

PART 2A OF FORM ADV – FIRM BROCHURE



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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Blue Wolf Capital Partners LLC (“Blue Wolf”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-488-1340 or via email at compliance@bluewolfcapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

REGISTRATION WITH THE SEC AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISER DOES NOT IMPLY THAT BLUE WOLF OR ANY PRINCIPALS OR EMPLOYEES OF BLUE WOLF POSSESS A PARTICULAR LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING IN THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY OR ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

Blue Wolf's last annual updating amendment of this Brochure was filed with the SEC on March 24, 2023. This amendment includes updates to various investment-related risk factors, conflicts of interest and other similar disclosures.

Investors may request the most recent version of Blue Wolf's Brochure by submitting an email request to compliance@bluewolfcapital.com or calling 212-488-1340. Current and prospective investors are urged to review this Brochure in its entirety.

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

Blue Wolf Capital Partners LLC (“Blue Wolf”), a Delaware limited liability company, is a New York-based private equity firm that specializes in private equity investments primarily in lower middle market companies that have significant operations in North America. Blue Wolf commenced operations in 2005. The controlling member of Blue Wolf is Adam Blumenthal.

Blue Wolf provides discretionary investment advisory services to multiple private equity funds (collectively, the “Funds”) that invest in buyouts, recapitalizations and growth capital opportunities in middle market companies. The firm focuses on making control investments in the healthcare and industrial sectors and works to generate returns through operational and strategic experience. Blue Wolf seeks to invest in businesses that have a solid underlying competitive position, and where Blue Wolf has identified one of more catalysts for value creation that include organizational transformation, financial or operational distress, dysfunctional, complex union or human capital issues, the presence of significant government involvement, and/or the opportunity to use economic, social or governance as a lens for value creation. The Funds seek to invest in portfolio companies with enterprise values typically between \$100 million and \$500 million.

Additionally, Blue Wolf has organized (and may in the future organize) certain special purpose pooled investment vehicles that co-invest alongside the Funds in certain of the same portfolio companies in which the Funds invest (such co-investment vehicles, “Co-Invest Funds”). All references to “Funds” herein are intended to encompass the Co-Invest Funds except where indicated otherwise. The Co-Invest Funds are formed from time to time for the purpose of permitting (i) certain pre-existing investors in the Funds to increase, on a discretionary basis, the amount of their exposure to certain Fund portfolio companies via their respective investments in such co-investment vehicles and/or (ii) one or more third parties that are not investors in the Funds to invest alongside the Funds in certain portfolio companies in which the Funds are investing. Generally, Co-Invest Funds invest on a side-by-side basis with the applicable Fund in one or more portfolio companies generally on the same terms, except for fees and expenses as discussed in **Item 5** below. Co-Invest Funds generally have the *pro rata* right to participate in the future funding of such portfolio companies, but do not have the obligation to do so. Consequently, the relative ownership percentages of the Co-Invest Fund and the applicable Fund in respect of such portfolio companies may change over time.

Blue Wolf expects that the Funds will have the ability to pursue larger transactions (often significantly larger), where appropriate, generally by offering co-investment opportunities through the Co-Invest Funds. Generally, subject to the terms of the Governing Documents (as defined below) of a Co-Invest Fund and its related Fund, a Co-Invest Fund is contractually required, as a condition of its investment, to exit its investment in any particular investment opportunity at the same price, time and on the same terms as its related Fund.

Further, in circumstances where an entire investment opportunity could be made by a primary Fund, Blue Wolf may still allocate a portion of such investment opportunity to one or more Co-Invest Funds in accordance with such primary Fund’s confidential private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement and other governing documents (together,

“Governing Documents”) and Blue Wolf’s internal allocation policies and procedures if Blue Wolf believes in its good faith judgment and sole discretion that: (i) allocating the full investment opportunity solely to the primary Fund would unreasonably limit such Fund’s diversification (or otherwise be inappropriate for the Fund) or (ii) a particular co-investor, investing via a Co-Invest Fund, would add value to the primary Fund or the target portfolio company.

Investors that participate in a Co-Invest Fund may be in a position to obtain additional information regarding the applicable portfolio company that may not generally be available to investors in the applicable Fund that invests side-by-side with the Co-Invest Fund.

Generally, a related person of Blue Wolf serves as the general partner of each Fund (each, a “General Partner”), and Blue Wolf serves as the investment adviser to each Fund. References to Blue Wolf in this Brochure include, as the context requires, any affiliates: (i) through which Blue Wolf provides investment advisory services to the Funds or (ii) that serve as General Partners of the Funds.

Blue Wolf tailors its advisory services to the specific investment objectives and restrictions of each Fund. Investors and prospective investors in the Funds should refer to the Governing Documents of each Fund for more complete information on the investment objectives and investment restrictions with respect to a particular Fund. There is no assurance that any of the Funds’ investment objectives will be achieved. For the avoidance of doubt, the latest applicable Fund limited partnership agreement, as amended or restated from time to time, is the primary Governing Document if there are any conflicts with other Governing Documents.

The Funds are offered exclusively to “accredited investors” (as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) and/or “qualified purchasers” pursuant to Section 3(c)(1) and usually Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Company Act”), and are therefore not required to register as investment companies under the Company Act in reliance upon certain exemptions available to private investment funds whose securities are not publicly offered.

In accordance with common industry practice, one or more of the General Partners has, and may in the future, enter into “side letters” or similar agreements with certain investors pursuant to which the General Partner grants the investor specific rights, benefits, or privileges that are not made available to investors generally. Certain terms may be available only to larger or strategic investors. Side letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant limited partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of limited partners as a whole, including in the event that a side letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund. Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by Governing Documents and/or applicable law, other investors will not receive copies of side letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, Blue Wolf, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such side letters. A Fund investor should contact us for additional details. Terms addressed in side letters may include, but are not limited to:

- “Most favored nation” status
- Seat or observer rights on investor advisory board
- Holding investments through a blocker or similar vehicle
- Format of certain notices
- More frequent or detailed reporting
- Additional representations and warranties by a Fund or Blue Wolf
- Co-investment opportunities
- Confidentiality
- Ability of investor to make required public disclosures about a Fund
- Restrictions on making in-kind distributions
- Notice of certain material events
- Limitations on a Fund’s use of power of attorney
- Prohibited investments
- Notice of successor fund formation
- Consent to transfer investor’s interest

Blue Wolf does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

Blue Wolf manages all client assets on a discretionary basis in accordance with the terms and conditions of each Fund’s Governing Documents. As of December 31, 2023, the amount of assets Blue Wolf manages on a discretionary basis is \$2,808,874,536.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Compensation and Fee Schedules

All investors and prospective investors should review the Governing Documents of each Fund in conjunction with this brochure for complete information on the fees and compensation payable with respect to a particular Fund. Different Funds are subject to different management fees and performance-based compensation arrangements. In certain circumstances, the advisory fees payable to Blue Wolf may be negotiable. Investors and prospective investors in each Fund should note that similar advisory services may (or may not) be available from other investment advisers for similar or lower fees. As used herein, “or” shall mean “and/or,” and “including” shall mean “including, but not limited to.”

Subject to the specific terms set forth in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents, the annual management fee payable by a Fund investor in quarterly installments is generally: (i) 2.0% of the investor’s capital commitment to such Fund until the earliest of (1) the expiration of such Fund’s investment period, (2) the date Blue Wolf or any affiliate first receives or begins to accrue management fees from a successor Fund or (3) a cessation or suspension event, as defined in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents (the date of such event, the “Stepdown Date”); and (ii) thereafter, depending on the applicable Fund (A) 0.375% of the cost basis or acquisition cost, depending on the applicable Fund, of all portfolio investments held by the Fund (excluding, depending on the applicable Fund, either (x) the cost basis of all or any portion of any portfolio investment that has been disposed of by the Fund or written down by more than 50% or (y) any portfolio investment that has been written-off as worthless) or (B) 1.5% on the amount of investment contributions made (or payable to the Fund pursuant to any outstanding capital call notice or capital call notice that is intended to be issued to repay indebtedness incurred) with respect to investments that have not been disposed of minus the aggregate amount of any permanent write downs that have not be disposed of; provided that for purposes of clause (B), investments in a portfolio company are treated for this purpose as having been disposed of or permanently written-down only to the extent that the aggregate value of all remaining investments in such portfolio company is less than the aggregate investment contributions with respect to such portfolio company. The foregoing management fee calculated with respect to each Fund investor is typically subject to reduction (*i.e.*, offset) for certain amounts, including such investor’s *pro rata* share of: (i) a specified percentage (as specified in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents) of certain types of portfolio company remuneration received by the applicable General Partner and/or its related persons, including director fees, consulting fees, commitment fees, monitoring fees, success fees and break-up fees; (ii) any placement fees paid or payable by a Fund (with the result that the placement fees are ultimately borne by Blue Wolf and/or its related persons); and (iii) organizational expenses paid or payable by a Fund, to the extent such expenses exceed a specified amount set forth in such Fund’s Governing Documents (with the result that such excess organizational expenses are ultimately borne by Blue Wolf and/or its related persons). Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as otherwise provided in a Co-Invest Fund’s Governing Documents, neither Blue Wolf nor any related person thereof will typically be entitled to receive any management fees in relation to such Co-Invest Fund. Additionally, in the case of Co-Invest Funds, typically, neither the Co-Invest Funds nor any of their investors will be entitled to receive the benefit of any directors’ fees, consulting fees, commitment fees, monitoring fees, break-up fees, success fees and similar fees Blue Wolf or any related person thereof may from time to time receive from any portfolio companies and/or their affiliates. Any compensation received by Blue Wolf and/or its related persons in connection with a Co-Invest Fund or its portfolio investment(s) will not offset management fees payable by any other Fund, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Fund’s Governing Documents.

