's expense allocation guidelines, it has been the Management Company's practice to allocate expenses relating to unconsummated investment opportunities (commonly referred to as "broken deals") only to the applicable main Fund and its ancillary Funds (*e.g.*, in the case of broken deals for VCP V, such expenses were allocated only to VCP V, VCP V-A, and VCP V-B, and in the case of broken deals for VCP VI (prior to April 1, 2018), such expenses were allocated only to VCP VI and VCP VI-A) on whose behalf such broken deal was pursued, and not to allocate any such broken deal expenses to any of the other parallel investment vehicles associated with such Funds. Vestar adopted this practice concurrently with adopting a practice of offsetting transaction and monitoring fees that were collected by the Management Company as a result of various investing activities of the Fund only to the main Fund and related vehicles that paid broken deal expenses, and not to parallel investment vehicles that were not allocated such broken deal expenses. Vestar's historical experience has been that the transaction and monitoring fees collected by each affected Fund ultimately exceeded the broken deal expenses paid by such Fund. As of April 1, 2018, in conjunction with changing its break-up, monitoring, and transaction fees and management fee offset practices to be the same as the Vestar VII Funds, the Management Company changed its expense allocation guidelines with respect to the Vestar VI Funds to be the same as the Vestar VII Funds, *i.e.*, each Vestar VI Fund is allocated and bears its respective *pro rata* share (based on invested capital) of the broken deals expenses of the Vestar VI Funds.²

With respect to Vestar VII Funds, the General Partner has permitted and expects to continue, when deemed appropriate by the General Partner, to continue to permit either existing or third-party investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside the Funds, subject to Vestar's related policies and the Funds' Partnership Agreement(s) and/or Side Letter(s). Where a co-invest vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise be beneficial, in the judgment of the General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, all such expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the Vestar VII Fund(s), and not by any potential co-investors, that were to have participated in such transaction. To the extent that such co-investors have already executed definitive documentation to invest in such transaction, such co-investor is expected to bear its *pro rata* share of such expenses.

² See "Management Fees" above for further information regarding Vestar's current and historical practices with respect to the management fee offset provisions of the Vestar VI Funds and the Vestar V Funds.

Brokerage fees may be incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices.”

Special Consultants

Additionally, as further described herein and in the applicable Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund, it is Vestar’s practice to retain certain Special Consultants (as defined below) to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such Special Consultants generally provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management, on the board of directors or in other policy-making positions for portfolio companies. Special Consultants receive compensation, including, but not limited to fees, incentive equity or other stock awards, as well as reimbursement of other out of pocket expenses, which typically are determined according to one or more methods, including but not limited to the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such Special Consultants, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company (whether through a carried interest or other form of direct or indirect equity grant), the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such company. Special Consultants also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services. As described above, no such amounts paid to Special Consultants will offset the Management Fee. The use of Special Consultants subjects Vestar to conflicts of interest, as discussed under “Conflicts of Interest” below.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” each General Partner receives a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits of certain of the Funds. A carried interest allocation represents an investment adviser’s compensation based on a percentage of net profits of the Funds it manages. Vestar also manages the Vestar Co-Invest Funds and the Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles, which are not charged a performance-based fee. This practice could present a conflict of interest because Vestar has an incentive to favor accounts for which it receives a performance-based fee. Vestar addresses this potential conflict of interest generally by investing all active Funds in each portfolio company investment *pro rata* based on fund commitments at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms and disposing of such investments in a similar manner. In addition, each Vestar Co-Invest Vehicle is typically formed to invest in only one portfolio company of a Fund and is generally only given the opportunity to invest when there is an excess investment opportunity over the amount first allocated to the applicable Fund. Such investment is typically made at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms as the investment of the applicable Fund and is disposed of in a similar manner.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

Vestar provides investment advice to the Funds. Private Investment Funds may include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

The investors participating in Private Investment Funds may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and may include, directly or indirectly, principals or other personnel of Vestar and its affiliates and members of their families.

The Funds may include alternative investment vehicles established to permit one or more investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for tax, regulatory or other reasons. Alternative investment vehicle sponsors generally have limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the related Fund.

The Funds generally have a minimum investment amount of \$10 million for third-party investors. The Vestar Co-Invest Funds, Vestar Executive Funds, and Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles generally accept lower investment amounts. In most circumstances, investors in the Funds must meet certain suitability and net worth qualifications prior to making an investment in the Funds. Generally, investors must be (i) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and (ii) either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. To the extent legally permitted, Vestar retains the discretion to waive such minimum investment amounts and qualification requirements.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

Vestar is a private equity investment firm that focuses on organizing and investing in management buyouts, recapitalizations, and growth equity investments. Vestar seeks the development of a diversified portfolio of private equity investments in middle-market companies with enterprise values generally ranging from \$100 million to \$1.0 billion. Vestar may also participate in investment opportunities in companies with enterprise values greater than \$1.0 billion through co-investments with either other unaffiliated private equity funds or certain of a Funds’ existing investors so long as such investments are consistent with Vestar’s overall investment strategy. In addition, the Funds’ portfolios may hold publicly traded securities that resulted from private equity investments.

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis generally employed by Vestar on behalf of the Funds and a summary of certain risks involved with Vestar’s investment strategy and an investment in the Funds. More detailed descriptions of the Funds’ investment strategies and methods of analysis and risks are included in the applicable Memorandum and other Governing Documents for each Fund. The investment strategies and methods of analysis and risks described in this section also generally apply to the Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles.

Investment and Operating Strategy

Vestar's principals are investment-focused rather than transaction-driven. Vestar pursues investments where the Vestar principals identify potential value levers through the application of Vestar's industry expertise and operating and strategic capabilities.

Industry Focus Creates Differentiated Insights. Vestar's investment team is organized into the following industry groups: consumer, healthcare, and business services and industrial products. Vestar believes this industry focus results in deeper, more informed knowledge of the opportunities in each of these sectors. Vestar's sector focused structure has led to improved coordination and interaction with leading industry experts and key deal sources, positioning Vestar as an early call for new investment opportunities. When meeting with management teams, Vestar's industry specialization allows it to engage in meaningful dialogue with these management teams, thereby potentially giving Vestar a competitive advantage in securing meaningful investment opportunities for the Funds.

Investment Process and Due Diligence. The emphasis during the evaluation process for any investment is always on the maximization of value, the reduction of risk, and the preservation of capital. This involves not only a detailed study of each company's financial, operational, and competitive performance and prospects, but also in-depth business, accounting, tax, legal, and industry-specific due diligence. Vestar retains accountants, attorneys, consultants, and industry experts or executives to assist in analyzing investment prospects. Vestar's due diligence process takes place over an extended period, often more than six months. Decision making is an iterative process during this period, involving the entire investment team. Vestar has an investment committee which is comprised of Vestar's managing directors (the "**Investment Committee**") which meets on regular basis. Significant issues or concerns that are raised by any of the Vestar principals during Investment Committee meetings typically are addressed to the satisfaction of the Investment Committee either through additional due diligence or by changing the investment terms and structure (or otherwise), or the transaction does not proceed. Decisions to invest capital are made by Vestar's Investment Committee.

The Vestar principals bring a creative and flexible approach to the structuring of investment transactions. Vestar focuses on investment merit and value creation and is not constrained by "cookie cutter" formulas or overly-restrictive investment guidelines. Vestar may make equity and equity-related investments and generally attempts to structure transactions that optimize the financial and operational benefits for the business and participants involved.

In addition to the Investment Committee, Vestar has established a management committee, presently comprised of five senior executives (the "**Management Committee**"), which is the governing and decision-making body that oversees decisions on matters affecting Vestar's private equity practice and is responsible for general oversight of all operational aspects of the firm.

Value Lever Identification. Vestar believes there is significant opportunity to invest in companies in which it has developed or can develop a meaningful competitive edge through its industry focus and operating and strategic capabilities. Vestar believes its ability to identify value levers that are aligned with the domain expertise that Vestar has developed over more than 30

years creates an investment edge that enables Vestar to capitalize on potential value that it believes cannot be readily discerned or realized by other investors.

Examples of such value levers include, among others:

- Revitalizing or extending strong brands or franchises;
- Repositioning products or services to capture new and growing market opportunities;
- Expanding existing products or services into adjacent markets;
- Professionalizing teams with a focus on talent recruitment and development;
- Developing strong boards of directors with experienced independent directors;
- Identifying platform companies that can benefit from attractive follow-on acquisitions;
- Utilizing growth equity to build businesses in fragmented industries with unmet demand;
- Discerning situations where value creation can be accelerated by making and implementing fundamental operational and business decisions such as prioritizing capital allocation decisions or by spinning off selected divisions;
- Finding stable but under-developed companies that can be transformed through operational improvements; and
- Applying unique business intelligence tools to develop deeper understanding of key value drivers in support of portfolio company strategic initiatives.

Relationship-Driven Sourcing. Vestar is highly supportive of management teams and able to close structurally-complex transactions in a streamlined fashion. The principals believe this has positioned Vestar as a preferred choice when a company's management is looking for a constructive, supportive and value-added partner who can make a difference. Vestar's transactions are often characterized by the Firm being chosen as management's preferred partner, which improves information flow, reduces risk, deters competition, and has the potential to translate into investments at more attractive valuations.

Proactive Thematic Approach. The Firm's investment and operating professionals create themes that synthesize investment ideas developed through their sector knowledge, substantial experience, and relationship networks. These themes are then reviewed and vetted by the Investment Committee, which analyzes the merits of the investment concept relative to the potential opportunity set. The investment team then targets companies, seeking to avoid competitive auction processes when feasible. This approach also seeks to maximize Vestar's full potential by pursuing investments that are expected to benefit from the Firm's intellectual capital and operational resources.

Alignment with Management. Vestar believes that strong alignment of interest is created when management teams are provided meaningful equity ownership in their companies. Vestar typically creates significant performance-based incentives for management and seeks to have management invest their own capital whenever practicable, to align management with the interests of the shareholders. Vestar believes that the financial, strategic, and operating sophistication offered by Vestar principals combined with the operating expertise and enhanced motivation of

company management, consistently serve to increase the value of Vestar's portfolio companies and are a key contributor to our success.

Creative and Flexible Investment Structures. Vestar seeks to bring a creative and flexible approach to the structuring of investment transactions. We strive to focus on investment merit and value creation and are not constrained by rigid formulas or overly-restrictive investment guidelines. Vestar attempts to structure transactions that optimize the financial and operational benefits for the business and participants involved. Vestar believes this often results in enhanced rates of return or additional downside protection for Vestar's investments.

