

Part 2A of Form ADV: Investment Adviser Brochure

Northlane Capital Partners, LLC

2 Bethesda Metro Center, Suite 1510

Bethesda, MD 20814

Telephone: (301) 272-9990

Fax: (301) 656-0294

<http://www.northlanecapital.com/>

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This Investment Adviser Brochure ("Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Northlane Capital Partners, LLC (the "Company"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact the Company's Chief Compliance Officer, Travis Neuscheler, at (301) 272-9990 or Travis.Neuscheler@northlanecapital.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

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

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

Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure updates Northlane Capital Partners, LLC's previous Brochure dated March 30, 2023. This annual amendment to the Brochure does not contain any material changes, but includes routine annual updating changes, clarifying changes, enhanced disclosures and updated regulatory assets under management. Recipients are encouraged to read this Brochure carefully in its entirety.

The information set forth in this Brochure is qualified in its entirety by reference to a Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund (as defined herein) and/or offering documents. In the event of a conflict between the information set forth in this Brochure and the information set forth in a Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund, the Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund shall take precedence.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Northlane Capital Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Company**”) is a registered investment adviser based in Bethesda, Maryland. The Company and its affiliated entities provide investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Company, the General Partners (as defined below) and their respective affiliates are referred to collectively herein as “**Northlane**” or the “**Firm**”. The Company commenced operations in 2016.

Northlane’s clients include the following (each, a “**Fund**,” and collectively together with any future private investment fund to which Northlane provides investment advisory services, the “**Funds**”):

- Northlane Capital Partners I, LP (“**Fund I**”)
- Northlane Capital Partners II LP (“**Fund II**”)

The following general partner entities are affiliated with Northlane:

- Northlane Capital Partners I GP, LP (“**Fund I GP**”)
- Northlane Capital Partners II GP LP (“**Fund II GP**”)
- Northlane Capital Partners III GP LP (“**Fund III GP**”)

(each, a “**General Partner**,” and collectively, together with any future Northlane general partner entities, the “**General Partners**”).

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

The Funds are private equity funds and invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “portfolio companies.” Northlane’s investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. Where Fund investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of Northlane generally serve on such portfolio companies’ respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested.

Northlane’s advisory services to the Funds are detailed in the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a “**Memorandum**”), limited partnership or other operating agreements or governing documents of the Funds (each, a “**Partnership Agreement**”) and are further described below under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.” Investors in the Funds (generally referred to herein as “investors” or “limited partners”) participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances can be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the Partnership Agreement; such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship

between Northlane and any investor. The Funds or the General Partners generally enter into Side Letters or other similar agreements (“**Side Letters**”) with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights (including but not limited to different fee structures, information rights, co-investment rights and liquidity or transfer rights) under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the relevant Partnership Agreement with respect to such investors.

Additionally as permitted by the relevant Partnership Agreement, Northlane expects to provide (or agree to provide) investment or co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) to certain current or prospective investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, Consultants (as defined below) and other service providers, portfolio company management or personnel, Northlane personnel and/or certain other persons associated with Northlane and/or its affiliates. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment. However, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle (including a co-investing Fund) purchases a portion of an investment from one or more Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer), which generally will have been funded through Fund investor capital contributions and/or use of a Fund credit facility. Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-investor or co-invest vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund’s completion of the investment to reduce the likelihood of any changes in valuation of the investment but in certain instances could be well after the Fund’s initial purchase. Where appropriate, and in Northlane’s sole discretion, Northlane reserves the right to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs (including charges or reimbursements required pursuant to applicable law). However, to the extent any such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

As of December 31, 2023, Northlane managed \$945,559,412 in client assets on a discretionary basis. Northlane does not manage assets on a non-discretionary basis. The Company is controlled by its principal owners, Justin DuFour, Sean Eagle and Eugene Krichesky (the “**Principals**”).

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

In general, Northlane receives a management fee (the “**Management Fees**”) and a carried interest in connection with the provision of advisory services to its clients. Northlane receives additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of the Funds and such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part the Management Fees otherwise payable to Northlane to the extent provided by the relevant Partnership Agreement. Investors in a Fund also bear certain expenses.