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 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 cost basis, acquisition cost or investment contributions (including, where applicable, a Fund borrowing component) relating to the Fund's aggregate investment(s) in its portfolio companies that have not been realized or, depending on the applicable Fund, written down or written off (such investments, "Impaired Value Investments"), as described in more detail above.

Under the Governing Documents of more recent Funds, 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 temporary write down, decrease (including a significant decrease) in fair value or other event not constituting a permanent write down, disposition or other 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.

In many circumstances, the post-Stepdown Date management fee base will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, management fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs or write-offs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

Additionally, pursuant to a Fund's Governing Documents, the General Partner of the Fund is entitled to receive "carried interest" with respect to each Fund investor equal to 20% of the investment profits the investor receives in respect of such Fund, subject to satisfaction of an 8% hurdle rate. The hurdle rate or "preferred return" is the annual compounded return that a Fund investor is entitled to receive prior to the General Partner becoming entitled to receive its carried interest. Carried interest is generally paid out of proceeds the applicable Fund receives in respect of its portfolio investments from the disposition of portfolio investments. Notwithstanding the foregoing, except as otherwise provided in a Co-Invest Fund's Governing Documents, neither Blue Wolf nor any related person thereof will typically be entitled to receive any carried interest in relation to such Co-Invest Fund. Nevertheless, the advisor has received profit interests in certain Co-Invest Funds.

Typically, the General Partner of each of the Funds (and its related persons) will not be required to pay in cash the management fees, but such amounts, if not called in cash reduce such partner's unfunded commitments. The General Partner also typically is not subject to carried interest as described above in relation to their respective capital accounts with a Fund.

Deduction of Fees; Timing of Payments; Termination

As a general matter, Blue Wolf is authorized under the Governing Documents to charge and deduct advisory fees directly from the assets of the Funds pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents. Advisory fee payments are generally made quarterly in advance and in accordance with the terms of the Governing Documents. Please refer to the Funds' Governing Documents for more complete information on the timing of advisory fee payments.

Blue Wolf's investment advisory services may be terminated by any of the Funds at any time by prior written notice to Blue Wolf delivered within a reasonable period of time (typically 90 days) prior to such termination. The removal of a General Partner affiliated with Blue Wolf may be affected only in accordance with the processes set out in the Fund's Governing Documents. Upon such termination, any prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded by Blue Wolf (determined on a *pro rata* basis based on the number of days elapsed in the applicable fee payment period), and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable by the applicable Fund.

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to the advisory fees and performance-based fees payable to Blue Wolf (where applicable), the Funds will incur certain charges imposed by third parties, including (but not limited to) organizational expenses (subject to any limits set forth in the applicable Governing Documents); any placement fees (which will be ultimately offset against Blue Wolf's advisory fees under the terms set forth in the applicable Governing Documents); any taxes that may be assessed against a Fund; all costs and expenses (including, without limitation, interest on money borrowed by a Fund, the Funds' respective General Partners or Blue Wolf on behalf of a Fund, registration expenses, commissions and finders', brokerage, custodial and other fees) incurred in connection with acquiring, holding and disposing of securities (including any merger fees payable to third parties); any travel (including, where appropriate as determined by the relevant General Partner, the cost of using or chartering private aircraft or other private air travel at a cost above the cost of corresponding first class commercial airfare), other air travel, car or ride sharing services, other modes of transportation, meals, lodging and entertainment) and other meals and entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities; all expenses relating to litigation and threatened litigation involving a Fund; expenses attributable to legal, consulting, custodial, auditing and accounting services provided to the Fund (including, without limitation, expenses associated with the preparation of Fund financial statements, tax returns and Schedule K-1s); premiums for liability insurance obtained by the Fund to protect the Fund, the Funds' respective General Partners, any principal, Blue Wolf, the members and partners of the Blue Wolf and its affiliates, and/or the directors, officers, employees or agents of Blue Wolf and its affiliates in connection with the activities of a Fund; expenses for indemnification incurred pursuant to the Governing Documents to the maximum extent not prohibited by applicable law; all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by a Fund, Blue Wolf and its affiliates or the respective Fund's General Partner or Blue Wolf's respective partners, members, managers, officers and employees (without duplication) relating to investment and disposition opportunities for a Fund not consummated (including, without limitation, legal, accounting, auditing, consulting and other fees and expenses) (such expenses "Broken-Deal Expenses"); expenses incurred in connection with the managed distribution of marketable securities; expenses incurred in connection with annual or other

meetings of the partners, whether individually or as a group; all expenses of a Fund's advisory board incurred pursuant the Governing Documents; and all other non-recurring or extraordinary expenses attributable to the activities of a Fund. Please refer to the applicable Fund's Governing Documents for a complete description of all fees and expenses bearable by such Fund.

Blue Wolf engages the services of certain operating partners and strategic advisors (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) to work actively with Blue Wolf on providing operational and strategic advice relating to Fund portfolio company matters (including post-investment value creation and serving as interim executives and board member at Fund portfolio companies). These operating partners, who are typically former senior executives with operating experience and/or industry-specific knowledge, in the sole discretion of the General Partner, include persons who are employees of Blue Wolf or one of its affiliates. The use of operating partners and strategic advisors is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. The compensation of such individuals varies depending upon a number of variables, including expertise and time commitment to Blue Wolf and/or services provided directly to one or more Funds directly or to a Fund's portfolio companies, and will be comparable to compensation charged by third parties that provide similar services. Such compensation is generally treated as an expense of the relevant Fund or Fund portfolio company (or portfolio companies, as applicable) and will not offset any management fees (or other fees) received by Blue Wolf or any of its affiliates, except to the extent services are provided to Blue Wolf generally and not with respect to services provided directly to a Fund or Fund portfolio company. Since the compensation of such individuals is paid by the Funds or their respective portfolio companies (as opposed to being paid by Blue Wolf out of its own pocket), this creates incentives for Blue Wolf to engage the services of such individuals. As a fiduciary to the Funds, Blue Wolf will engage such individuals only where it, in its sole discretion, believes in good faith that the services of such individuals will add value to the Funds (directly or indirectly).

Blue Wolf reserves the right to agree with operating partners and strategic advisors, joint venture or similar partners, service providers, portfolio company management or other persons that all or a portion of certain expense reimbursements, payments or other amounts owed to such persons relating to one or more investments will be paid in the form of a profits, participation or equity interest granted in the relevant investments or related intermediate entities. While such an arrangement is more favorable to the relevant Fund in that it does not involve an initial cash outlay for the payment of expenses, and could be further favorable to the relevant Fund if the investment does not increase in value, in the event of appreciation in the relevant investment any such profits, participation or equity interest generally would have a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, as well as the potential to result in economic gains to the recipient greater than the original amount of compensation, which in either case could be substantial. Additionally, operating partners and strategic advisors are permitted to be compensated with equity or profits interests in, or otherwise invest in, the relevant General Partner or Fund that holds the investment(s) for which they provide services, as well as other Blue Wolf Funds.

Blue Wolf and its personnel can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of the Funds that will neither be subject to an offset against any management fees payable to the Funds nor will otherwise be shared with the Funds and/or portfolio companies. For example, airline travel or hotel stays

incurred as Fund or account expenses typically result in cash rebates, “miles,” “points” or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will, whether or not de minimis or difficult to value, inure exclusively to Blue Wolf and/or such personnel (and not the Funds and/or portfolio companies) even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by the Funds and/or portfolio companies.

The section titled “Brokerage Practices” describes the factors Blue Wolf considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers and determining the reasonableness of their compensation.

Timing of Payments

Please refer to the subsection entitled “*Deduction of Fees; Timing of Payments; Termination*” described above.

Transaction-Based Compensation

Neither Blue Wolf nor any supervised person of Blue Wolf receives any compensation as broker or agent for the sale of interests in any Fund or the sale of securities or other investment products to any Fund. Please refer to the subsection titled “*Economic Benefits Received from Third Parties*” below for information on other types of compensation that Blue Wolf receives from time to time with respect to investments by the Funds.

Allocation of Expenses Amongst Multiple Funds

Fund expenses pertaining exclusively to a single Fund will be charged solely to that Fund. As noted below in the sub-section entitled “*Side-by-Side Management*” under **Item 6** below, Blue Wolf does not typically anticipate engaging in “cross investing” across its Funds, although it may do so as permitted by the Fund’s Governing Documents. As such, except in the case of co-investments (as described in the paragraph immediately below), it is unlikely that any Fund transactional expenses will be associated with multiple Funds. If there is cross investing, any such investing in identical securities at the same time would be on the same terms or be disclosed to both affected Fund advisory boards in advance of any such transaction, in addition to any other required actions per the limited partnership agreements.