Value Maximization and Risk Management. After investing, Vestar's investment and operational professionals work together to focus on the day-to-day monitoring of portfolio companies and to provide management with support and guidance on activities such as strategy, business models, operational improvements, organizational development, follow-on acquisitions, divestitures, systems implementations, and the structuring of compensation programs. In addition, the operational professionals work to ensure that there is appropriate transparency and corporate governance in place at all Vestar portfolio companies. Vestar's Portfolio Review Committee periodically reviews the performance of each portfolio company with the goal of identifying and implementing operational improvements and sharing other value-enhancing or risk-mitigating practices. Vestar is proud of its experience in building what it believes are dynamic, engaged boards of directors with seasoned and value-adding independent directors. These directors bring domain expertise, strong customer access and governance experience, where appropriate, and Vestar believes they have enhanced value for Vestar portfolio companies.

Focus on Realizations. The Vestar principals' broad network of contacts enables them to monitor continuously various realization opportunities available to portfolio companies. Vestar pursues realizations by seeking the most attractive exit opportunities based on prevailing market conditions, a portfolio company's performance, and the potential for further value improvements.

Risks of Investment

The Funds and their investors bear the risk of loss that Vestar's investment strategy entails. The risks involved with Vestar's investment strategy and an investment in the Funds include, but are not limited to:

Business Risks. Each Fund's investment portfolio will consist primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial or total losses.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which each Fund will invest are generally among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be little or no collateral to protect investments made.

Concentration of Investments; Lack of Diversification. Each Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or industry segment or within a short period of time. Given the principals' experience in certain core industries and the structural requirements of operating the Funds, a Fund may seek to make

investments in a single industry segment, in a limited geographic area, in a single asset type and/or within a short period of time, which could create the conditions for a portfolio of investments that exhibit, amongst themselves, a high degree of correlated returns. As a result of the foregoing, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry, or the timing of a Fund's investments, may substantially affect such Fund's aggregate return. In addition to the foregoing, because each Fund may only make a limited number of investments and such investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by even a single investment could severely affect total returns. If certain investments perform unfavorably, then in order for a Fund to achieve above-average returns, one or a few of its investments must perform exceptionally well, and there can be no assurances that this will be the case.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive. The Funds encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors, including hedge funds, investing directly or through affiliates. Over the past several years, an ever-increasing number of private equity funds have been or are being 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. Some of these competitors may have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, a greater willingness to take on risk, and/or more personnel than Vestar, the Funds and their affiliates.

In a highly competitive environment, valuations of potential target companies may rise to historically high levels as measured by multiples of EBITDA. Vestar expects that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Funds to participate in auctions, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to Funds and/or adversely affecting the terms upon which portfolio investments can be made.

To the extent that a Fund encounters a highly competitive market while making investments, the acquisition cost of such investments may increase, and returns to such Fund's limited partners may decrease. In addition, it is possible that a particular Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. Moreover, a Fund's limited partners will be required to bear Management Fees through life of such Fund based on the entire amount of such limited partners' capital commitments and other expenses as set forth in a Fund's relevant Governing Documents.

Changes in Investment Focus. None of the Funds are restricted in terms of the percentage of its capital that can be invested in a particular industry or in a particular target market. Many factors may contribute to changes in emphasis in the construction of the portfolio, including changes in market or economic conditions or regulation as they affect various industries and changes in the political or social situations in particular countries. There can be no assurance that the investment portfolio of any Fund will resemble the portfolio of any prior Fund or that the Funds will invest primarily in the specific sectors or target markets that are identified in the Governing Documents of any particular Fund.

Healthcare Regulation and Reimbursement. Various segments of the healthcare industry in which a Fund may invest are (or may become) (i) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the United States and internationally, (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change, (iii) dependent upon various government or private insurance reimbursement programs, and (iv) may require Vestar personnel or portfolio company management or other personnel to be registered or licensed. While the Funds intend to make investments in companies that comply with relevant laws and regulations, certain aspects of their operations may not have been subject to judicial or regulatory interpretation. An adverse review or determination by any one of such authorities, or an adverse change in the regulatory requirements, licensing or registration requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations of companies in which a particular Fund invests.

Legislative reforms, including the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “Affordable Care Act”), have had, and will likely continue to have, a significant impact on the healthcare industry. The efforts to reform the healthcare delivery system in the United States and Europe have resulted in increased pressure on healthcare providers and other participants in the healthcare industry to reduce costs. These competitive forces place constraints on the levels of overall pricing, and thus could have a material adverse effect on profit margins for healthcare companies in which Funds have invested or may invest. Various legislative proposals related to the healthcare industry are introduced at the U.S. federal and state levels, and in some cases such proposals, if adopted, could have a significant impact on the healthcare industry. The scope of any such proposals, including the potential for modification or repeal of the Affordable Care Act, could be profound, and the regulatory environment for healthcare companies in which the Funds have invested or may invest could be highly volatile.

General Risks of Investments in Healthcare Companies. While investments in healthcare companies offer the opportunity for significant gains, such investments also involve a high degree of business and financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Healthcare companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive research and development, sales and marketing, customer services, and support and other capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Companies in the healthcare industry in which a Fund may invest could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment, or an economic downturn.

Healthcare Research and Innovation. The healthcare industry spends heavily on research and development. Research findings (e.g., regarding side effects or comparative benefits of one or more particular treatments, services or products) and technological innovation (together with patent expirations) may make any particular treatment, service, or product less attractive if previously unknown or underappreciated risks are revealed, or if a more effective, less costly, or less risky solution is or becomes available. Any such development could have a material adverse effect on healthcare companies in which a Fund may be invested or in which it may invest in the future.

Consumer Related Industries. Consumer industries are typically highly competitive and are typically characterized by relatively low barriers to entry and a crowded field of competitors. The long-term market success of a consumer industries company is generally subject to a variety

of factors, many of which are outside of the control of a Fund and its portfolio companies. For instance, consumer spending may be disproportionately affected by adverse economic conditions and, in respect of certain market segments, may be difficult to predict. In addition, consumer industries companies may face competition from a number of other, more established market participants, including global companies with significantly greater resources. It is not uncommon for a consumer industries company to ultimately be unsuccessful in gaining a significant market position, and anticipated market opportunities may not develop as expected. In either case, the consumer industries companies in which a Fund may be invested or in which such Fund may invest in the future may be affected in a materially adverse manner.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in the Funds should be viewed as illiquid. 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. Any Fund's ability to dispose of investments may be limited for several reasons. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by the applicable Fund. Dispositions of investments may 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 addition, the ability to exit an investment through the public markets will depend upon favorable market conditions, including receptiveness to initial or secondary public offerings for the companies in which a Fund invests and an active mergers and acquisitions (or recapitalizations and reorganizations) market. Public offering, merger and acquisition and recapitalization and reorganization opportunities may be limited or non-existent for extended periods of time, whether due to economic, regulatory or other factors. In view of these limitations on liquidity, the Funds generally will not be able to realize an investment in a privately-held entity until the sale of such entity. 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 any particular Fund (including the Management Fee payable to the general partner of such Fund) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Fund's capital, including unfunded capital commitments.

Leveraged Investments; Borrowing. The Funds are permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance all or a portion of certain investments, whether on a temporary or long-term basis, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment, and the magnification of the risk of loss may be substantial. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines and which are difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and potentially will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally

are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by the Fund to the assets of such portfolio company in an insolvency event or proceeding. Should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, such Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. If a portfolio company is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments, refinance its indebtedness or maintain a desired or optimal amount of financial leverage, the Fund may hold a larger than expected equity investment in such portfolio company and may realize lower than expected returns from the portfolio company that would adversely affect such Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns for such Fund as a whole. Any failure by lenders to provide previously committed financing could also expose a Fund to potential claims by sellers of businesses which such Fund may have been contracted to purchase.

A Fund is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt), which the Funds have done in the past. Although use of such borrowing facilities enhances the ability to close transactions quickly, such activity also increases risk and raises the possibility that additional capital will need to be called from the limited partners of such Fund to pay off such debt. Any use of leverage by a Fund may result in interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Governing Documents and interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other investment funds and entities managed by the general partner of such Fund or any of its affiliates and, in connection with incurring such indebtedness, the applicable Fund's General Partner may, in its sole discretion, cause a Fund to enter into one or more agreements to obtain a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. However, it is possible that, if and when a Fund were to seek to enforce any such right, any such entity could default on its obligation and/or such right may otherwise be unenforceable. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage or provides any guaranty, such amounts may be secured by the capital commitments of a Fund's investors and Fund assets. The inability of a Fund to repay any leverage secured by the capital commitments of such Fund's investors could enable a lender to issue a capital call on behalf of the general partner of such Fund.

Subscription Lines; Fund Borrowings. A Fund generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations, including the acquisition, financing or refinancing of the Fund's investments, as well as to consolidate or make less frequent capital calls to limited partners. Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default

thereunder. Moreover, any limited partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to maintaining, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the relevant Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for limited partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Fund's carried interest arrangements could be met. A portfolio company financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. Because Management Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Fund's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's Management Fee calculation under the Governing Documents. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds) as, to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a limited partner's interest in a Fund or impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments, and/or financial or other covenants, that could affect the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and

other documentation from limited partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more limited partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to the Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

Fund-level borrowing involves a number of additional risks. For example, drawing down on a subscription line allows a General Partner to fund investments and pay partnership expenses without calling capital, potentially for extended periods of time. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under a subscription line could cause short-term liquidity concerns for limited partners that would not arise had the relevant General Partner called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed by a Fund. This risk would be heightened for a limited partner with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the limited partner to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. A General Partner is authorized to use Fund-level borrowing to pay Management Fees and to reimburse the Management Company for expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund. A Fund is also permitted to utilize Fund-level borrowing when a General Partner expects to repay the amount outstanding through means other than limited partner capital, including as a bridge for equity or debt capital with respect to an investment. If a Fund ultimately is unable to repay the borrowings through those other means, limited partners would end up with increased exposure to the underlying investment, which could result in greater losses.

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by limited partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to limited partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the Governing Documents and/or in the terms of the applicable loan documentation relating to such borrowings by the Fund, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

Investment and Intermediate Entity-Level Borrowing. Under the Governing Documents, each Fund is authorized to incur indebtedness that is secured by any assets of the Fund (e.g., asset-based borrowing, as well as "back leverage" and net asset value (NAV) facilities), and is permitted directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate entities (e.g., special purpose vehicles) to incur indebtedness, including to borrow money from any person, to make guarantees or provide other credit support to any person or to incur any other obligation (including other extensions of credit). Indebtedness is permitted to be incurred for any purpose relating to the activities of the

Fund, including without limitation to: finance any investment-related activities of the Fund; increase the buying power of the Fund; provide interim financing to the extent necessary to consummate the purchase of investments prior to the receipt of permanent financing or capital contributions or distributions (as applicable); pay for Fund expenses or fund the payment of Management Fees; make, hold or dispose of investments; provide financing or refinancing; fund the payment of amounts to withdrawing limited partners; fund distributions to the partners; and/or provide collateral to secure outstanding letters of credit or to create reserves, in each case in accordance with the Governing Documents. Additionally, a Fund is expected to enter into letters of credit in support of one or more of its investments, including for the purpose of such Fund agreeing to fund additional equity financing or capital expenditures into a portfolio company (regardless of who the beneficiary to such letter of credit may be) at a certain time or upon the occurrence of a certain event. Although in many cases the Governing Documents impose limits on borrowings at the Fund level, portfolio investments and intermediate entities generally do not have such limits on their ability to engage in borrowings or incur leverage with respect to all or a portion of the relevant investments.