Management Fees

Each Fund pays Northlane, quarterly in advance, a non-refundable Management Fee (as further described in such Fund’s Memorandum), with such fees payable on a pro rata basis for any period that is less than a full quarterly period. Each Fund’s General Partner generally makes capital calls on such Fund’s investors for the amount of the Management Fee and pays the amounts received to the Company. As further described in each Partnership Agreement, commencing on the effective date of the relevant Fund until a date specified in such Partnership Agreement (the “**Stepdown Date**”), Management Fees generally will be charged based on the amount of the relevant Fund’s aggregate commitments. After such time,

Management Fees generally will be charged and calculated based on the amount of investment contributions made by the relevant Fund that have not been permanently written down or realized, or treated as such under the Partnership Agreement. Where the Partnership Agreement calculates Management Fees based on the amount of commitments or the amount of investment contributions, the amount of Management Fees generally will not be reduced based on reductions in investment value, except where specified by the relevant Partnership Agreement. As a general matter, Management Fees will be payable during term extensions (and thereafter, prior to the dissolution of such Fund) unless otherwise agreed with investors.

Under a Fund's Partnership Agreement, where the fair market value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, Management Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of investment contributions or commitments, in accordance with the relevant Partnership Agreement. As a result, and as is generally the case for private equity funds, the amount of Management Fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the net asset value of individual investments or of a Fund, including following the relevant investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs, except in the case of investments that have been permanently written off (such investments, "Impaired Value Investments") or are treated as such under the Partnership Agreement. Further, Management Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Fund's Partnership Agreement in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs or write-offs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

As more fully described in each Fund's Partnership Agreement, generally a Fund's Management Fee will be offset by all or a portion of Portfolio Company Fees attributable to Management Fee-paying investors in such Fund. "**Portfolio Company Fees**" generally include break-up fees, directors' fees, financial consulting fees, advisory fees, monitoring fees and transaction and other similar fees paid to Northlane or its affiliates by, or attributable to, such Fund, in each case net of certain expenses as set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement.

To the extent that an offset credit from Portfolio Company Fees would reduce a Fund's Management Fee for the relevant period (as specified in each Fund's Partnership Agreement) below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees and if a credit remains upon liquidation, a payment will be made crediting limited partners unless a limited partner has elected to waive such amount (e.g., where an adverse tax consequence potentially will result).

As a matter of practice, Northlane is typically paid Portfolio Company Fees from, on behalf of or with respect to co-investors in an investment, as well as other fees relating to the structuring and administration of co-investment arrangements. The receipt of such fees will not reduce the Management Fee payable by any Fund(s) that have also invested in such investment, and, as a result, a Fund will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to the relevant allocable portion of any such fee and not the portion of any fee that relates to co-investors or potential co-investors (which could include co-investment vehicles managed by Northlane, service providers, third parties, current or former portfolio company management or personnel, sellers that have rolled their interest or reinvested proceeds in the portfolio company and/or others), which has the potential to be significant. Similarly, in certain circumstances, Northlane expects that co-investors, lenders, consultants or other parties will negotiate the right to share a portion of such fees from a particular investment, and the above-described offset will be applied after excluding any amounts paid to such persons.

Additionally, as further described below, it is Northlane’s practice to retain, on behalf of the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, as applicable, operating executives and other consultants (collectively, “**Consultants**”), which may be affiliates of Northlane, personnel of such affiliates, personnel of portfolio companies of the Funds, third-party consultants (including individual consultants and external executives), “strategic partners,” “executive partners” or “senior advisors.” Consultants provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or portfolio companies. Such Consultants generally receive cash and non-cash compensation and other amounts from or with respect to the portfolio companies and/or Funds to which they provide services, and no such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee. For the avoidance of doubt, Northlane also reserves the right to not offset compensation received from outside sources, such as residual employee board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies. Similarly, to the extent a former Northlane employee becomes a consultant to, or employed by, a portfolio company, no compensation earned by such former employee will offset the Management Fee, whether or not such former employee has a remaining interest in the relevant Fund’s General Partner or affiliated entity. Conversely, in the event that Northlane employs a person that previously received compensation from a portfolio company, limited partners will receive the benefit of any applicable offset only beginning as of the relevant start date of the person’s employment with Northlane, and not with respect to any compensation paid prior to such date, including equity grants made prior to the date of employment that vest thereafter. Each of the foregoing conditions is expected to reduce the amount of Portfolio Company Fees otherwise available to be offset against Management Fees, resulting in a potential material benefit to Northlane over the life of the relevant Fund, and the existence of such potential benefit creates an incentive for Northlane to seek to increase such amounts.

The Funds are all “qualified purchasers” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and, as such, information regarding the fees and compensation payable by such Funds is not required to be provided herein.

Carried Interest

As more fully described in each Fund’s Partnership Agreement, Northlane generally receives a carried interest with respect to each Fund after certain performance hurdles are met. The carried interest distributed to Northlane is subject to a potential clawback or giveback at the end of the life of the relevant Fund if Northlane has received excess cumulative distributions and at certain interim intervals as provided in the Partnership Agreement. Such carried interest represents a portion of the relevant Fund’s net investment profit.