In the case of a co-investment in a portfolio company, where one or more primary Funds invest in parallel with a Co-Invest Fund, such primary Funds and the Co-Invest Fund will typically share in: (i) expenses directly relating to such Funds’ co-investment in the portfolio company in proportion to their respective invested capital in such portfolio company; and (ii) any other common expenses relating to such co-investment in proportion to their respective aggregate invested capital. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of any indemnification claims relating to a common activity of a Co-Invest Fund and one or more primary Funds that co-invest with such Co-Invest Fund, the Co-Invest Fund will typically pay only its proportionate share (as determined to be appropriate and equitable by Blue Wolf in its reasonable discretion) of the total amounts actually paid with respect to such claim by any or all of the Co-Invest Fund and/or the applicable primary Fund(s). However, if any indemnification claim relates only to or is caused solely by the activities or existence of only one Fund (whether it be a primary Fund or a Co-Invest Fund)

participating in the co-investment, the required indemnification payment will be borne solely by such Fund.

Typically, where a proposed co-investment transaction is not consummated, no Co-Invest Fund generally will have been formed. As such, absent a written agreement with a specific prospective co-investor to the contrary that obligates such person to bear a share of the relevant Broken-Deal Expenses, the full amount of the Broken-Deal Expenses relating to any such unconsummated co-investment transaction will typically be borne by the primary Fund or Funds selected by the applicable General Partner for participation in such proposed transaction in accordance with the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreement.

In the case of any other expenses relevant to multiple Funds, such expenses will be allocated amongst the relevant Funds in good faith (typically on a *pro rata* basis, based on the relative regulatory assets under management of such Funds, except where Blue Wolf, in its sole discretion, deems it equitable and appropriate to utilize a different expense allocation methodology). Blue Wolf reserves the right to consider each relevant Fund's strategy as a component of its allocation of investment expenses, and as a general matter will not allocate expenses associated with one Fund's equity investment to a different Fund's credit investment, or *vice versa*, even if the two investments are in the same portfolio company.

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

Performance-Based Fees

Currently, all Funds are subject to performance-based compensation arrangements. A related person of Blue Wolf, as a General Partner of each Fund, will receive certain incentive allocations calculated and charged based on a share of capital gains on, or capital appreciation of, the assets of the Funds.

The performance-based allocation arrangements discussed above comply with Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). Any such share of profits allocated or distributed to a Fund’s General Partner (or affiliates thereof) are separate and distinct from the advisory fees charged by Blue Wolf for advisory services.

Performance-based allocation arrangements received by related persons of Blue Wolf may create an incentive for Blue Wolf to recommend investments that may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Please refer to the Governing Documents of each Fund for more complete information on the “performance-based fee” arrangements of each Fund.

Side-by-Side Management

Funds with similar investment strategies may, in the future, be subject to different performance-based compensation arrangements. If Blue Wolf or an affiliate is entitled to receive a higher percentage of the net profits of the account of one Fund than the percentage that Blue Wolf or an affiliate receives from another Fund with a similar investment strategy, then Blue Wolf has an incentive to favor, or to allocate certain riskier or more speculative investments to, the Fund that is subject to the higher percentage.

To the extent multiple Funds are within their commitment period (as defined below): (i) Blue Wolf is permitted to collect management fees from each such Fund notwithstanding any similarities or overlap in their respective investment strategies; and (ii) an earlier vintage Fund will typically be permitted to invest all or a portion of its available capital (whether as a follow-on investment, new investment or otherwise) in a portfolio company without regard to whether a later vintage Fund may desire to invest in the same portfolio company, notwithstanding any requirements to present such opportunity to the later vintage Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Blue Wolf will, in its sole discretion, seek to allocate investment opportunities among each Fund in a manner it deems to be in their best interests. Subject to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents, a Fund’s commitment period will typically be deemed to have expired upon the earlier of: (i) the end of the fifth anniversary of the Fund’s initial closing date and (ii) the date on which at least 75% of the Fund’s aggregate commitments have been invested, expended, committed, or reasonably reserved for future investments in existing portfolio companies or for reasonably anticipated Fund expenses. Upon the fifth anniversary of a Fund’s initial closing date (the “Investment Period Termination Date”), without the approval of the Fund’s limited partner advisory board, such Fund will not be permitted to make any additional investments other than “in-process” investments, follow-on investments and similar investments, as described in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents,

and, consequently, any such prohibited investments will typically be allocated to the successor Fund (if any).

Further, as an additional conflicts resolution mechanism, without the approval of a Fund's limited partner advisory board, such Fund will, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the relevant Governing Documents, generally be prohibited from investing in the securities of any entity in which a prior Fund owns securities. This may occur particularly in connection with Co-Invest Funds investing in pre-existing Fund portfolio companies side-by-side with the relevant primary Funds' "follow-on" investments in such portfolio companies. Prior to engaging in any such cross-investments, to the extent required under an applicable primary Fund's Governing Documents, Blue Wolf will ensure it receives the approval of such primary Fund's limited partner advisory board.

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

Types of Clients

As noted above under “Advisory Business,” all of Blue Wolf’s investment advisory clients are pooled investment vehicle (*i.e.*, the Funds). The limited partners of the Funds may include, but are not limited to corporations, endowments, foundations, financial institutions, trusts, estates, fund-of-funds, pension and profit-sharing plans, as well as individuals, including, directly or indirectly, principals or other personnel of Blue Wolf and its affiliates and members of their families, operating partners, strategic advisors or other service providers retained by Blue Wolf or a Fund, as well as executives of portfolio companies. The Funds are offered exclusively to “accredited investors” and/or “qualified purchasers” pursuant to Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Company Act, and are therefore not required to register as investment companies under the Company Act in reliance upon certain exemptions available to the Funds, the securities of which are not publicly offered.

Blue Wolf and/or its affiliates have established, and will establish in the future, certain alternative investment vehicles, parallel funds and/or special purpose vehicles (collectively, “AIVs”) for the purpose of addressing tax, regulatory and/or structural issues for certain investors, and/or facilitating certain investments by one or more Funds and/or investors. Prospective investors are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for complete details on such AIVs and such Fund’s ability to make investments through AIVs.

Minimum Investment Requirements

Generally, the minimum commitment requirement required of an investor to invest in a Fund is \$5,000,000. The General Partner of each Fund, in its sole discretion, has in the past and may in the future, waive or decrease the foregoing minimum commitment requirement on a case-by-case basis.

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

Investment Strategies

As discussed under “Advisory Business” above, the Funds’ primary investment strategy is to make investments in middle market companies. Blue Wolf seeks to invest in businesses that have a solid underlying competitive position and where Blue Wolf has identified one of more catalysts for value creation that include organizational transformation, financial or operational distress, dysfunctional, complex union or human capital issues, the presence of significant government involvement, and or the opportunity to use economic, social or governance as a lens for value creation.

Consistent with Blue Wolf’s deep value orientation, the Funds pursue complex and unconventional transactions that often deter other purchasers. Examples of such situations include, Chapter 11 reorganizations, operational turnarounds, carve outs of orphaned subsidiaries, underperforming family-owned businesses, and out-of-court restructurings.

The Funds seek to acquire control and “effective control”¹ positions by making equity and debt investments in portfolio companies with enterprise values typically between \$100 million and \$500 million. The Funds have, and may in the future, opportunistically consider smaller and larger companies if they exhibit a significant majority of the investment characteristics sought by Blue Wolf. In particular Blue Wolf will consider smaller opportunities that represent a platform of growth or consolidation.

Current and prospective Fund investors are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for more detailed information on the investment strategies employed by such Fund.

Methods of Analysis

Blue Wolf employs a thorough process with the objective of ensuring that its investments leverage the experience and knowledge of the investment team and meets Blue Wolf’s investment criteria. Blue Wolf’s investment process has five basic stages: deal sourcing, investment evaluation, transaction structuring, portfolio management and position for exit.

The foregoing is a summary of the various aspects of Blue Wolf’s typical investment process. Current and prospective Fund investors are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for more detailed information on Blue Wolf’s investment process relating to such Fund.

¹ Typically, control will be evidenced by 50% equity ownership in, and board control of, a portfolio company. However, in certain circumstances, the Funds have, and are permitted to in the future, structure or stage transactions in which some combination of debt and equity securities, together with negotiated control rights, provides effective control or a bridge to control.