No Market for Interests; Restrictions on Transfer; No Right of Withdrawal. Limited partner interests in a particular Fund generally may not be transferred, sold, assigned, pledged or otherwise encumbered without the prior written consent of the general partner of such Fund, which may be withheld pursuant to the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement of such Fund, and the volume of transfers permitted in any calendar year may be restricted in order to comply with certain safe harbors under the tax regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code. Voluntary withdrawals from a Fund will not be permitted except in very limited circumstances. In addition, interests in a Fund are not redeemable. There will be no public market for interests in any Fund, and none is expected to develop. Interests in the Funds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) the securities laws of any state or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and therefore cannot be resold unless they are subsequently registered under the Securities Act and other applicable securities laws, or unless an exemption from registration is available. It is not contemplated that registration under the Securities Act of the interests in any Fund will ever be effected. Limited partners in any Fund may not be able to liquidate their investments prior to the end of such Fund’s term and must be prepared to bear the risks of an investment in any such Fund for an extended period of time.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for a substantial number of a Fund’s investments, and therefore, each Fund’s investments are generally difficult to value precisely. The absence of a public market or other readily available tools for valuing a Fund’s investments may result in investments being over valued relative to the amount of consideration that can actually be obtained for such investments in an arm’s length transaction. In addition, Vestar has the option of distributing certain investments in-kind to the investors in the Funds. If investors receive in-kind distributions of investments for which there is no readily available liquid trading market, the investors may suffer losses when seeking to liquidate such investments, as many investors may decide to liquidate within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by the investors may be lower than the value of such securities as determined pursuant to the relevant Limited Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the General Partner with respect to such investment.

Reliance on the General Partner. Each Fund is dependent on the General Partner of such Fund. Limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Fund in which such limited partners are invested, or control over the operation of such Fund, including decisions with respect to structuring, negotiating and purchasing, financing and eventually divesting investments on behalf of such Fund, as control over these decisions will be vested with the applicable General Partner. Consequently, a Fund's future profitability and investment performance will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the principals of the applicable General Partner. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the principals could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the principals currently, and may in the future, manage other investment funds besides the Funds, and the principals may need to devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of such other funds, which may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the principals. In addition, certain changes in the General Partner of a particular Fund may have an adverse effect on such Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies, including potential acceleration of debt facilities. Limited partners of a Fund are reminded that the composition of the professionals making up particular industry sector investment groups change over time, and the professionals included in such groups and who may have contributed to the past performance of any prior Funds may no longer be members of the particular group or serve in the same or similar roles thereon or may no longer be with Vestar, or may leave such group or Vestar during the life of the applicable Fund.

Reliance on Portfolio Company Management. The success of a portfolio company investment made by a Fund is typically heavily dependent on the management of such company. Each portfolio company's day-to-day operations will be the responsibility of such company's management team. Additionally, the General Partner of each Fund will generally establish the capital structure of companies in which the Fund invests on the basis of financial projections for such companies, which will contain significant judgment and input from the portfolio company management team. Although the applicable General Partner will be responsible for monitoring the performance of each portfolio investment and the Fund generally intends to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the existing management team, or any successor team, will be able or willing to successfully operate a particular portfolio company in accordance with the Fund's objectives. Portfolio companies may need to attract, retain and develop executives and members of their management teams. The market for executive talent can be extremely competitive. There can be no assurance that the management team of a portfolio company on the date a portfolio investment is made will remain the same or continue to be affiliated with the company throughout the period the portfolio company is held by the Fund. Moreover, there can be no assurance that portfolio companies will be able to attract, develop, integrate and retain suitable members of its management team and, as a result, the Fund may be adversely affected thereby. In addition, in the cases where the Fund does not have majority control over the portfolio company, there may be an even greater risk that the Fund cannot replace some of all of the management of a particular company in the event that the Fund believes that the company may require a change in management.

Uncertainty of Projections. A Fund may use financial projections to help analyze a potential investment, future capital raises and financing for portfolio companies, and/or other transactions. Projected operating results of a company in which a Fund invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with

adjustments to such projections made by the general partner of a particular Fund in its discretion. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements, and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of a portfolio company to realize projected values. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in any projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from projections.

Special Consultants. The Funds and their portfolio companies retain companies or individuals, who sometimes are affiliates of the general partner of one or more of the Funds, personnel of such affiliates, portfolio companies of other funds managed by such general partner or its affiliates, or third party consultants (including individual senior advisors, consultants and external executives), “operating partners,” “strategic partners,” “executive partners,” “strategic executive advisors,” or “senior advisors” (these parties are referred to herein as “**Special Consultants**”). The Special Consultants are typically engaged to provide services to, or in connection with, a particular Fund in relation to its activities or one or more portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies (“**Services**”).

Pursuant to the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents, fees and expenses associated with the Services (collectively “**Consulting Fees and Expenses**”), may be paid and/or reimbursed by applicable portfolio companies and/or the Fund. Consulting Fees and Expenses may, at the discretion of the applicable Fund’s general partner taking into account the particular Services, include a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company or other incentive-based compensation to the Special Consultant, which may be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Special Consultant, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such company.

In addition, portfolio companies of a Fund may pay Special Consultants to perform Services that, directly or indirectly, benefit Vestar, its affiliates, and/or portfolio companies of other Funds. Consequently, Vestar, its affiliates, and/or portfolio companies of other Funds may receive Services without being charged or at below market rates. Conversely, portfolio companies of the Funds may also benefit from Services that are paid for by Vestar, its affiliates and/or portfolio companies of other Funds.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, a Fund is permitted to decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or consider the opportunity to increase its investment in a successful portfolio company (whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents, or for other reasons). There is no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that such Fund will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an

investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made or additional equity cannot otherwise be contributed). Additionally, such failure to make such investments may result in a lost opportunity for a Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of such Fund's ownership in such portfolio company.

Tax Information Exchange Regimes; FATCA Withholding Tax on Certain Non-U.S. Entities. Numerous jurisdictions have enacted, or have committed to enact, legislation and administrative guidance requiring the collection and sharing of certain information in order to combat tax avoidance. The United States, pursuant to the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" or "FATCA" has entered into numerous intergovernmental agreements with various jurisdictions concerning the exchange of information as a means to combat tax evasion. In addition, the OECD has published a global Common Reporting Standard for the exchange of information pursuant to which many countries have now signed multilateral agreements. One or more of these information exchange regimes are likely to apply to the Funds and/or alternative investment vehicles, and may require the General Partners to collect and share with applicable taxing authorities information concerning limited partners (including identifying information and amounts of certain income allocable or distributable to them). A limited partner's failure to provide required information may result in withholding taxes, government-imposed penalties, expulsion from the applicable Fund and/or alternative investment vehicles or other potential remedies.

Tax Laws Adversely Affecting General Partner Personnel and Other Service Providers. U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset which generated such gain for more than three years. This could reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with the Funds, the Management Company, or the General Partners who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for Vestar and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for the Funds. This could also create an incentive for a General Partner to cause the applicable Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Changes in U.S. Tax Law. All statements contained herein concerning the U.S. federal income tax (or other tax) consequences of an investment in any Fund are based on existing law and interpretations thereof. Recent and future changes in U.S. federal income tax law could materially affect the tax consequences of a limited partner's investment in any Fund, and the tax treatment of such Fund's portfolio companies. While some of these changes could be beneficial, others could negatively affect the after-tax returns of any Fund and its limited partners. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the currently anticipated tax treatment of an investment in any Fund, or of investments made by any Fund, will not be modified by legislative, judicial, or administrative changes, possibly with retroactive effect, to the detriment of the limited partners.

Non-Control Investments. In circumstances in which the Funds do not hold a majority of a portfolio company's voting interests, the relevant portfolio company may be controlled or influenced by persons who have economic or business interests, investment or operational goals,

tax strategies or other considerations that differ from or are inconsistent with those of the Funds or their limited partners. Such third parties may be in a position to take action contrary to the Fund's business, tax or other interests, and the Fund may not be in a position to limit such contrary actions or otherwise protect the value of its investment. In addition, a Fund may hold meaningful minority stakes in privately held companies and in some cases may have limited minority protection rights. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund at times may hold minority equity stakes of any size such as might occur if portfolio companies 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. Where a Fund holds a minority stake, it can be more difficult for such Fund to liquidate its interests than it would be had such Fund owned a controlling interest in such company. When taking non-control positions, a Fund generally will seek to negotiate certain negative controls and veto rights on major decisions, but there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to control the timing or occurrence of an exit strategy for such portfolio companies in a manner that maximizes or protects value. Even if a Fund has contractual rights to seek liquidity of such Fund's minority interests in such companies, it is often the case that it will be difficult to sell such interests or seek a sale of such company upon terms acceptable to the applicable Fund in the absence of a situation that results in the sale of at least a majority of the outstanding equity interests of the subject portfolio company.

Conflicting Limited Partner Interests. Limited partners may have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in a particular Fund, including conflicts relating to the structuring and timing of investment acquisitions and dispositions. As a consequence, conflicts may arise in connection with decisions made by the applicable general partner regarding an investment that may be more beneficial to one limited partner than another, especially with respect to tax matters. In structuring, acquiring and disposing of investments, the applicable general partner generally will consider the investment, tax and other relevant objectives of the Fund and its general and limited partners as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

Valuation of Assets. There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by any Fund. When estimating fair market value, the applicable Fund's general partner will apply a methodology it determines to be appropriate based on accounting guidelines and the applicable nature, facts, and circumstances of the respective investments. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties, and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. The exercise of discretion in valuation by the applicable Fund's general partner may give rise to conflicts of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of management fees.