Other Information

Northlane is permitted to exempt certain investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest, including Northlane and any other person designated by Northlane, such as “friends and family” of Northlane or its personnel, or other investors identified based on strategic or relationship factors. The relevant General Partner reserves the right to make any such exemption from Management fees and/or carried interest by a direct exemption, a rebate by Northlane and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds that co-invest with a Fund. For example, in instances where a Northlane professional (or an affiliated entity thereof) invests in a Fund, such professional (or such affiliated entity) generally will be exempt from payment of the Management Fee and carried interest with respect to such Fund. Additionally, to the extent permitted by the relevant Partnership Agreement, in certain cases the relevant General Partner has the right to permit investors, affiliated with the General Partner or otherwise, to invest through the relevant General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear

Management Fees and/or carried interest. As noted above, Management Fee offsets apply only with respect to the commitments of fee-paying investors. Northlane retains flexibility to structure its compensation from investors and expects in certain circumstances to agree to invoice an investor directly for Management Fees or other compensation, rather than deducting such amounts from the investor's capital account(s).

The Funds generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, Management Fees and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Partnership Agreement, over the term of the relevant Fund (and thereafter, prior to the dissolution of such Fund, unless otherwise agreed to with investors), and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

The Principals or other current or former personnel of Northlane generally receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the Management Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by Northlane.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to Northlane, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Fund, a Fund bears all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to such Fund's (and its subsidiaries' and intermediate entities') activities, investments and business to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company or applied to reduce Portfolio Company Fees, including fees, costs and expenses related to the pursuing, structuring, organizing, acquiring, managing, diligencing (including any subscriptions to any periodicals, databases, software and/or research services, such as research services to identify industry experts), researching, operating, holding, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving and disposing of investments; origination, identification and sourcing of investment opportunities; attending trade conferences; principal, interest, fees, expenses and other amounts payable in respect of financings; custody fees and costs of other third-party services; legal, accounting, brokerage, consultant and other professional costs; travel; placement fees; any insurance (including directors and officers liability insurance), indemnity or litigation expenses, including the costs of discovery related thereto; all costs of such Fund's administration, including preparation of its financial statements and reports to limited partners, costs of meetings of partners, expenses relating to regulatory registration and compliance of the Fund, expenses relating to such Fund's limited partner advisory board (including out-of-pocket expenses of its members), any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against such Fund, and other similar fees and expenses, including such fees and expenses, break up or topping fees or other liabilities or obligations, incurred for transactions not consummated ("**Broken Deal Expenses**"), including Broken Deal Expenses relating to transactions that have been offered to co-investors, but not Northlane expenses in connection with maintaining and operating its offices (such as compensation of its personnel, rent, utilities and general office expenses). Except where the Partnership Agreements or Side Letter(s) expressly provide to the contrary, Broken Deal Expenses and other expenses relating to the diligence or evaluation of a prospective investment generally are allocated among investors within a Fund regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused them from participating in the investment. Each Fund also generally bears, subject to a specified maximum as described in such Fund's Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement, all costs and expenses (including travel (other than the portion of the cost of chartered or private air travel that exceeds the cost of a first class airline ticket for a substantially equivalent commercial flight), printing, legal, office expenses, accommodations, capital raising, compensation, filing and accounting fees and expenses) incurred in connection with the organization, funding and start-up of such Fund and all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the offering of Fund interests. Organizational expenses in excess of the specified

maximum amount generally are paid by the relevant Fund but borne by Northlane through a 100% offset against the Management Fee.

The Funds also bear expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company (or intermediate entity) pays expenses, including expenses of Northlane and/or its affiliates. Generally included in the expenses permitted to be borne by a Fund are the fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations of legal counsel, consultants and/or other service providers to procure, develop, establish, review, revise, customize, upgrade and/or negotiate relationships relating to the foregoing items, which generally are expected to be significant. Excluded from Fund expenses are ordinary administrative and overhead expenses of the General Partners incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including salaries of personnel, rent, utilities and other similar expenses specified in the relevant Partnership Agreement. In certain cases, these or similar expenses (and/or Portfolio Company Fees) are expected to be charged to portfolio companies, capitalized into the cost basis of a transaction or, to the extent necessary or desirable for operational, administrative, tax or other reasons, charged at the level of an intermediate holding company between the relevant Fund and the portfolio company. To the extent holding or intermediate entities include one or more special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”), the relevant Fund(s) will bear the costs of organizing and offering such SPACs, as well as the amount and dilutive effect of any founders’ equity or similar interests issued thereby that are not held directly or indirectly by the Fund, and except where prohibited by the Partnership Agreement, such interests are permitted to be issued to Northlane and its personnel. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, reporting (as applicable), monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund’s strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) environmental, social, governance (“ESG”) and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, subject to the Partnership Agreement, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. As is typical for private equity funds, the Funds likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such expenses. To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices”.