Deal Sourcing. Blue Wolf employs a combination of top-down and bottom-up initiatives in order to source differentiated investment opportunities. In its top-down approach, Blue Wolf seeks to identify themes based on the Firm's industries and identify specific sub-sectors that have the potential to offer attractive investment opportunities over the long term. Once identified, the Investment Team immerses itself in a target industry to seek out the most promising opportunities for the Fund's strategy and capital base. As a part of this process, the Investment Team leverages deep relationships with industry executives, consultants, and company management teams; attends trade shows and industry conferences; and develops relationships with specialty investment bankers who cover an industry. This substantial industry diligence allows Blue Wolf to identify exceptional management teams to partner with and target specific businesses to acquire. This approach also positions BlueWolf to respond quickly and intelligently to unanticipated opportunities. In its bottom-up approach, Blue Wolf maintains close relationships with a deep network of middle market intermediaries, bankruptcy professionals, civil service workers, elected government officials, labor unions, industry consultants, and executives. These relationships inform Blue Wolf's analysis of a specific industry and often provide access to investment opportunities outside of structured processes. As a result, Blue Wolf enjoys a considerable volume of differentiated deal flow of opportunities not being marketed through traditional channels and that are often unstructured processes.

Investment Evaluation. The Investment Team meets typically once a week to discuss all outstanding opportunities and to evaluate prospective courses of action in pursuit of an opportunity. Blue Wolf's process is geared to identify opportunities where its competences, coupled with the situation facing a target company, can be expected to create risk-adjusted returns. Blue Wolf typically assesses each potential investment to see whether it may present such an opportunity. To the extent that Blue Wolf is able to develop an investment thesis that it believes will result in risk-adjusted returns, the Investment Team will prepare an integrated financial model, including capital structure, income statement, balance sheet, cash flow, tax, and valuation. Additionally, as part of its due diligence process, Blue Wolf's deal team develops an investment memorandum, which is revised periodically during the assessment of an investment opportunity. The foregoing investment memorandum will be presented to Blue Wolf's investment committee for approval. Once the foregoing approval has been received, Blue Wolf's deal team will proceed to a more comprehensive level of due diligence. Simultaneous with the completion of due diligence, the deal team will negotiate the deal documents and update the investment memorandum. Upon completion of deal negotiations, the deal team will typically present a final version of the investment memo to the investment committee, seeking approval to execute the finalized deal documents and fund the portfolio investment. Once such approval has been received, Blue Wolf will fund and complete the portfolio investment.

Transaction Structuring. Prior to making investments, Blue Wolf seeks to mitigate risk and create value by structuring transactions and implementing strategies that reduce or eliminate challenges. Specifically, Blue Wolf seeks to identify and resolve structural weaknesses in target portfolio companies prior to investment by attempting to resolve liabilities, negotiate union contracts, reduce fixed and variable costs, establish joint ventures and execute add-on acquisitions, lead complex negotiations with creditors, and resolve outstanding issues with key governmental and/or regulatory constituencies, among others.

Portfolio Management. In Blue Wolf's investment approach, the weeks and months immediately after making an investment are critical to establishing the appropriate foundations for growth and improved profitability. As a result, Blue Wolf's engagement with management is fairly intense during the pre-closing period and the first nine to twelve months of its ownership, when a significant majority of its value creation strategies are typically being implemented. These initiatives are typically detailed in a formal multi-year value creation plan developed by management, tied to Blue Wolf's initial underwriting, and in a one-year annual operating plan. Value creation initiatives in relation to portfolio companies are developed and implemented on a case-by-case basis. As a firm focused on organizational transformation, Blue Wolf takes a resilient approach to managing companies through challenging times. Typically, Blue Wolf responds to these situations by deploying operating partners, strategic advisors and trusted partners to work with management and bring the company back onto its value creation trajectory. If additional capital is needed, Blue Wolf assesses the likely return on the incremental equity and will invest when the risk/return tradeoff meets the Firm's standards.

Position for Exit. Typically, Blue Wolf's investment strategy is to add value to a portfolio company by removing the factors that suppress value and driving revenue growth, operational improvements, and improvements to the quality of the business that improve the multiple at which the market is likely to value it. Once this phase is completed, Blue Wolf assesses the possibility of selling the now-stable business to a conventional acquirer or whether the business can serve as a platform for incremental growth at a rate that will create attractive rates of return for Blue Wolf's investors. Blue Wolf also opportunistically pursues strategies that enable the Funds to generate early liquidity for investors through the use of recapitalizations and distributions.

Material Risks

The task of identifying investment opportunities and managing such investments is difficult. There can be no assurance that Blue Wolf will be able to choose, and the Funds will be able to make and/or realize any particular investment or that the Funds will be able to generate returns for their investors. In addition, there can be no assurance that any investor will receive any distribution from a Fund. Investing in the Funds involves a risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. Prospective investors in the Funds should, as part of their investment evaluation and decision-making process, carefully consider, among other factors, the below listed material risks involved with Blue Wolf's investment strategies. Investors in the Funds are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for more complete information on investment strategies employed by the Fund and the corresponding risks associated with such investment strategies.

Nature of Investments. A substantial portion of the Funds' investments will be in equity or equity-related investments that by their nature involve business, financial, market and/or legal risks. While such investments offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, they also involve a high degree of risk that may result in substantial losses. There can be no assurance that a Fund will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of such investments. Prices of the investments may be volatile, and a variety of other factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political

developments, may significantly affect the results of the Funds' activities. As a result, a Fund's performance over a particular period may not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected in future periods.

Investments in Privately Held Companies. The Funds' investment portfolio generally 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 losses.

Illiquidity of Portfolio Investments. The Funds' investment portfolios will consist primarily of investments in private companies. The securities in which the Funds will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss. It is unlikely that there will be a readily available market for the Funds' investments and most of the Funds' investments will be difficult to value. The Funds will generally not be able to sell their respective securities publicly unless their sale is registered under applicable securities laws or unless an exemption from such registration requirement is available. It is highly speculative as to the whether and when a portfolio company will be able to register its securities so that the securities become eligible for trading in public markets. In addition, in some cases, the Funds may be prohibited by contract or legal or regulatory reasons from selling securities for a period of time. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to realize such investments at attractive prices or otherwise be able to affect a successful realization or exit strategy. Consequently, dispositions of such investments may require a lengthy time period or may in the future, result in distributions in kind to the Partners.

Risks Associated with Investments in Middle Market Companies. A substantial component of the Funds' investment strategies is to invest in middle market companies. While investments in middle market companies may present greater opportunities for growth, such investments may also entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in large companies. Medium sized companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may be dependent on a smaller management group. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. In addition, future growth may be dependent on additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms when required. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller private companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult, by requiring sales to other private investors. In addition, the relative illiquidity of private equity investments generally, and the somewhat greater illiquidity of private investments in small and medium-sized companies, could make it difficult for the Funds to react quickly to negative economic or political developments.

Investments in Distressed Companies. Subject to applicable restrictions in the applicable Governing Documents, the Funds have, and may in the future, invest in distressed and bankrupt portfolio companies, including in debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer of those obligations might not make any interest or other payments. In addition, these instruments may not be protected by financial

covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness and may have limited liquidity. Distressed and debt instruments are also subject to other creditor risks, including (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a “fraudulent conveyance” under relevant creditors’ rights laws, (ii) so-called “lender liability” claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations and, in certain circumstances and (iv) challenges to claims based on face value of instruments purchased at distressed levels against par.

Lack of Diversification. Diversification is not an objective of the Funds and, subject to the concentration limits and other investment restrictions set forth in the applicable Governing Documents, the Funds’ may take large positions in a small number of portfolio companies. As a consequence, the aggregate returns to Fund investors may be substantially adversely impacted by the unfavorable performance of even a single portfolio company.

Valuation. The Funds invest in securities which are illiquid, not traded on an exchange or in an established market or for which no value can be readily determined. The fair market value of such investments will be determined by Blue Wolf, its affiliates or outsourced service providers in accordance with the respective Fund’s Governing Documents. Valuations are subject to multiple levels of review for approval and ensuring that portfolio investments are fairly valued is an important focus of Blue Wolf. However, the valuation of certain illiquid assets is inherently subjective and subject to increased risk that the information utilized to value the asset or to create the price models may be inaccurate or subject to other error. Third-party pricing information may at times not be available regarding certain of a Fund’s assets. Accordingly, the fair market value of an investment may not reflect the price at which the investment could be sold in the market, and the difference between fair market value and the ultimate sales price could be material. With respect to the Funds, the exercise of discretion in valuation by Blue Wolf will give rise to conflicts of interest, as valuations (including, for instance, the determination of when an investment should be written down or written off for U.S. federal income tax purposes) impact Blue Wolf’s track record and the performance allocation in certain Funds is calculated based, in part, on these valuations and such valuations affect the amount and timing of performance calculations. As a result, Blue Wolf or one of its affiliates could be incentivized to influence the valuation of investments.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) Matters. Blue Wolf seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. Applying ESG factors to investment decisions is subjective by nature, and Blue Wolf expects to be subject to competing demands from different investors and stakeholder groups with divergent views on ESG (including the role of ESG factors in the investment process). There is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by Blue Wolf, or any judgment exercised by Blue Wolf, will reflect the beliefs, values, internal policies or preferred practices of any particular investor or other asset manager or reflect market trends. In addition, Blue Wolf’s ESG practices are expected to evolve over time. Although Blue Wolf views the integration of ESG factors to be an opportunity to potentially enhance or protect the performance of its investments over the long-term, Blue Wolf cannot guarantee that its ESG practices will positively impact the performance of any individual investment or Fund.