Co-Investments. The Fund's general partners expect to continue, in their sole discretion, to provide or commit to provide co-investment opportunities to one or more of such Fund's limited partners and/or other persons (including senior advisors to Vestar), in each case on terms to be determined by the applicable Fund's general partner in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest may arise in the allocation of such co-investment opportunities. The allocation of co-investment

opportunities, which are typically made to one or more persons for any number of reasons as determined by the applicable Fund's general partner in its sole discretion, may not be in the best interests of the Fund or any individual limited partner of such Fund. In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment to and among potential co-investors and the terms thereof, the applicable Fund's general partner generally considers some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include: the ability of a person to react promptly to co-invest opportunities; any strategic advantages that may result from a person's participation in a co-investment opportunity; a person's commitment to the applicable Fund and/or one or more other funds managed by the Fund's general partner and its affiliates; the likelihood that a person may invest in a future fund sponsored by the applicable Fund's general partner or its affiliates; tax, regulatory and/or securities law considerations (e.g. qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); whether the potential co-investor's participation in an investment opportunity may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, reporting or other burdens or could impair the ability of the General Partner to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired returns; the size of the investment opportunity and the practicality of dividing it among multiple potential co-investors; lender requirements; the potential co-investor's investable assets relative to the size of the co-investment opportunity; and/or whether the General Partner or the Management Company believe that allocating investment opportunities to the potential co-investor will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the Fund or other funds management by the Management Company. A Fund's general partner may also, in its sole discretion, charge a management fee and obtain a "carried interest" in respect of any such co-investment, but typically does not charge such fees or carried interest.

Furthermore, the General Partner reserves the right to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. Additionally, some service providers (*e.g.*, lenders) may seek to negotiate co-investment rights as a component of their compensation or in exchange for granting better terms to the Fund or portfolio company in connection with the services provided. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Limited Partners. The General Partner's allocation of co-investment opportunities generally will not result in allocations that are proportional to the amounts committed, if any, by the relevant potential co-investors to the Fund, any other funds managed by the Management Company or any other co-investment vehicle, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some persons or entities than to others. Finally, conflicts of interest are expected to arise in the allocation of co-investment opportunities to the extent that such allocation benefits the General Partner or the Management Company instead of the Fund(s).

Since co-investments will not be made through the applicable Fund, any compensation received in connection with a co-investment does not arise out of the investment activities of such Fund or actions taken directly or indirectly by Vestar on behalf of such Fund, and therefore, none of such fees and other co-investor -related compensation reduces the Management Fee paid by such Fund. If a co-investment vehicle is formed, such entity will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the applicable Fund.

Co-investments with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved,

including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds, may have financial difficulties (which may increase the possibility of default), or may be in a position to take (or block) action contrary to the investment objectives of a specific Fund. In addition, a Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. In those circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties may receive compensation arrangements relating to such co-investments, including incentive compensation arrangements.

Industry Relationships. As with other private equity fund sponsors, as part of Vestar's business, Vestar and its principals and personnel have developed many relationships with third parties which have the potential to raise conflicts of interest. Such third parties include investment bankers, lenders, consultants, professional advisors (such as attorneys and accountants), co-investors, current and former directors, officers and personnel of current and former portfolio companies, and former personnel and members of Vestar. Some of these third parties have and are expected to continue to: (i) introduce investment opportunities to Vestar; (ii) arrange for, or facilitate the financing of, the purchase or recapitalization of current and potential portfolio companies; (iii) introduce portfolio companies to potential acquisition or merger candidates; (iv) facilitate the disposition of portfolio companies; or (v) provide investment banking, consulting, legal, or advisory services to Vestar, the Vestar Funds, or portfolio companies of the Funds. Such third parties have and are expected to continue to also provide goods or services to, or have business, personal, political, financial, or other relationships with, the principals. In addition, such third parties have and are expected to continue to invest in one or more Funds; co-invest in one or more of their portfolio companies of the Funds; or provide other significant business or investment services to Vestar, the Funds, and/or their portfolio companies. These relationships have the potential to influence the Fund's general partners in deciding whether to select or recommend any such third-party to perform services for a particular Fund or a portfolio company. The cost of any services provided by such third parties will generally be borne directly or indirectly by a particular Fund or its portfolio companies, as applicable.

Deterioration of Credit Markets May Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate Investments. In the event that the global credit markets deteriorate and it becomes more difficult for investment funds such as a Fund to obtain favorable financing for investments, a Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns may be adversely affected to the extent a Fund is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary and continue, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such marketplace events also may restrict the ability of a Fund to realize its investments at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Risks Relating to Due Diligence of and Conduct at Portfolio Companies; Expedited Transactions. Before making investments, a Fund's general partner will typically conduct such due diligence as it deems reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. Due diligence may entail evaluation of important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, technical, environmental, and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants, investment banks, and other third parties may be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type of investment and the facts

and circumstances related thereto, and a Fund's general partner may rely on the advice received from such third parties. Investment analyses and decisions by a Fund's general partner will often be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for such Fund to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to a Fund's general partner at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the Fund's general partner may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. The due diligence investigation carried out with respect to any investment opportunity will not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in an investment being successful or even ensure a return on invested capital.

Enhanced Scrutiny; Heightened Potential for Regulatory Changes. There continue to be discussions regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private equity industry. There can be no assurance that any such scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on any or all of the Fund's activities, including the ability of any or all of the Funds to effectively and timely address such regulations, implement operating improvements or otherwise execute its investment strategy or achieve its investment objectives.

The combination of such scrutiny of private equity firms (along with other alternative asset managers) and their investments by various politicians, regulators, and market commentators, and the public perception that certain alternative asset managers, including private equity firms, contributed to the 2008 global financial crisis, may complicate or prevent a Fund's efforts to structure, consummate, and/or exit investments, both in general and relative to competing bidders outside of the alternative asset space. As a result, a Fund may invest in fewer transactions or incur greater expenses or delays in completing or exiting investments than it otherwise would have.

Additionally, the SEC has indicated that it intends to seek to enact changes to numerous areas of law and regulations that would impact the business of Vestar and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has signaled an increased emphasis on investment adviser and private fund regulation and has proposed a number of new rules that, if adopted, would impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose additional changes in the future. Any such changes are expected to materially impact Vestar and its affiliates, the Fund and/or its investments, as well as increasing their expenses. Significant time and resources may be required to comply with new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Fund.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft. A Fund's and its portfolio companies' information and technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies, Funds and their respective operators are subject to, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that any such entity is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to any such entity's systems, such entity could be subject to substantial losses in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted (i) customer data or payment information; (ii) customer or entity financial information; (iii) entity software,

contact lists or other databases; (iv) entity proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack (e.g., an attack initiated by an e-mail phishing or spear phishing scam) or other unauthorized access is directed at the General Partner or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, the General Partner, its affiliates or the Funds could also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks. Although each General Partner intends to implement various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, the General Partner, the relevant Fund and/or a portfolio company could be required to 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 General Partner's, the relevant Fund's and/or a portfolio company's operations 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 General Partner's, the relevant Fund's and/or a portfolio company's reputation, subject any such entity and its respective affiliates to legal claims or otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Public Health Emergencies; COVID-19. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted in historic market disruptions, 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 may result in significant losses to the Funds.

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. The extent of the impact on the Funds' and their portfolio companies' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds' ability to fulfill their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies and Vestar may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Regulation and Enforcement. The growth of the private equity industry, and the increasing size and reach of transactions, has prompted additional governmental and public attention to the industry and its practices. In recent years, there have been governmental investigations and lawsuits over whether certain club deals or consortium bids (*i.e.*, deals in which two or more unaffiliated entities either provide equity financing or divide the target business being acquired) constituted an illegal attempt to collude and drive down the prices of acquisitions. These transactions can range in size from the large private equity club deals in which the target remains intact to much smaller deals in which a target is broken up and sold to multiple strategic buyers. Private equity firms that engage in potentially anti-competitive practices in an otherwise permissible and lawful club deal could be liable for monetary damages to former shareholders of target companies and could be subject to U.S. Department of Justice (the “**DOJ**”) investigation and civil and criminal prosecution resulting in fines. The Antitrust Division of the DOJ has previously issued information requests relating to private equity transactions among multiple fund sponsors, and in 2014 several fund sponsors settled claims that they had conspired to not bid against each other on eight large “take-private” buyouts that occurred prior to the 2008 global financial crisis. There can be no assurance that the Funds will not be subject to third-party litigation and/or investigations involving consortium bids.

In addition, numerous regulatory initiatives have been launched and significant legislation has been enacted as a result of the severe global market volatility and dislocations, financial institution failures and defaults and large financial frauds that occurred during the 2008 global financial crisis. U.S. regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have also recently warned banks against leveraged lending that load companies with large amounts of debt. Regulation generally, as well as regulation more specifically addressed to the private equity industry, including tax laws and regulation, whether in the United States or outside of it, could further increase the cost of acquiring, holding or divesting portfolio investments and the cost of operating the Funds, as well as harm the profitability of enterprises and interfere with the ability of the Funds to engage in certain transactions.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. The EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the “**AIFMD**”) regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). If a Fund is actively marketed to investors domiciled or having their registered office in the EEA in circumstances where no transitional relief is available: (i) a Fund may be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) the Fund and/or the general partner may become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions, which may result in a Fund incurring additional costs and expenses or otherwise affect the management and operation of such Fund; (iii) a Fund’s general partner may be required to make detailed information relating to such Fund and its investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD may also restrict certain activities of a Fund in relation to EEA portfolio companies including, in some circumstances, such Fund’s ability to recapitalize, refinance or potentially restructure an EEA portfolio company within the first two years of ownership.

Hedging Arrangements. The Fund's general partner may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage a Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures, or other exposures using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. A Fund is permitted to incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which are permitted to be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options, and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used. In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject a Fund to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian, or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose a Fund to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled. Certain hedging arrangements may create for a Fund's general partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption.

Significant Adverse Consequences for Default. Each Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement provides for significant adverse consequences in the event such Fund's limited partner defaults on its capital commitment or any other payment obligation. In addition to losing its right to potential distributions from the applicable Fund, a defaulting limited partner may be forced to transfer its interest in the Fund for an amount that is less than the fair market value of such interest, which amount may be paid over a period of up to ten years, without interest. Whether and how to exercise a general partner's remedies against a defaulting limited partner will be in the discretion of the applicable Fund's general partner, and such general partner may require the non-defaulting limited partners of such Fund to contribute capital to make up for the shortfall created by such defaulting limited partner.

General Partner's Carried Interest. The fact that a general partner's carried interest in a particular Fund is based on a percentage of net profits of that Fund may create an incentive for the general partner to cause the Fund to make riskier or more speculative investments or to hold an investment longer than otherwise could be the case.

Transfer by General Partner. To the extent a Fund's general partner, its partners, the principals thereof and/or their respective affiliates commit to make a direct or indirect investment in or alongside the Fund, a participation in or a portion of such investment may thereafter be transferred to others, subject to any express limitations thereon in applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement.