The materiality of ESG factors depends on many factors, including the relevant industry, location, asset class and investment strategy. ESG factors, issues and considerations do not apply in every instance and will vary by Fund and investment. In addition, in evaluating an investment, Blue Wolf expects to depend upon information and data provided by a number of sources, including the relevant investments and/or various reporting sources which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause Blue Wolf to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. Blue Wolf does not intend independently to verify all ESG information reported by investments or third parties.

Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by asset managers. Blue Wolf's adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding how asset managers identify and manage financially material ESG risks, as well as how they define and measure ESG performance. At the same time, anti-ESG sentiment has also gained momentum across the U.S., with several states and Congress having proposed or enacted "anti-ESG" policies, legislation, or initiatives or issued related legal opinions regarding the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors. Blue Wolf and its ESG practices could become subject to additional regulation, regulatory scrutiny, penalties or enforcement in the future, and Blue Wolf cannot guarantee that its current ESG approach will meet future regulatory requirements, reporting frameworks or best practices, increasing the risk of related enforcement. Compliance with new requirements is expected to lead to increased management burdens and costs.

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

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or Blue Wolf generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that the General Partner and its affiliates will obtain certain types of material information from or relating to a Fund's investments that will not be disclosed to limited partners because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of Blue Wolf's control. Decisions by Blue Wolf or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for limited partners in a variety of circumstances. For example, a limited partner that seeks to transfer its interest in a Fund may have difficulty in determining an appropriate price for such interest. Decisions to withhold information may also make it difficult for a limited partner to monitor Blue Wolf and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that limited partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's Advisory Committee generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its investments in certain circumstances than other limited partners. Limited partners generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar

freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and Blue Wolf reserves the right to withhold certain information from Investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to Blue Wolf's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Non-Controlling Investments. Although the Funds generally intend to make control investments, the Funds may from time to time hold non-controlling interests in portfolio companies where the Funds may not be able to control or effectively influence the business or affairs of such entities. Such portfolio companies may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund, and the Funds may not be in a position to influence those interests or goals or otherwise protect the value of a Fund's investments in such entities, although as a condition of making such investments, it is expected that appropriate shareholder rights generally will be sought to protect the Funds' investments. In certain instances, a Fund will co-invest in a portfolio company with financial, strategic or other third-party investors through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities. Such investments will involve additional risks not present in investments where a third party co-investor is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-investor may have economic or business interests or objectives that are inconsistent with those of the Fund or may be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the Fund's interests or objectives. In addition, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, be liable for actions of its third-party co-investors.

Leverage. 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. While leverage presents opportunities to increase a Fund's total return, it also may increase losses. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. If income and appreciation of a Fund's portfolio companies are less than the required interest payment on the borrowings, the value of such portfolio companies, and thus of the Fund's net assets, may decrease or, in extreme cases, the lender could obtain the equity and the Fund could suffer a total loss. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of an investment by the Funds may be magnified to the extent that a portfolio company is leveraged. The Funds' investments have involved, and may in the future involve, portfolio companies whose capital structures have significant leverage. These companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants. The leverage may potentially constrain these companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. Such investments will be inherently more sensitive to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, competitive pressures, downturns in the economy or deteriorations in the condition of the portfolio company or its industry and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of a Fund 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. Furthermore, 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, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Furthermore, the companies in which a Fund invests generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Governing Documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

Reliance on Other Management. Although the Funds may seek representation on the board of directors of each of the portfolio companies or otherwise provide management and strategic planning assistance, the Funds will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the portfolio companies in which they invests. The day-to-day operations of each portfolio company in which a Fund invests will be the responsibility of such portfolio company's management team. Although the Funds' respective General Partners will be responsible for monitoring the performance of each Fund investment and generally intends to cause the Funds to invest in portfolio companies operated by strong management, there can be no assurance that the existing management team or any successor will be able to operate any such portfolio company in accordance with a Fund's expectations. To the extent that the senior management of a portfolio company performs poorly, or if a key manager of a portfolio company terminates employment, a Fund's investment in such a portfolio company could be adversely affected.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, the Funds have lent, and may in the future lend, to portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis or otherwise invest on an interim basis in portfolio companies in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or other refinancing or syndication. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into more permanent, long-term securities; however, for reasons not always in the Funds' control, such long-term securities or other refinancing or syndication may not be issued and such bridge loans may remain outstanding. In such event, the interest rate on such loans may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by the Funds.

Follow-On Investments. A Fund may be called upon to provide follow-on funding to its portfolio companies or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in a portfolio company. Although the Funds' respective General Partners may use capital commitments to make follow-on investments, there is no assurance that the Funds and their respective co-investors will wish to make such follow-on investments or that the Funds and their respective co-investors will have sufficient capital to do so. Accordingly, third-party sources of financing may be required, but there is no assurance that such additional sources of financing will be available, or, if available, will be on terms favorable to the Funds. A Fund's decision not to make a follow-on investment or its inability to do so may have an adverse impact on such portfolio company in need of such an investment, diminish the Fund's proportionate ownership in such portfolio company or result in the dilution of the Fund's ownership in the portfolio company if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest, thereby limiting the Fund's ability to influence such portfolio company's future development, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. Where a co-investor determines not to, or is otherwise excused or excluded from, participating in a follow-on investment, the Fund making the follow-on investment will own a larger portion of the portfolio

company and have more concentrated exposure to the portfolio company's performance.

Related Party Transactions. From time to time, a Fund will, as a result of its investment in another investment fund, acquire assets owned in whole or in part (directly or indirectly) by other Funds, and in such cases, proceeds will flow indirectly from such Fund to such other Fund(s). This could occur, for example, if a Fund invests in a sponsor's "continuation vehicle" which acquires assets from an existing fund of such sponsor, and another Fund is an investor in that existing fund. Such transactions generally do not require (and Blue Wolf does not expect to seek) the consent of the advisory boards of the applicable Funds or any investor under the Governing Documents of the applicable Funds because such transactions are not directly between a Fund and an "affiliate" (even in situations where a Fund is the lead buyer or represents a majority of the new capital, or where a Fund represents a significant portion of the selling investors). There can be no assurance that any investment fund interest or asset directly or indirectly acquired or sold by a Fund in the types of scenarios described above will not be valued or allocated a sale price that is higher or lower than might have been the case if such asset had been acquired or sold (as applicable) by a third party rather than a Fund. Blue Wolf will not be required to solicit third-party bids or obtain a third-party valuation prior to causing a Fund to participate in such transactions. There can be no assurance that the potential conflicts of interest inherent in such transactions will be resolved in a manner favorable to any specific Fund.

Blue Wolf may be incentivized to form new or larger private equity funds, including continuation vehicles and "top-up" funds, or other fee-bearing funds or accounts as way of ensuring sufficient proceeds to repay any advances and avoid default. To the extent any such other funds or accounts are raised, Blue Wolf, the Key Persons and other Blue Wolf employees may devote less than their full time and attention to the Fund and its portfolio companies and may be incentivized to allocate deals to such other funds or accounts instead of the Fund. Any such loss of time and attention or deal flow could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to realize its investment objective.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Blue Wolf provides investment advisory services to several investment Funds and will, from time to time, be presented with investment opportunities that are suitable for one or more investment Funds. Blue Wolf, in these circumstances, will allocate such opportunities among Funds on a basis that it reasonably determines in good faith to be fair and reasonable to its clients under the circumstances over time, taking into account various factors. See **Item 11** for a more detailed discussion.

Control Liability. The Funds will generally seek to obtain observation or visitation rights or the right to designate directors to serve on the boards of directors of portfolio companies. In addition, affiliates of Blue Wolf have and will continue to serve, from time to time, as officers or directors of portfolio companies. The foregoing rights and activities, especially in light of new statutes and regulations relating to corporate governance and increased scrutiny of corporate boards, could expose Blue Wolf, its affiliates, and the assets of the Fund to regulatory action and/or claims by a portfolio company, its security holders, and its creditors. In addition, the Fund may be prohibited from selling publicly traded securities of a portfolio company if Blue Wolf is in possession of material non-public information relative to such entity. While Blue Wolf and the respective General Partners intend to manage the Funds in a way that will minimize exposure to these risks, the possibility of successful claims or adverse regulatory action cannot be eliminated, and such

events may have a significant adverse effect on the Fund. Investors in the Funds are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for more complete information on the risks associated with an investment in a Fund.

Diverse Investor Group. Investors may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Funds, the structuring or the acquisition of investments and the structure, timing or manner of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by Blue Wolf, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments or dispositions, that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the Funds, Blue Wolf will consider the investment and tax objectives of each Fund and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Cybersecurity. Blue Wolf, the Funds and their respective portfolio companies generally rely on information technology systems for current and planned operations. Information and technology systems of Blue Wolf and each Fund's portfolio companies 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. If any systems designed to manage such risks are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Blue Wolf, a Fund and/or a portfolio company may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. Any disruption in any of these systems or the failure of any of these systems to operate as expected could, depending on the magnitude of the problem, adversely affect the fund's investment results and its ability to make distributions to its partners. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Blue Wolf's, the Funds' 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 Blue Wolf's, the Funds' or a portfolio company's reputation, subject them and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

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 Blue Wolf, the General Partners, 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 Blue Wolf, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies,

are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

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

Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees, Service Providers and Portfolio Companies. Misconduct by employees of Blue Wolf, service providers to Blue Wolf or the Funds and/or their respective affiliates and portfolio companies could cause significant losses to the Funds. 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 the Funds, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities of the Funds and/or their respective portfolio companies, and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to the Funds and/or their respective portfolio companies. Blue Wolf has controls and procedures through which they seek to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that Blue Wolf will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Litigation and Investigations. In the ordinary course of its business, Blue Wolf, the Funds, or the Funds' portfolio companies may be subject to litigation, or the threat of litigation, from time to time. Certain Funds intend to make investments that include control of the management of a portfolio company, which creates additional risks of liability in case the customary limited liability characteristic of business operations is disregarded. Litigation proceedings or investigations associated with litigation or threatened litigation can be costly and time consuming, without certainty of the outcome or the scope of adverse effects of such outcomes. The outcome of such proceedings may materially adversely affect the value of the Funds and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the General Partners' and/or Blue Wolf's 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.

Force Majeure. Portfolio company investments may be affected by force majeure events (*i.e.*, events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, geopolitical events, war, terrorism, labor strikes, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures, failure of technology, defective design and construction, accidents, demographic changes, government macroeconomic policies, social instability, other exogenous circumstances, etc.). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including a portfolio company or a counterparty to a Fund or a portfolio

company) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, forced events, such as the cessation of the operation of machinery for repair or upgrade, could similarly lead to the unavailability of essential machinery and technologies. These risks could, among other effects, adversely impact the cash flows available from a portfolio company, cause personal injury or loss of life, damage property, or instigate disruptions of service. In addition, the cost to a portfolio company or a Fund of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Force majeure events that are incapable of or are too costly to cure may have a permanent adverse effect on a portfolio company. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which the Funds may invest specifically. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more portfolio companies or its assets, could result in a loss to the Funds, including if the investment in such portfolio companies is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without adequate compensation). Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of a Fund and its investments.

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.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest. 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 that generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that may be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its General Partner, or Blue Wolf who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to

incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for Blue Wolf to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Changes to Benchmark Rates. To the extent that a Fund’s investments, borrowing facilities, hedging activities, or other assets or structures are tied to interest rates based on benchmark or reference rates, including the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) or other rates (each, a “Benchmark Rate”), the Fund may be subject to certain material risks, including the risk that a Benchmark Rate is terminated, ceases to be published or otherwise ceases to be broadly used by the market. Regulators, central banks, governments and other market participants have transitioned historical instruments and contracts away from LIBOR to new Benchmark Rates. This transition includes the potential to: increase volatility or illiquidity in markets; cause delays in or reductions to financing options for the Funds and their portfolio companies; increase the cost of borrowing; reduce the value of certain instruments or the effectiveness of certain hedges; cause uncertainty under applicable legal documentation; or otherwise impose costs and administrative burdens relating to factors that include document amendments and changes in systems. Future transitions to and from Benchmark Rates have the potential to have similar effects.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Certain industry segments 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 and (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change. Certain segments may be highly dependent upon various government (or private) reimbursement programs. While each Fund intends to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries are complex, may be ambiguous or may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretive guidance. An adverse review or determination by any applicable judicial or regulatory authority of any such law or regulation, or an adverse change in applicable regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or financial performance of the companies in which a Fund may invest.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of Blue Wolf and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such current and future rulemaking is expected to materially impact Blue Wolf and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear significant increased costs as a result of such rules, including costs relating to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and others, and to the extent such legal challenges are successful, investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by these rules.

Material, Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions. As a result of the operations of Blue Wolf and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships

of Blue Wolf personnel, Blue Wolf frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. Blue Wolf and its affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund, 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 Blue Wolf's internal policies and practices. Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent Blue Wolf 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 from time to time by OFAC.

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

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations. Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS"), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Fund, co-investors and/or rollover sellers) to be acquiring a U.S. business (including a business with assets, employees, facilities, and/or operations in the United States). CFIUS has the authority to review proposed or existing

transactions or investments or to seek to impose limitations on or prohibit investments, and CFIUS filings and other considerations can materially impact transaction timing, feasibility, certainty and costs. In certain circumstances, CFIUS considerations have the potential to prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments, or limit the universe of available buyers for an existing investment. Any of these factors have the potential to adversely affect a Fund's performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. limited partners comprise a substantial percentage of a Fund. Under the Governing Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. limited partners' ability to invest in U.S. businesses (or to exercise voting or advisory committee rights with respect thereto) in order to anticipate or comply with CFIUS considerations. However, there can be no assurance that invoking any such excuse provisions or other limitations will allow a Fund to proceed with or maintain any investment, or to avoid losses relating thereto. Similar considerations are expected to apply with respect to reviews by non-U.S. national security or investment clearance regulators.

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 Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where Blue Wolf 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, Blue Wolf, the relevant General Partner and any buyer group relating to the valuation and

consideration offered for the subject investment(s). To the extent Blue Wolf requires existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf 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, Blue Wolf reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. Blue Wolf 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.

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 Blue Wolf, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one or more of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Fund's assets (each, a "Financial Institution") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress Events can be caused by various factors, including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals (e.g., a bank run in which depositors collectively withdraw their balances within a short period of time), fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Blue Wolf, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial

Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance (including Fund assets maintained with qualified custodians pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act) are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of Blue Wolf to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of Blue Wolf, any Fund and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Although Blue Wolf seeks to do business with Financial Institutions it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Blue Wolf is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts. Furthermore, such balances maintained by Blue Wolf and the Funds are generally expected to fluctuate, including with respect to the Funds in connection with capital calls to limited partners and dispositions of investments, and certain balances from time to time will substantially exceed applicable deposit insurance.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Blue Wolf and its principals have not been the subject of any material legal proceeding required to be disclosed in response to this item.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Registered Broker-Dealers

None of Blue Wolf or its management persons are registered as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer. In addition, Blue Wolf and its management persons are not affiliated with any broker-dealer, bank or other financial services firm.

Registered Futures Commission Merchants, Commodity Pool Operators and Commodity Trading Advisors

None of Blue Wolf or any of its management persons are registered as a registered futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor.

Relationships with Related Persons

As discussed in the subsection titled “*Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*,” Blue Wolf and its related persons are, directly or indirectly, the General Partners, limited partners and/or managing members of the General Partner of each of the Funds. Blue Wolf and its related persons manage multiple Funds. This creates conflicts in the allocation of time, resources and investment opportunities among the Funds. Please refer to the Governing Documents of the relevant Fund for complete information on the requisite time commitments (if any) of Blue Wolf and its related persons to the Funds and the allocation of investment opportunities among the Funds. Please also refer to the description of Blue Wolf’s investment allocation policy described in the subsection “*Side-by-Side Management*” above.

Employees of Blue Wolf and its affiliates and/or operating partners retained or employed by Blue Wolf (as noted in **Item 5** above) have served, and may in the future serve, as officers, advisors, directors or in comparable management functions for portfolio companies in which the Funds invest, or provide other services to portfolio companies, and will receive compensation in connection therewith (which may or may not offset management fees, as described above). The foregoing individuals spend a substantial portion of their time with these Fund-related management activities. In connection with such activities, the foregoing individuals will be given access to confidential information relating to portfolio companies in which the Funds invest and/or be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their ability to effect transactions for the Funds. As a result, the Funds, under certain circumstances, could and have been prohibited for a period of time from engaging in transactions with respect to the debt or equity securities of certain portfolio companies, which prohibition could have an adverse effect on the Funds. Further, the foregoing individuals, in connection with the positions they hold with a portfolio company, will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio company and its shareholders. In certain circumstances (for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near- insolvency of a portfolio company), actions that could be in the best interests of the portfolio company could not be in the best interests of a Fund, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be potential conflicts of interests between such individual’s duties as an employee of Blue Wolf and such

individual's duties as a director of such portfolio company, though Blue Wolf generally anticipates that the interest of its Funds and those of other investors in Fund portfolio companies are aligned.

Selection or Recommendation of Other Advisers

Blue Wolf neither recommends nor selects other investment advisers for its clients nor receives compensation from such advisers in a manner that would create a material conflict of interest. Blue Wolf does not have other business relationships with other investment advisers that create a material conflict of interest.

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

Code of Ethics

Blue Wolf has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) under Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act expressing Blue Wolf’s commitment to ethical conduct. Blue Wolf’s Code of Ethics describes its fiduciary duties and responsibilities to its clients, and sets forth Blue Wolf’s policies on, among other things (i) receipt of gifts and entertainment by employees, (ii) political campaign contributions, (iii) outside business activities and (iv) the personal trading activities of supervised persons with access to client investment recommendations. Under Blue Wolf’s Code of Ethics, all supervised personnel have a duty to act only in the best interests of the Funds and all potential conflicts and violations of the Code of Ethics must be promptly reported to Blue Wolf’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”). All supervised personnel must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended. It is the expressed policy of Blue Wolf that no person employed by Blue Wolf shall prefer his or her own interest to that of an advisory client or make personal investment decisions based on the investment decisions of advisory clients.