Public Company Holdings. A Fund's investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject a Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of a Fund to dispose of such securities and debt at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including the principals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Fund may invest a portion of its aggregate capital commitments in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Investments in non-U.S. securities or instruments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities and instruments, including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which the Fund's non-U.S. investments may be denominated (including risks associated with potentially rapid inflation) and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) exposure to fluctuations in interest rates payable with respect to the instruments in which a Fund invests; (iii) differences in conventions relating to documentation, settlement, corporate actions, stakeholder rights, and other matters; (iv) differences between the U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; (v) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and disclosure requirements, and less (or more) government supervision and regulation; (vi) certain economic, social, and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations, restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic, governmental, or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, regulatory change, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; (vii) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income, gains, and gross sales or other proceeds recognized with respect to such securities or instruments; (viii) the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments; (ix) possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for the Fund and/or its general and limited partners; (x) differing and potentially less well-developed or well-tested corporate laws regarding stakeholder rights, creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties, and the protection of investors; (xi) differences in the legal and regulatory environment or enhanced legal and regulatory compliance; (xii) political hostility to investments by foreign or private equity investors; and (xiii) less publicly available information. Portfolio companies may also hold non-U.S. based investments, in which case all of the aforementioned risks would apply to such portfolio company's non-U.S. based exposure.

Non-U.S. Currency Risks. Although most of each of the Funds' investments are expected to be U.S. dollar denominated, any Fund's investments that are denominated in non-U.S. currencies are subject to the risk that the value of the particular currency in which such investment is denominated will change in relation to the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the books of the Funds are kept and contributions and distributions generally will be made. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances between nations, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative value of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. A Fund may incur costs in converting investment proceeds from one currency to another. The Fund's general partner may, but it is under no obligation to, employ hedging techniques to manage exposure, although there can be no assurance that such strategies will be effective.

Distressed Investments. A Fund may invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, are, or will become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization, or liquidation processes. Investments in such companies involve a substantial degree of risk that is

generally higher than the risk involved in investing in companies that are not in financial or operational distress. Given the heightened difficulty of the financial analysis required to evaluate distressed companies, there can be no assurance that a Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets of a distressed company securing its debt and other obligations or correctly project the prospects for the successful restructuring, recapitalization, or liquidation of such company. Therefore, in the event that a portfolio company does become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or a restructuring, recapitalization, or liquidation is required, a Fund may lose some or all of its investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which such Fund invested.

Director Liability. A Fund will often seek to obtain the right to appoint one or more representatives to the board of directors (or similar governing body) of the companies in which it invests (each, a “**Board Representative**”). In those instances where the Fund is not the sole shareholder of the applicable portfolio company, a Board Representative may have duties to persons other than the Fund. Serving on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company exposes the Board Representative, and ultimately the applicable Fund, to potential liability. Portfolio companies do not always obtain insurance with respect to such liability, and the insurance that portfolio companies do obtain may be insufficient to adequately protect against such liability. In addition, involvement in litigation can be time consuming for such persons and can divert the attention of such persons from the Fund’s investment activities.

Standard of Care; Indemnification. The Governing Documents for each Fund contains provisions that, subject to applicable law, reduce, modify or eliminate the duties that the applicable general partner would otherwise owe to the applicable Fund and the Fund’s limited partners. Pursuant to the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement for each Fund, the general partner of such Fund, the principals, the Management Company and certain of their personnel and affiliates will be indemnified and held harmless from losses sustained from any act or omission in connection with the Fund’s activities, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the applicable Fund’s Limited Partnership Agreement, and may receive advances for any fees, costs, and expenses incurred in the defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification. The application of the foregoing standards may result in the Fund’s limited partners having a more limited right of action in certain cases than they would in the absence of such standards. As a result, a Fund could bear significant financial losses even where such losses were caused by the negligence of the applicable general partner and certain of its affiliates. Such financial losses may have an adverse effect on the returns to the applicable Fund’s limited partners. The fees, costs, and expenses (whether or not advanced) and other liabilities resulting from the applicable Fund’s indemnification obligations will generally be paid by or otherwise satisfied out of the assets of the applicable Fund, including the unpaid capital obligations of the Fund’s limited partners. In addition, if the assets of any affected Fund are insufficient to satisfy such Fund’s indemnification obligations, the general partner of such Fund may recall distributions previously made to the affected Fund’s limited partners, subject to certain limitations set forth in the applicable Fund’s Limited Partnership Agreement. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein or in the applicable Fund’s Partnership Agreement, including, without limitation, as it relates to any indemnification or exculpation of the relevant General Partner or Vestar, nothing in such Fund’s Partnership Agreement shall be applied by the relevant General Partner to constitute a waiver of any person’s non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the Fund under the Investment Advisers Act.

Litigation. The transactional nature of the business of Funds exposes the Funds, the applicable general partners, and their respective affiliates generally to the risk of third-party litigation. As such, in the ordinary course of its business, a Fund may be subject to litigation. Under the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement, a Fund will generally be responsible for indemnifying the Fund's general partner and certain of its affiliates for costs they may incur with respect to such litigation not covered by insurance. The outcome of litigation proceedings could materially adversely affect the value of the Fund and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Additional regulation could also increase the risks of third-party litigation. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of a Fund's general partner's and its principals' time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Advisory Board. The general partner of each Fund appoints one or more limited partner representatives to an Advisory Board for each such Fund. Each Fund's Advisory Board has the ability to review, modify and/or waive compliance with certain provisions of the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement, including extending the term of a particular Fund and addressing potential conflicts of interest situations, and whose approval is required or may be requested in certain circumstances under such Limited Partnership Agreement, including certain approvals or consents required by the Advisers Act. Pursuant to the terms of a Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement, all of such Fund's limited partners are bound by the determinations of the Advisory Board, regardless of whether a particular limited partner is represented by a member of the Advisory Board. A Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement may provide that, to the extent permitted by law, none of the Advisory Board members shall owe any fiduciary duties to the Fund or any other partner in the Fund. Members of a Fund's Advisory Board may have conflicts of interest that do not disqualify such members from voting or consenting to matters submitted to the Advisory Board for consideration or review. Members of a Fund's Advisory Board may have various business and other relationships with the Fund's general partner and its members, partners, managers, directors, officers, personnel, and affiliates. These relationships may influence their decisions as members of such Fund's Advisory Board. To the extent that a limited partner of a Fund is not represented by a member of the Advisory Board, such limited partner will have no influence over matters submitted to the Advisory Board for review or approval.

Delayed Tax Information. A Fund may not be able to provide final annual tax information to such Fund's limited partners for any given fiscal year until after April 15 of the following year. Final annual tax information may not be available until the Fund has received tax-reporting information from its portfolio companies necessary to prepare final annual tax information. A Fund's limited partners may be required to obtain extensions of the filing dates for their U.S. federal, state and local income tax returns. Each prospective investor should consult with its own adviser as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in any Fund.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate, and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial or similar crises, or other sources of political, social, or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit

for consumers, homeowners, and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by a Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon a Fund's portfolio companies.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a "Financial Institution") of some or all of the Fund's (or any portfolio company's) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, seizure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces or accounting irregularities. If a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Vestar, the Funds and/or any of the portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently or for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose potentially increased risk of loss. While in recent years governmental intervention has often resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that any intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risks of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Vestar to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Vestar, any Fund or any portfolio company to maintain operations, which in each case could result in operational burdens, significant losses and un consummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses could include: a loss of funds; an obligation to pay fees and expenses in the event a Fund is unable to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of the Fund to access capital contributions or otherwise); the inability of the Fund to acquire or dispose of investments, including at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments; and/or the inability of Vestar or portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and/or maintain operations. If a Distress Event leads to a loss of access to a Financial Institution's services, it is also possible that Vestar will experience operational burdens and expenses, and a Fund or a portfolio company will incur additional expenses and/or delays in putting in place alternative arrangements and/or that such alternative arrangements will be less favorable than those formerly in place (with respect to economic terms, service levels, access to capital or otherwise). There can be no assurance that Vestar will be able to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, or that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses, delays or other negative impacts. The Funds and their portfolio companies are subject to additional risks in the event a Financial Institution utilized by investors of a Fund or suppliers,

vendors, service providers or other counterparties of a portfolio company become subject to Distress Events, which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund, its investors or such portfolio companies, including the risk of investor defaults.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that Vestar and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although Vestar and its portfolio companies seek to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, neither Vestar nor its portfolio companies are under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The private equity industry generally and the success of any Fund's investment activities specifically will be affected by general economic and market conditions, as well as by changes in laws, currency exchange controls, and national and international political and socioeconomic circumstances. Such factors are unpredictable and cannot be controlled by the general partner of the applicable Fund. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for a Fund and may affect such Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in a particular Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of a Fund's portfolio companies. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and a particular Fund's performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector may have an adverse effect on the ability of a Fund to sell and/or partially dispose of its portfolio company investments. Such adverse effects may include the requirement of a Fund to pay breakup, termination, or other fees and expenses in the event a Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of a Fund to dispose of investments at prices that the applicable Fund's general partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The impact of market and other economic events may also affect a Fund's ability to obtain funding to support its investment objective. Any of the foregoing events could result in substantial or total losses to a Fund in respect of certain portfolio investments, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in a portfolio company's capital structure and may be magnified by the expected limited geographic diversity of a Fund's investments.

Material Non-Public Information. In the ordinary course of business, Vestar and its personnel or affiliates periodically come into possession of confidential or material, non-public information concerning specific companies, including as a result of certain Vestar personnel serving on the boards of directors of portfolio companies. Under applicable securities laws, this may limit a Fund's general partner's flexibility to buy or sell securities issued by such companies. A Fund's investment flexibility may be constrained as a consequence of such Fund's general partner's inability to use such information for investment purposes, and a Fund may 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 Vestar's internal

policies. Due to these restrictions, a Fund may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent the General Partner or the 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 by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the United States 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 the General Partner'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 the General Partner 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.

Sanctioned Investors. If after subscribing to a Fund a limited partner is included on a list of prohibited persons maintained by a relevant regulatory or governmental authority (including OFAC or equivalent non-U.S. authorities) (a "**Sanctions List**"), the relevant General Partner will have the sole discretion to determine the resolution, remedy and manner of compliance of the Fund with applicable laws, including without limitation a "freeze" on distributions and/or capital calls from the relevant limited partner and reporting to the relevant authorities. Adverse actions by any such authorities, including temporary or permanent stays or holds on the Fund's activities, could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of Portfolio Companies. A recent court decision found that, in certain circumstances, an investment fund could be treated as a "trade or business" for purposes of determining pension liability under ERISA. Therefore, where an investment fund owns 80% or more (or under certain circumstances less than 80%) of a portfolio company, such fund (and any other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such fund) might be found liable for certain pension liabilities of such a portfolio company to the extent the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such liabilities. A Fund is permitted to invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where the Fund owns an 80% or greater interest in such a portfolio company. If the Fund (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of the Fund) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse

effect on the operations of the Fund and the companies in which the Fund invests. This discussion is based on current court decisions, statute and regulations regarding control group liability under ERISA, as in effect as of the date of this Brochure, which may change in the future as the case law and guidance develops.

Contingent Liabilities Upon Disposition. In connection with the disposition of an investment, a Fund and the Fund's general partner is periodically required to make (and/or be responsible for another person's or entity's breach of) representations and warranties, *e.g.*, about the business and financial affairs of the applicable portfolio company, the condition of its assets and the extent of its liabilities, in each case generally in the nature of representations and warranties typically made in connection with the sale of similar businesses, and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. The Funds and/or the Fund's general partner may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which would be borne by the applicable Fund and, ultimately, its investors. In such a situation, such Fund's limited partners may be required to return distributions received by them to pay such indemnification obligations, subject to certain limitations provided in the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement.

Impacts of Excuse or Exclusion. A particular Fund's limited partner's participation in the Fund's investments may be limited by virtue of such Fund's general partner's right to exclude a Fund's limited partner from, or a Fund's limited partner's right to be excused from, participating in certain of the Fund's investments as set forth in the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement, thereby increasing the participation of other of such Fund's limited partners. As a consequence of one or more of a Fund's limited partners being excused or excluded or other factors limiting their participation in investments, the aggregate returns realized by the participating limited partners of such Fund could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of even one investment by a particular Fund.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. In some cases, the success of a Fund's investment strategy will depend, in part, on the ability of such Fund to effect improvements in the operations of a portfolio company. The activity of identifying and implementing operating improvements at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. In addition, executing operational improvements may divert the attention of key personnel and disrupt normal business. There can be no assurance that any of the Funds will be able to successfully identify and implement such improvements.

Adequacy and Availability of Insurance. While the Funds seek to make investments where insurance and other risk management products (to the extent available on commercially reasonable terms) are utilized to mitigate the potential loss resulting from catastrophic events and other risks customarily covered by insurance, this may not always be practicable or feasible. Moreover, it will not be possible to insure against all such risks, and such insurance proceeds as may be derived in a timely manner from covered risks may be inadequate to completely or even partially cover a loss of revenues, an increase in operating and maintenance expenses, and/or a replacement or rehabilitation. Certain losses of a catastrophic nature, such as those caused by wars, earthquakes, terrorist attacks, or other similar events, may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates as to adversely impact such Fund's profitability.

Control Person Liability. Each Fund generally has controlling interests in a number of its portfolio companies. The exercise of control over a company generally imposes potential additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, pension and other fringe benefits, failure to supervise management, violation of laws and governmental regulations (including securities laws), and other types of liability, for which the limited liability generally afforded to investors may be ignored. In particular, if determined to be a direct owner or operator of any of the portfolio company's facilities or operations, a Fund could face strict, joint and several liability under environmental laws for hazardous substance or contamination-related liabilities. If any such liabilities were to arise, the affected Fund or Funds, as the case may be, might suffer significant losses. While each Fund's general partner intends to manage such Fund in a manner that will minimize the exposure of these risks, the possibility of successful claims against such Fund and/or its affiliates cannot be precluded.

Liability of Limited Partners. Each of the Funds and certain of their affiliated investment entities have been organized as Cayman Islands exempted limited partnerships. Generally, a Fund's limited partners should not be personally liable for the debts of Fund except that, in the event a Fund is otherwise unable to meet its obligations, such Fund's limited partners may, under applicable law, be obligated to repay amounts previously received by them to the extent such amounts are deemed to have been wrongfully distributed to them, subject to certain limitations set forth in the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement. In addition, any general or limited capital commitment is susceptible to risk of loss as a result of any liability of the Fund irrespective of whether such liability is attributable to an investment to which such general or limited partner, as the case may be, did not contribute any capital.

Over-Commitment. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, the Funds make (or commit to make) investments in companies with a view to selling a portion of such investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or within a brief period after the closing of the acquisition. In such event, such Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms and that, as a consequence, such Fund may bear the entire portion of any breakup fee or other fees, costs, and expenses related to such investment, hold a larger than expected investment in such portfolio company, or may realize lower than expected returns from such investment.

Possibility of Fraud or Other Misconduct of Personnel and Service Providers. Misconduct by (i) Vestar personnel, (ii) portfolio company directors, officers or personnel, and (iii) service providers to the foregoing and/or their respective affiliates could undermine the due diligence efforts of any Fund and/or the general partner of such Fund and cause significant losses to any such affected Fund. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by a Fund, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material nonpublic information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting a Fund's business prospects or future marketing activities, and non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations (and the concealing of any of the foregoing). Such activities could result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption, market, or industry segment volatility and/or financial losses to one or more of the Funds. Vestar has controls and procedures through which it seeks to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring;

however, no assurances can be given that such misconduct will be able to be identified or prevented.

Recycling; Reinvestment. During a Fund's commitment period, the Fund's general partner generally has the right to recall certain capital returned or distributed to its general and limited partners. Accordingly, during the term of a Fund, a general or limited partner may be required to make capital contributions in excess of their respective capital commitments (with certain limitations), and to the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested in investments, a general or limited partner will remain subject to investment and other risks associated with such investments.

Fees and Expenses. Each Fund will pay and bear all expenses related to its operations, including management fees and the costs of holding, monitoring, maintaining, and disposing of portfolio companies, including investment banking fees and consulting fees, whether or not such Fund makes any profits. While it is difficult to predict the future expenses of a Fund, such expenses may be substantial and may surpass such Fund's operating income. The amount of these partnership expenses will reduce the actual returns realized by a Fund's limited partners on their investment in the applicable Fund (and may, in certain circumstances, reduce the amount of capital available to be deployed by the Fund for investments). Fund expenses include recurring and regular items, as well as extraordinary expenses for which it may be hard to budget or forecast. As a result, the amount of a Fund's expenses ultimately called or called at any one time may exceed expectations.

Early Termination of the Commitment Period; Early Termination of the Funds. If, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of a particular Fund's applicable Limited Partnership Agreement, the commitment period of such Fund is terminated earlier than anticipated, there can be no certainty regarding such Fund's ability to consummate investment opportunities thereafter. Moreover, it is possible that a Fund may be dissolved and terminated prematurely, and should such dissolution occur, as a result, the Fund is unlikely to be able to accomplish its objectives and also could be required to dispose of its investments at a disadvantageous time or make an in-kind distribution (resulting in such Fund's limited partners not having their capital invested and/or deployed in the manner originally contemplated).

Investments Longer than Term. A Fund may make investments that may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date such Fund is terminated, either by expiration of such Fund's term or otherwise, or such Fund's term may be extended to facilitate the wind-down of such Fund. Although each Fund's general partner expects that investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, each Fund's general partner has a limited ability to extend the term of such Fund, and each Fund may have to sell, distribute, or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of termination. To the extent that such investments are held in trust, the trust may incur operating and formation expenses. In addition, there can be no assurances with respect to the timeframe in which the winding-up and the final distribution of proceeds to any particular Fund's limited partners will occur.

Distributions In-Kind. Under normal circumstances, the Funds typically intend to make distributions in cash or marketable securities. Under certain circumstances (including the winding-

up of a particular Fund), however, distributions of investments for which there is no readily available public market and/or which may be subject to substantial restrictions on sale or transfer may be made in-kind. It may be difficult for a Fund's limited partners to liquidate the investments received at a price or within a time period that is determined thereby to be ideal, and significant administrative burden may be involved. After a distribution of investments is made, the recipients may decide to liquidate such investments within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such investments. A Fund's limited partners in receipt of a distributed investment will have no guidance from such Fund or such Fund's general partner with respect to disposition of such investment (including timing of such disposition). The price at which such investments may be sold by a particular Fund's limited partners may be lower than the value of such investments determined pursuant to the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest accruing to the applicable Fund's general partner with respect to such investment. In addition, the direct holding of certain investments may subject the holder to suit or taxes in jurisdictions in which such investments are located.

Agreements with Certain Investors. The Fund's general partners, enter into a side letters or other similar agreements with particular limited partners of such Fund in connection with its admission to the Fund without the approval of any other limited partner of such Fund, which have the effect of establishing rights under, altering or supplementing the terms of, or confirming the interpretation of an applicable Fund's Governing Documents (including the applicable Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement and any related subscription agreement) with respect to such limited partner in a manner more favorable to such limited partner than those applicable to other limited partners of such Fund, and some or all of such rights could be viewed as significant. Such rights or terms in any such side letter or other similar agreements may include, without limitation, (i) excuse, exclusion or withdrawal rights applicable to particular investments or limited partners (which may increase the percentage interest of other Limited Partners in, and contribution obligations of other Limited Partners with respect to, certain investments); (ii) enhanced reporting obligations of the General Partner; (iii) waiver of certain confidentiality obligations; (iv) consent of the General Partner to certain transfers by such Limited Partner; or (v) rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory, or public policy characteristics of such Limited Partner.

Disclosure of Confidential Fund and Investor Information. The limited partners of the Fund are expected to include entities that are subject to public disclosure requirements, including state public records or similar freedom of information laws which may compel public disclosure of confidential information regarding Fund in which such limited partners are invested, its investments and its investors. There has been a recent increase in the number of requests under such laws for contracts (including partnership agreements, subscription agreements, and side letters) that investors in private equity funds that are subject to such laws have in place with private equity funds. A Fund may incur expenses in connection with responding to any such disclosure requests, even if such Fund ultimately succeeds in asserting confidentiality for any requested documentation. Moreover, notwithstanding the obligation that the limited partners of any Fund will have pursuant to such Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement to maintain the confidentiality of the information for the partnership, there can be no assurance that such information will not be disclosed either publicly or to regulators, law enforcement, or otherwise. Each Fund's general partner may also in certain circumstances, in an effort to protect any such potential disclosure, withhold all or any part of the information otherwise to be provided to such a limited partner, as

more fully described in such Fund's Limited Partnership Agreement. There can be no assurance that such information will not be disclosed by any Fund, such Funds' general partners, Vestar, their affiliates and personnel, portfolio companies or services providers to any of them including, without limitation, to comply with laws, regulations or policies to which they are or may become subject. In addition, under the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act the SEC has authority to require private equity fund advisers, such as Vestar, to file additional reports with the SEC regarding their funds and investment activities. Any public disclosure of Fund-related information could have an adverse effect on a Fund and its investors, for example, by affecting such Fund's competitive advantage in finding attractive investment opportunities.

Electronic Delivery of Certain Documents. Pursuant to the subscription agreement entered into by a Fund's limited partner in respect of an investment in the Funds, with respect to certain Funds, such limited partner has the option to consent to electronic delivery (including email, facsimile or posting on the Fund's web-based investor reporting site or other Internet service in accordance with the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement) of (i) any notices or communications required or contemplated to be delivered to such limited partner by the Fund, the Fund's general partner, or any of their respective affiliates, pursuant to applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, the Advisers Act), at the option of the person making such delivery, and (ii) capital call notices and other notices, requests, demands or consents, or other communications and any financial statements, reports, schedules, certificates, or opinions required to be provided to such limited partner under the applicable Limited Partnership Agreement or under any side letter or similar agreement with such limited partner. There are certain costs and possible risks (e.g., system outages) associated with electronic delivery. Moreover, none of the Fund's general partners can provide any assurance that these communication methods are secure and will not be responsible for any computer viruses, problems, malfunctions, theft of information or related problems that may be associated with the use of an Internet-based system.