To supervise compliance with its Code of Ethics, Blue Wolf requires each supervised person who has access to non-public information regarding clients’ securities transactions, or who is involved in making securities recommendations to clients, or who has access to such recommendations that are non-public (collectively, “**Access Persons**”) to provide annual securities holdings reports and quarterly brokerage statements (or equivalent quarterly transaction reports) to the CCO. Blue Wolf requires such Access Persons to also receive written approval prior to investing in any initial public offerings and private placements.

In an effort to prevent inappropriate securities transactions by Blue Wolf’s personnel, Blue Wolf maintains and make available a list of restricted securities. The restricted securities list will be updated periodically and will include securities about which any access person is in possession of, or knows, material nonpublic information. Access persons are strictly prohibited from trading on their own behalf in restricted securities without obtaining the prior written approval.

Blue Wolf requires that all individuals act in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations governing investment advisory practices. Blue Wolf’s Code of Ethics also includes the firm’s policy prohibiting the use of material non-public information. Any individual not in observance of the above may be subject to discipline or termination.

Blue Wolf will provide a complete copy of its Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions; Personal Trading

As General Partners, limited partners or managing members of the General Partners of the Funds, Blue Wolf and its related persons have indirect beneficial interests in the portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested and will share in any profits and losses generated by the Funds’

investments. In certain situations, related persons of Blue Wolf have made, and may in the future make, direct investments in portfolio investments held by one or more Funds. All such purchases are subject to compliance with Blue Wolf's Code of Ethics as described above. Before Blue Wolf makes a recommendation that a Fund buy or sell interests in a portfolio company, all Access Persons that have direct ownership of such issuer at the time of such recommendation are required to disclose such interest to Blue Wolf and will not be permitted to participate in the discussions or authorizations to recommend that a Fund buy or sell the securities of such issuer. An Access Person shall not be so restricted if such person's only interest in a portfolio company is (i) indirectly held through one of the General Partner entities, the Funds or otherwise (ii) related to service as a director or advisor of a portfolio company to facilitate Blue Wolf's ability to monitor the investment in such portfolio company.

Potential Conflicts

Generally. Blue Wolf and its respective affiliates encounter potential conflicts of interest in connection with Funds' interests, assets or activities (including certain conflicts of interest as among the interests of different Fund vehicles). If any matter arises that Blue Wolf determine in its good faith judgment constitutes an actual conflict of interest, Blue Wolf may take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to ameliorate the conflict.

Blue Wolf and its affiliates manage other investment funds and vehicles besides their existing Funds and may direct investment opportunities to those other investment funds and vehicles. Blue Wolf's principals may spend a portion of their business time and attention pursuing and managing investment opportunities for themselves, their affiliates, their friends and family, service providers or other clients. They are also permitted to devote time to other business activities in accordance with each Fund's Governing Documents. Blue Wolf and its management team members own or control economic interests in other investments outside the Funds, for their own account or for the account of other clients. Such other investments may compete with Fund portfolio companies or with the investments or investment objectives of certain other clients. When Blue Wolf is permitted to raise a successor investment fund to a Fund, Blue Wolf may and likely will focus its investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. Certain investments will be allocated between Funds, including co-investment vehicles and successor or predecessor Funds, in a manner as set forth in the respective Fund's Governing Documents.

Fiduciary Duty. Although the Governing Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, Blue Wolf will not interpret such provisions to constitute a waiver of any person's non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund under the Advisers Act.

Blue Wolf Compensation. The Governing Documents provide Blue Wolf 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 Blue Wolf's compensation. In making such determinations, Blue Wolf is subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for Blue Wolf or its 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. Blue Wolf expects 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 Governing Documents do not require management fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, Blue Wolf is 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.

Blue Wolf's 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 Blue Wolf's 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 Blue Wolf intends 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.

Co-Investments. Blue Wolf serves as an investment manager to certain co-invest vehicles that invest alongside the Funds in certain portfolio companies. Certain Blue Wolf affiliates and Blue Wolf personnel, third party investors and other persons have and may be permitted to participate in the co-invest vehicles. In circumstances where an entire investment could be made by a Fund, Blue Wolf will not allocate a portion of such investment to one or more co-invest vehicles or other co-investors, unless it is permitted and complies with such Fund's Governing Documents and Blue Wolf's co-investment policy if Blue Wolf believes in its good faith judgment that the full investment by the Fund would not be in the best interests of the Fund or that a particular co-investor would add value to the Fund or the investment. Investors that participate in co-investments may be in a position to obtain additional information regarding the applicable portfolio company that may not generally be available to investors in the applicable Fund.

Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and Blue Wolf expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining the amount of investment opportunity that should be allocated to the relevant Fund because (i) co-invest opportunities generally appeal to Fund investors and third parties, (ii) to the extent co-investments made by Fund investors are not subjected to management fees and/or performance-based compensation, co-investments blend the effective rates of compensation paid by such persons and (iii) co-investors' proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the management fee offset provisions of a Fund's Governing Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant 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, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment.

Cross Transactions. Blue Wolf may arrange for a transaction in which one Fund buys a security from or sells a security to another Fund (a "Cross Transaction") when Blue Wolf deems the transaction to be in the best interest of each participating Fund. In doing so, Blue Wolf may use an unaffiliated broker-dealer or custodian to execute such Cross Transaction and may pay such broker-dealer or custodian to do so, or (ii) execute a Cross Transaction directly without the use of a broker-dealer or custodian, in which case Blue Wolf will not receive compensation to affect such transaction. Any such compensation or other transaction costs associated with a Cross Transaction are expected to be divided among the participants based upon the expenses related to each such party unless Blue Wolf determines in its sole discretion that a different allocation would be more fair and equitable. When effecting Cross Transactions, Blue Wolf may have conflicting responsibilities with respect to each participating Fund. In certain circumstances, a Cross Transaction may be considered to be a "Principal Transaction" (*i.e.*, where Blue Wolf acts as principal for its own account and Blue Wolf knowingly transacts with one of its affiliated Funds) under the Advisers Act. To the extent that a Cross Transaction may be viewed as a principal transaction, Blue Wolf will conduct such transaction in accordance with the provisions of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. To the extent required by the applicable Funds' Governing Documents or otherwise in the sole discretion of Blue Wolf, Blue Wolf reserves the right to seek to mitigate any conflicts posed by Cross Transactions or Principal Transactions by seeking input from an unaffiliated third party (including the use of a consultant or investment banker to opine as to the

fairness or “arm’s-length” nature of a purchase or sale price, whether or not part of a formal fairness opinion, “request for proposal” process, or proposal or quotation provided exclusively for the benefit of Blue Wolf) or by obtaining the consent of the relevant Fund(s) (including, where authorized, the consent of each Fund’s advisory board) to such transactions.

Operating Partners, Senior Advisors and Consultants. Blue Wolf in certain circumstances will be reimbursed by a Fund or a portfolio company thereof for certain compensation and other fees and expenses that relate to the utilization of the services of operating partners, senior advisors or other persons serving as portfolio company employees or consultants (or as advisers to Blue Wolf in connection with portfolio company matters). Such reimbursement will create incentives for Blue Wolf to engage the services of such persons, though, in accordance with Blue Wolf’s fiduciary duties to its Funds, Blue Wolf will retain such services at commercial rates determined by Blue Wolf to be comparable to those charged by third parties that provide similar services, and only where it believes in its reasonable discretion and sole determination, that retaining such services is in the best interests of the applicable Funds. In addition, portfolio companies will from time to time pay certain fees and expenses of operating partners, senior advisors or other third-party consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by Blue Wolf and/or their affiliates that may regularly provide services to one or more Fund portfolio companies). Any such fees and expenses will not offset the management fee as described herein.

Portfolio Company Conflicts. Principals and employees of Blue Wolf may serve as directors and officers of certain portfolio companies and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio company and its shareholders. In certain circumstances (for example in situations involving bankruptcy or near-insolvency of a portfolio company), actions that may be in the best interests of the portfolio company may not be in the best interests of a Fund, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, in these situations, there may be conflicts of interests between such individual’s duties as an employee of Blue Wolf and such individual’s duties as a director of such portfolio company.

Joint Venture Partners. Joint venture investments by a Fund under certain circumstances involve risks not otherwise present, including the possibility that the co-venturer might become bankrupt, that such co-venturer might at any time have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with the business interests or goals of the Fund, and that such co-venturer may be in a position to take action contrary to the instructions or the requests of the Fund or contrary to the Fund’s policies and objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of an impasse on decisions because neither co-venturer may have full control over the joint venture. To the extent a dispute arises between affiliates of Blue Wolf, on the one hand, and such joint venture partners, on the other hand, the affected Fund’s separate investments with such joint venture partners may also be adversely affected.