Pay-to-Play Laws, Regulations and Policies. A number of states and municipal pension plans have adopted so-called "pay-to-play" laws, regulations, or policies which prohibit, restrict or require disclosure of payments to (and/or certain contacts with) state officials by individuals and entities seeking to do business with state entities, including those seeking investments by public retirement funds. The SEC has adopted a rule that, among other things, prohibits an investment adviser from providing advisory services for compensation to a government client for two years after the adviser or certain of its executives or personnel makes a contribution to certain elected officials or candidates. If any of the Fund's general partners, any of their respective personnel or affiliates or any service provider acting on their behalf, fails to comply with such laws, regulations, or policies, such non-compliance could have an adverse effect on one or more of the Funds. The Fund's limited partners have the right to also seek to pursue individual remedies, including withdrawal rights, which could be included in side letters or otherwise imposed by statute.

Tax Liability Considerations. The Funds take positions with respect to certain tax issues that depend on legal and other interpretive conclusions. Should any such positions be successfully challenged by the IRS or other applicable international, state or local taxing authority, a Fund's limited partner might be found to have a different tax liability for that year than that reported on its federal income tax return. In addition, an audit of any of the Funds could result in an audit of the returns of some or all of the limited partners of such Funds, which examination could result in

adjustments to the tax consequences initially reported by the Fund and affect items not related to any or all of the limited partner's investments in the affected Fund(s). If such adjustments result in an increase in any limited partner's federal income tax liability for any year, such limited partner could be subject to liability for interest and penalties with respect to the amount of underpayment. The legal and accounting costs incurred in connection with any audit of the Fund's tax return will be borne by the Fund. The cost of any audit of any limited partner's tax return will be borne solely by such limited partner. The taxation of partnerships and partners is complex.

Rules Regarding U.S. Federal Income Tax Liability Resulting from IRS Audits. For taxable years of the Funds beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (or earlier, if the Partnership so elects), U.S. federal income taxes arising from an IRS audit will be paid by the applicable Fund absent an election to the contrary. In addition, a newly designated "partnership representative" will have the power to act on behalf of the Fund and its Partners in all IRS audits and other proceedings involving the Fund's U.S. federal income, loss, deductions and credits. These new rules may be less favorable than current partnership audit rules for certain partners in certain cases.

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 Vestar, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, 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 or litigation, 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 Vestar, 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.

Certain jurisdictions, including U.S. states, have proposed, adopted or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws 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 Vestar, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

International Conflicts. Wars and other international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have caused disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response, multiple other countries have put in place sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on certain of the countries involved, as well as related individuals and businesses. However, the ultimate impact of these conflicts and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Funds or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

These conflicts may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. It may also limit the ability of a 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) may 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 any Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

Social Media and Publicity Risk. The use of social networks, message boards, internet channels and other platforms has become widespread within the United States and globally. As a result, individuals now have the ability to rapidly and broadly disseminate information or misinformation, without independent or authoritative verification. Any such information or misinformation regarding Vestar, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

Secondaries and other General Partner-Led Transactions. There continues to be a significant market for secondary sales, General Partner-led transactions, continuation funds, successor fund investments and other transactions, and Vestar reserves the right to dispose of (or seek additional capital for) Fund investments through such means. Many of these transactions involve an auction process run by an investment bank and a buyer (or buyer group) that agrees to purchase all or a portion of one or more investments that will continue to be managed by Vestar following the transaction. Such transactions are permitted to be undertaken for various reasons, including, for example, to balance competing interests between offering liquidity to existing limited partners and maintaining exposure to an asset where Vestar believes there is the potential for additional value generation. Where undertaken, existing limited partners typically are offered certain options relating to receiving liquidity from the transaction or continuing to maintain exposure to the asset, assets or a new portfolio of assets (including a portfolio that combines assets from multiple Funds sponsored by Vestar and its affiliates), often on different terms than their original investment in the Fund. However, certain of such transactions are expected to involve: a limited partner investing (or being required to invest) additional capital in the existing Fund and/or other investment vehicles; a greater exposure to one or more particular portfolio companies; and/or a delay in the full liquidation of the Fund's investment. In other circumstances, even limited partners that elect to continue to hold a direct or indirect interest in the relevant portfolio company will have their interest adjusted as if distributed (*i.e.*, a portion of such interest will be allocated to the relevant General Partner to the extent of its right to receive carried interest, if any), effectively diluting their interests.

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or limited partner and those of Vestar or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where Vestar or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Fund in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of limited partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, Vestar, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and

consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent Vestar requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by Vestar in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction (including commitments to the relevant Fund in specified ratios to the purchase price), such requirement is expected to have a dilutive effect on the purchase price for the selling Fund and its limited partners. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized, including through the possibility of receiving additional compensation, to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as limited partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances Vestar reserves the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain limited partners will not be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to limited partners and/or the relevant advisory committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that Vestar will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of Fund or any individual limited partner or group of limited partners. However, Vestar reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. Vestar is permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Fund advisory committee(s) to approve conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all limited partners will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Fund investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the relevant Fund is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

Conflicts of Interest

Vestar and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including providing transaction-related, investment advisory, legal, management and other services to Funds and portfolio companies. In the ordinary course of Vestar conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund periodically conflict with the interests of Vestar, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein.

Potential Fund-to-Fund Conflicts.

Vestar currently manages a number of Funds that are similar to each other, and each of the Funds has made investments that are similar to investments made by other Vestar Funds. Vestar's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investment funds and investments. However, until such time as Vestar is permitted to raise a successor family of Funds to a family of Funds, Vestar will pursue appropriate investment opportunities principally for the benefit of the most recent family of Funds (e.g., until such time as Vestar is permitted by the Vestar VII Funds' Governing Documents to raise a Vestar VIII family of funds, applicable investment opportunities

will be pursued principally for the benefit of the Vestar VII Funds), subject to certain limited exceptions. In addition, Vestar believes the significant investment by Vestar in the Funds, as well as Vestar's interest in the carried interest, operate to align, to some extent, the interest of Vestar with the interest of the partners in any particular Fund. Investments that Vestar control or manage through certain Funds may compete with companies acquired by other Funds. When Vestar is permitted to raise a successor family of Funds to a particular family of Funds, Vestar will continue to manage such Funds' investments but also likely will focus its investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Funds' investments.

Potential Conflicts relating to Co-Investments.

Vestar provides opportunities to other parties to co-invest with a Fund in a particular investment made by such Fund through a Vestar Co-Invest Vehicle. In determining which other parties should participate, and the extent of such participation, in such investment opportunities, Vestar and its affiliates can be subject to conflicts of interest. Vestar attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in such investment vehicles it manages, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among Vestar, the Funds, other Private Investment Funds, and such other parties in a fair and equitable manner and consistent with Vestar's fiduciary obligations, the Governing Documents and the Vestar investment allocation policy. Where necessary, Vestar consults and receives consent to conflicts from an advisory board consisting of limited partners of the Funds or the Private Investment Funds. When and to the extent that personnel and related persons of Vestar and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, Vestar and its affiliates are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Potential Conflicts relating to Transfers of Fund Interests.

In certain cases, Vestar will have opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Limited Partnership Agreement, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In certain circumstances, Vestar will use its discretion to select such transferees based on suitability and other factors, which can include efforts to coordinate transferees at the same time and terms, and unless required by the relevant Limited Partnership Agreement, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

Portfolio Company-related Potential Conflicts.

As a result of the Private Investment Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, a General Partner and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members or influence their appointment and to determine or influence the determination of their compensation. Portfolio company board members frequently approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to Vestar such as transaction and/or advisory fees. Such amounts will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Fund to the relevant General Partner or the Management Company. Additionally, the Management Company, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers,

and other market participants, including but not limited to managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former personnel, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of those persons will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, Vestar and/or the Private Investment Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. Vestar and/or its affiliates also employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by Vestar and/or its affiliates; conversely, former personnel or executives of Vestar and/or its affiliates serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by Vestar.

A portfolio company typically will reimburse Vestar or service providers retained at Vestar's discretion for expenses (including, without limitation, travel and other incidental expenses) incurred by Vestar or such service providers in connection with their performance of services for such portfolio company, and the amount of such reimbursements is, in some cases, substantial. Service provider expenses are required to be reimbursed whether or not there is overlap in expertise, function or services performed by Vestar personnel. This subjects Vestar and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements. Vestar determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to its internal reimbursement policies and practices. Although the amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Fund, their effect is reflected in each Fund's audited financial statements, and any fee paid or expense reimbursed to Vestar or such service providers generally is subject to: agreements with sellers, buyers and management teams; the review and supervision of the board of directors of or lenders to portfolio companies; and/or third party co-investors in its transactions. These factors help to mitigate related conflicts of interest.

Potential Conflicts relating to Third Party Service Providers.

Vestar generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with (i) Vestar or a related person of Vestar (which may include a portfolio company of such Fund) or (ii) an entity with which Vestar or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which Vestar or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. This subjects Vestar to conflicts of interest, because although Vestar selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, therefore, returns of the relevant Fund, Vestar may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that Vestar, because of such belief or for other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Whether Vestar has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lower cost.

Vestar may have a conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation is, among other things, motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide Vestar information about markets and industries in which Vestar operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to Vestar. Vestar may also have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations in that Vestar has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by a Fund.

Potential Conflicts Related to Carried Interest.

Because Vestar's carried interest is based on a percentage of net realized profits, it may create an incentive for Vestar to cause a Fund to make riskier or more speculative investments than would otherwise be the case. Also, because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in a Fund may only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of a Fund, based upon capital invested by such Fund, this fee structure may create an incentive to deploy capital when the Vestar may not otherwise have done so.

Potential Conflicts related to Group Purchasing Arrangements.

The Management Company may institute programs under which portfolio companies owned by the Funds are given the option to participate in purchasing, vendor or similar arrangements with the Management Company, its affiliates and/or other portfolio companies. Program participants typically expect to receive discounts negotiated with various vendors and service providers on a groupwide basis. Depending on the program, participants may voluntarily participate in the program without cost or Vestar may allocate fees and third-party administration costs for program among the relevant Funds and/or portfolio companies. Vestar and its affiliates may also participate in such programs in exchange for an allocable portion of such fees and costs and receive similar benefits and discounts as the portfolio companies participating therein. These amounts are not expected to result in additional offsets to the Management Fee. Vestar believes the potential for conflicts relating to such arrangements is mitigated by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable Fund(s)) that will result if the negotiated discounts rates for goods and services are discounted relative to those widely available in the market.

Potential Conflicts related to Impaired Value Investments

The Governing Documents provide the General Partners with wide-ranging authority to make determinations, including those related to investment purchases and dispositions (and their timing), valuation and other matters that in each case have the potential to affect the General Partners' compensation. In making such determinations, the General Partners are subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for the General Partners or their affiliates to make investments and to hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the relevant Fund's Management Fee and carried interest compensation arrangements. The General Partners expect to be incentivized to

cause a Fund to make, hold, value and/or dispose of investments (and to delay or forego a determination that the investments are Impaired Value Investments) in order to receive greater ongoing Management Fees and, potentially, earlier and/or larger carried interest distributions than would otherwise be the case.

Where the Management Fee is calculated taking into account the valuation of an investment, the General Partners will have incentives to make determinations that result in the continued payment of, or a higher, Management Fee. Where the Governing Documents do not require Management Fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, the General Partners are incentivized to pursue such transactions. Additionally, the amount of carried interest owed to the relevant General Partner is dependent in part on the amount and timing of investment dispositions, as well as in certain instances determinations that investments are Impaired Value Investments, and the relevant General Partner expects to be subject to related potential conflicts of interest in determining whether and when to dispose of investments, make distributions, and/or determine that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, within the requirements of the relevant Governing Documents.

The General Partners' wide-ranging authority on the determination of Impaired Value Investments, and the criteria used by the relevant General Partner or its affiliates in valuing an investment, or determining whether an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, have the potential to be subjective, to be influenced by market information and other factors and to vary over time. There can be no assurance that a third party or investor would agree with the substance or timing of the relevant General Partner's determination that an investment is an Impaired Value Investment, and except as set forth in the Governing Documents, neither the General Partner nor its affiliates is obligated to follow any third-party methodology in making its determination on whether an investment meets the relevant standards or whether value can be recovered or retained during the Fund's holding period. The General Partner is entitled to make its own determination taking into account all facts and circumstances it deems relevant, subject to the provisions of the Governing Documents. As a general matter, the standards for determining Impaired Value Investments are intended to be high, and are not intended to apply to investments experiencing partial or temporary declines in value. Because the amount of the General Partners' compensation is dependent in part on an investment's status as an Impaired Value Investment, the relevant General Partner faces potential conflicts of interest in determining whether an investment meets, or continues to meet, the relevant criteria. Although the General Partners intend to operate in accordance with the Governing Documents, as well as its valuation policy, in order to mitigate the potential for subjectivity in making such determinations, there can be no assurance that such policy will address all of the necessary factors to do so, or completely eliminate all potential conflicts of interest in such determinations.

Other Potential Conflicts.

Although uncommon, Vestar reserves the right to cause a Fund to enter into a transaction whereby the Fund (i) purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Funds managed by Vestar, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles or (ii) co-invests alongside such other Funds or co-investors. Such transactions may arise in the context of re-balancing an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Fund is acquired

by a portfolio company acquired by another Fund. In some cases a portfolio company of one Fund will be merged with or into a portfolio company owned by another Fund. Any of these transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where: (i) the investment of one Fund supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Fund or (ii) the transaction allows Vestar or its affiliates to realize carried interest or receive future Management Fees or other compensation with respect to such investments. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such transactions are entered into represent what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. Vestar intends that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that it believes in good faith to be fair and equitable to each Fund under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Fund.

Although Vestar generally structures Funds to avoid cross-guarantees and other circumstances in which one Fund bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Fund, in certain circumstances lenders and other market parties negotiate for the right to face only select Fund entities, which may result in a single Fund being solely liable for other Funds' share of the relevant obligation and/or joint and several liability among Funds. In each such case, Vestar intends to cause the relevant other Funds to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification or similar reimbursement arrangement, although the Fund undertaking the obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements.

In certain circumstances, current or former Vestar personnel serve in interim or part-time roles at a portfolio company or provide services to a portfolio company as a secondee or in similar capacities, while maintaining certain benefits, support services or indicia of employment at Vestar. Under such arrangements, Vestar and/or the relevant portfolio company may pay all or a portion of the personnel costs of such member of the personnel or supervise or oversee such member of the personnel. These arrangements have the potential to create conflicts of interest, in that amounts paid by a portfolio company in connection with secondee relationships (including compensation, benefits and other incentives or opportunities (including investment opportunities)) will not result in additional offsets to the Management Fee. Due to the nature of secondee relationships, which are often initiated to meet a temporary portfolio company need, the arrangements between such personnel and the related portfolio company are expected to change over time, and in many cases will be terminated when the portfolio company is sold. Personnel may or may not return to Vestar at the end of such secondee arrangement.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by Vestar, are reimbursed by a Fund and/or its portfolio companies, Vestar may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

Vestar, and its affiliates and personnel and persons selected by them may receive the benefit of "friends and family" and similar discounts from portfolio companies owned by the Funds under which such portfolio companies make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates. Because its portfolio companies offer such discounts to customers other than Vestar and such persons as part of their standard commercial practices in an effort to expand their respective

customer bases, Vestar believes that the potential for conflicts of interest relating to such discounts is mitigated.

Any of these situations subjects Vestar and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. Vestar attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds and the obligations owed by Vestar's advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Fund, other Funds and such investment vehicles in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, Vestar will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where necessary, Vestar consults and receives consent to conflicts from an advisory committee consisting of limited partners of the relevant Fund and such other investment vehicles.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Vestar and its management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

As described under "Advisory Business" above, the Management Company is affiliated with other Vestar investment advisers registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These affiliated investment advisers, together with the Management Company, operate as a single advisory business and serve as general partners of the Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, personnel, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

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

Vestar has adopted the Vestar Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the "**Code**"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of Vestar principals and personnel and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires Vestar personnel to:

- report their personal securities transactions;
- pre-clear certain types of securities transactions; and
- comply with policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information.

A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request to Michelle D. Bergman, Esq. the Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 351-1600. Personal securities transactions by personnel who manage client accounts are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client's interests in client eligible investments.

In the ordinary course of business, Vestar and its affiliated persons periodically come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, Vestar and its affiliated persons are prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of Vestar. Accordingly, should Vestar or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any public or non-public company, Vestar generally would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and Vestar will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of complying with, and following their policies and procedures designed to comply with, applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of Vestar personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including the Funds.

Various principals and personnel of Vestar and its affiliates directly or indirectly own an interest in Private Investment Funds, primarily through the Vestar Co-Invest Funds. Vestar believes that such interests do not create a conflict of interest and instead operate to align the interests of Vestar personnel with that of the Private Investment Funds.

The Funds and other Private Investment Funds, including the Vestar Co-Invest Vehicles, may invest together in the manner set forth in the Limited Partnership Agreements. Vestar will allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner and consistent with its fiduciary obligations, the Governing Documents and Vestar's investment allocation policy, which is set forth in Vestar's Compliance Manual.

Vestar and its affiliates, principals and personnel may carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Funds, and may give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Vestar does not regularly engage in public securities transactions through the Funds or otherwise, however, to the extent it does so, it follows the brokerage practices described herein.

Vestar focuses on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately negotiated transactions in which the advisory services of a broker-dealer may be retained. Vestar may also distribute securities to investors in the Funds or sell such securities, including through a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists.

If Vestar sells publicly traded securities for a Fund, it is responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by Vestar. In such event, Vestar will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, Vestar considers a variety of factors, including: (i) execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order; (ii) commissions charged; (iii) the

reputation of the firm being considered; (iv) gross compensation paid to the broker; and (v) the financial strength of the broker.

Vestar has no contractual duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or “posted” commission rate, but will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients. Although Vestar generally seeks competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

As a general matter, to the extent research is provided by brokers it is used to benefit Vestar’s Private Investment Funds. However, each and every research service may not be used for the benefit of each and every Private Investment Fund managed by Vestar, and brokerage commissions paid by one Private Investment Fund may apply towards payment for research services that might not be used in the service of such Private Investment Fund. To the extent that Vestar allocates brokerage business on the basis of research services, it may have an incentive to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the interest in receiving such research or other products or services, rather than based on its Private Investment Funds’ interest in receiving most favorable execution. To the extent Vestar uses “soft dollars” on behalf of the Funds, it will seek to do so within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Vestar does not anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions; however, to the extent that Vestar engages in any such transactions, orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first and within a reasonable amount of time of order receipt. To the extent that orders for Private Investment Funds are completed independently, Vestar may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Private Investment Funds simultaneously.

In Vestar’s private company securities transactions on behalf of the Funds, Vestar may retain one or more broker-dealers or investment banks, the costs of which will be borne by the relevant Fund and/or its portfolio companies. In determining to retain such parties, Vestar may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) capabilities with respect to the type of transaction being contemplated; (ii) commissions or fees charged; (iii) reputation of the firm being considered; and (iv) responsiveness to requests for information. As a result, although Vestar generally will seek reasonable rates for such services, the market for such services involves more subjective evaluations than public securities brokerage transactions, and the Funds may not pay the lowest commission or fee for such services.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Private Investment Funds are generally private, illiquid, and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, Vestar closely monitors companies in which the Private

Investment Funds invest, and the Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Private Investment Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives.

Vestar will generally provide to its limited partners: (i) audited financial statements annually; (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year; (iii) annual tax information necessary for each partner's U.S. tax returns; (iv) descriptive investment information for each portfolio company after each investment and (v) quarterly and annual reports on the performance of the Funds.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

As discussed in the "Fees and Compensation" section, Vestar and/or its affiliates periodically receive certain fees from a Fund's portfolio companies. As described in the Governing Documents and herein under "Management Fees," a specified percentage of any such fees received are offset against the Management Fees paid by an applicable Private Investment Fund.

Vestar enters into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in an applicable Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents are borne by Vestar indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee.

CUSTODY

Vestar has established an account with the following qualified custodians to hold funds and securities on behalf of the Funds: JPM / First Republic Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; IQEQ (f/k/a SGG S.A.), Luxembourg; Société Générale Group, Luxembourg; and Alter Domus, Luxembourg.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Vestar has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the Funds. As a general policy, Vestar does not allow limited partners to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreements, however, Vestar may enter into "side letter" arrangements with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner's investment in a Fund may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. Vestar assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of the Funds.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Vestar has adopted the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "**Proxy Policy**") to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for a Fund's (and any Private Investment Fund's) portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that Vestar votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. Vestar generally believes its interests are aligned with those of a Fund's investors through the principals' beneficial ownership interests in the Funds and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a

conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that Vestar may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of a Fund's advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Vestar does not consider service on portfolio company boards by Vestar personnel or Vestar's receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by Vestar when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Clients or prospective clients should contact Michelle D. Bergman, Esq., the Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 351-1600, if they would like a copy of Vestar's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how Vestar voted proxies for particular portfolio companies. Such information will be provided to such persons at no charge.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Vestar does not require or solicit prepayment of management fees more than six months in advance and is not otherwise required to make any disclosure under this item of the Brochure.