Diverse Investor Group. The investors have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds. The conflicting interests of individual Investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Funds, the structuring or the acquisition of investments and the structure, timing or manner of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by Blue Wolf, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments or dispositions,

that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the Funds, Blue Wolf will consider the investment and tax objectives of each Fund and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Distributions In Kind. A Fund's General Partner generally is permitted to receive a distribution in kind from the Fund, including in connection with investment dispositions or the payment in kind of amounts owed to the General Partner as carried interest (which generally will be made using the value of the relevant securities on the date of distribution). In such circumstances, there is a potential conflict of interest between the General Partner (and its beneficial owners) and the relevant Fund's limited partners. For example, the General Partner and its beneficial owners may intend to hold the investment for a different time period than Blue Wolf deems suitable for the Fund. Although the General Partner and its beneficial owners bear the risk that such securities will decrease during their holding period, to the extent the value of the relevant securities increases following the Fund's disposition thereof, neither the relevant Fund nor its limited partners will benefit from the increase, and over time the economic benefit to the General Partner and its beneficial owners could exceed the value of the General Partner's *pro rata* interest in the Fund and the amount of carried interest owed. To the extent the beneficial owners of the General Partner contribute such securities to a charity (including to a private foundation or other charitable organization associated with, operated or chosen by such persons or their families), any tax efficiencies or other personal benefits associated with the contribution will inure to the benefit of such beneficial owners rather than to the Fund or its limited partners.

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Discretionary Brokerage

The Funds invest primarily in non-publicly-traded debt and equity securities, although they may acquire, sell or distribute publicly-traded securities on occasion (for example, where a Fund receives shares of a company as part of a general distribution or initial public offering). When selecting private placement opportunities, Blue Wolf believes it satisfies its best execution responsibilities through careful negotiation of the terms of the investment. With respect to those limited instances in which the Funds purchase or sell or distribute publicly traded securities through a broker-dealer, Blue Wolf seeks to satisfy its best execution obligation by considering all relevant facts and circumstances, including the price and size of the order, the trading characteristics of the securities involved, the value of the research provided by each broker, the broker's execution abilities commission rates, and financial responsibility and responsiveness.

Research and Soft Dollar Benefits

Blue Wolf does not generally have any soft dollar arrangements with respect to securities transactions for the Funds.

Brokerage and Client Referrals

Blue Wolf does not consider referrals of investors to the Funds in determining its selection of broker dealers or other third parties.

Trade Aggregation

Although Blue Wolf does not often trade in public securities, in such circumstances where more than one Fund is either selling or buying the same type of security, Blue Wolf will, to the extent possible, generally place a combined order for two or more Funds engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security if, in its good faith determination, joint execution would be consistent with its duty to seek best execution, consistent with the terms of the participating Funds' Governing Documents, and otherwise in the best interest of the Funds.

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Review of Client Accounts

Blue Wolf will continuously monitor portfolio investments on behalf of the Funds. Investments are reviewed in the context of each Fund's stated investment objectives and guidelines as set forth in the Governing Documents of each Fund. Members of Blue Wolf's investment team meet regularly to determine and review overall investment objectives, risk tolerance and other information relevant to the Funds

Reports to Clients

The Funds distribute quarterly and annually written reports to their respective limited partners. Annual reports generally contain an individual capital account statement as of the end of such fiscal year, a list of the Funds' investments as of the end of the applicable fiscal year and the audited financial statements of the Funds. The quarterly reports are distributed for the first three quarters of each fiscal year and generally contain unaudited financial statements of the Funds, a list of the Funds' investments at the end of the applicable quarter and the investor capital account balances as of the end of such quarter.

Investors are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of each Fund for further information on the reports provided by a particular Fund to its investors.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Economic Benefits Received from Third Parties

In connection with investments made by the Funds, Blue Wolf and/or its operating partners, strategic advisors, consultants and related persons have received, and in the future could receive, consulting fees, commitment fees, monitoring fees, break-up fees, success fees or other remuneration from portfolio companies in which one or more of the Funds may invest or propose to invest (or affiliates of such portfolio companies). The potential for Blue Wolf and its related persons to receive such economic benefits creates a potential conflict of interest as Blue Wolf and its related persons could have an economic incentive to invest in portfolio investments that provide such benefits. To alleviate potential conflicts, Blue Wolf will generally offset a portion of such benefits against advisory fees payable by the applicable Fund or otherwise remit such benefits to the investors in such Fund in accordance with such Fund's Governing Documents. Investors are requested to refer to the Governing Documents of each of the Funds for complete information on the additional compensation received by Blue Wolf or its affiliates or supervised persons in connection with a particular Fund's investments and the methodology used to calculate the applicable advisory fee offset.

Third Party Compensation for Client Referrals

Blue Wolf and related persons of Blue Wolf have, and will in the future, enter into compensation arrangements with unaffiliated placement agents or third parties for introducing investors to a Fund. In accordance with the terms of the relevant Fund's Governing Documents, any such placement agent fees will ultimately be payable by Blue Wolf and/or its related entities, either directly or through an offset of the advisory fee payable by the relevant Fund to Blue Wolf. A Fund investor generally does not bear any additional charges as a result of an introduction through a placement agent or other unaffiliated third party.

Blue Wolf endeavors at all times to put the interests of the Funds first as part of Blue Wolf's fiduciary duty. Nevertheless, the receipt of compensation by a placement agent creates a potential conflict of interest and may affect the judgment of such placement agent when referring prospective investors to Blue Wolf and the Funds.

ITEM 15 - CUSTODY

Blue Wolf will not have physical custody of any client assets (other than physical custody of certain privately offered securities held directly or indirectly by the Funds to the extent permitted by the Advisers Act). Nevertheless, Blue Wolf is deemed to have constructive custody (within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “Custody Rule”)) of the assets of the Funds as a result of its position as an affiliate of the General Partner of each Fund, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Custody Rule and related guidance.

It is Blue Wolf’s policy to cause each Fund with assets over which Blue Wolf is deemed to have “custody” to be audited annually and distribute audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), to investors no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year. In addition, upon the final liquidation of any such Fund, Blue Wolf will obtain a final audit and distribute audited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with respect to such Fund to all investors promptly after completion of the audit.

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Subject to the investment objectives, policies and restrictions of each Fund as set forth in the Governing Documents of such Fund, Blue Wolf and its affiliates have discretionary authority to determine the type, amount and price of securities and investments to be bought and sold on behalf of each Fund, including the selection of, and commissions paid to, broker-dealers (where applicable). Blue Wolf is provided with this authority pursuant to a limited power of attorney granted by Fund investors via the applicable Governing Documents.

ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Because Blue Wolf has, or will accept, authority to vote securities held by a Fund, it has adopted policies and procedures (the “Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures”) that have been designed to ensure that Blue Wolf complies with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-6 and Rule 204-2(c)(2) under the Advisers Act, and reflect Blue Wolf’s commitment to vote all client securities for which it exercises voting authority in a manner consistent with the best interest of the client.

Blue Wolf monitors the performance, activities and events related to each investment. When exercising its voting authority over client securities, Blue Wolf considers such information, evaluates other issues that could have an impact on the value of the security and votes with a view toward maximizing overall value. Blue Wolf votes all proxies in a prudent manner, considering the prevailing circumstances at such time, and in a manner consistent with these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and Blue Wolf’s fiduciary duties to its clients.

Blue Wolf reviews each proposal submitted for a vote on a case-by-case basis to determine whether it is in the best interest of the client. As a result, depending on the client’s particular circumstances, Blue Wolf may vote one client’s securities differently than it votes those of another client, or may vote differently on various proposals, even though the securities or proposals are similar (or identical). In some instances, Blue Wolf may determine that it is in the client’s best interest for Blue Wolf to “abstain” from voting or not to vote at all, and will do so accordingly.

Prior to exercising its voting authority, Blue Wolf, in consultation with senior professionals, the Chief Compliance Officer and outside counsel, as appropriate, reviews the relevant facts and determines whether or not a material conflict of interest may arise due to business, personal or family relationships of Blue Wolf, its owners, its employees or its affiliates, with persons having an interest in the outcome of the vote. If a material conflict exists, Blue Wolf takes steps to ensure that its voting decision is based on the best interests of the client and is not a product of the conflict. Blue Wolf may, at its discretion, (A) seek the advice of the applicable advisory board of a Fund in voting such security (if any); (B) disclose the conflict of interest to the client or the applicable advisory board of a Fund and defer to the client’s voting recommendation; (C) defer to the voting recommendation of an independent third party provider of proxy voting services; and/or (D) take such other action in good faith (in consultation with Blue Wolf’s outside counsel, if necessary) which would serve the best interest of the client. Depending on the particular circumstances involved, the appropriate resolution of one conflict of interest may differ from the resolution of another conflict of interest, even though the general facts underlying both conflicts may be similar (or identical).

Blue Wolf will deliver to each Fund investor upon written request, a complete copy of its Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and/or information on how it voted proxies for the applicable Fund.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We (i) do not require or solicit prepayment of fees six months or more in advance, (ii) are not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients and (iii) have not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding at any time during the past ten years.