In certain circumstances, one Fund is expected to pay an expense or obligation common to multiple Funds and/or co-investors (including without limitation legal expenses for a transaction in which all such Funds and/or co-investors participate, or other fees or expenses in connection with services the benefit of which are received by other Funds and/or co-investors over time), and be reimbursed by the other Funds for their share of such expenses or obligations, without interest. To the extent the paying Fund makes use of a credit facility to pay such expense, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by other Funds for the costs of establishing, negotiating or maintaining the facility as a whole. While Northlane believes such circumstances to be highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the other Funds could default on its obligation to reimburse the paying Fund. In certain circumstances, Northlane, the relevant General Partner or an affiliate thereof is expected to advance amounts related to the foregoing and receive reimbursement from the Funds, without interest, to which such expenses relate.

As described above, in certain circumstances, the relevant General Partner is expected to permit certain investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to Northlane’s related policies and practices and the relevant Partnership Agreement(s) and/or Side Letter(s). Where a co-invest vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-

investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or, in the judgment of the relevant General Partner(s), would otherwise have been beneficial, ultimately is not consummated, all Broken Deal Expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the Fund(s), and not by any potential co-investors, that were to have participated in such transaction. To the extent a Fund makes use of a credit facility to invest in a portfolio company or pay related expenses, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by co-investors for use of the facility.

Northlane and/or its affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge Portfolio Company Fees and, if so, the rate, timing, method and/or amount of such fees, as well as to charge such amounts at varying levels in a portfolio company's holding or operating structure. In most circumstances, such fees are not reviewed or approved by an independent third party. The receipt of Portfolio Company Fees generally will give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and Northlane and/or its affiliates on the other hand.

Consultants

As noted above, Consultants retained by Northlane may regularly provide services to, or in connection with, the Funds in relation to their activities, or to one or more portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies ("**Services**"). Services are expected to include, but are not limited to, manufacturing, sales, marketing, technology, human resources, acquisition integration/rationalization and/or other operations services, acquisition or other due diligence, and similar services.

Consultants receive compensation, including, but not limited to, cash fees, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), profits, participation or equity interests in a portfolio company or holding company, incentive equity and stock awards, a share of proceeds upon sale of a portfolio company, guaranteed minimums and/or other incentive-based compensation to the Consultant, the amount of which may be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Consultant, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts believed to be charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio company. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, and has the potential to result in economic effects greater than the original amount of compensation, and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all Consultants' compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring Consultant arrangements. Consultants also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with the Services. Portfolio companies may provide opportunities for Consultants to invest in such portfolio company and reimburse related costs and expenses. Consultants may receive cash and non-cash compensation and/or reimbursements from portfolio companies or from Northlane and/or the Funds or affiliates, and no such compensation or other amounts paid to a Consultant will offset or reduce the Management Fee of any Fund. The use of Consultants subjects General Partners to potential conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below.

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

As described under “Item 5. Fees and Compensation,” Northlane generally receives a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits in the relevant Fund. Northlane does not advise Funds not subject to a carried interest, although it generally has the authority to waive carried interest with respect to certain fund investors as described under “Fees and Compensation.” Additionally, to the extent that Northlane has Funds with varying carried interest terms (including amount, timing, waterfall conditions or other terms) and/or Northlane personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, Northlane and such personnel are subject to potential conflicts of interest, to the extent they are involved in identifying investment opportunities as appropriate for Funds from which they are entitled to receive a higher carried interest percentage.

Northlane seeks to address the potential for conflicts of interest in these matters with allocation policies that provide that transactions and investment opportunities will be allocated to the Funds in accordance with each Fund’s investment guidelines and Partnership Agreement, as well as other factors that do not include the amount of performance-based compensation received by Northlane or any personnel.

The existence of performance-based compensation has the potential to create an incentive for a Fund’s General Partner to operate the relevant Fund in a riskier, more speculative or other manner that is less favorable to investors than it would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although Northlane generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where a Fund’s Partnership Agreement includes terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund’s life or at certain interim intervals.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Northlane provides investment advice solely to its Funds, and references throughout this Brochure to “clients” and to Northlane’s related duties to and practices on behalf of its clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. The Funds generally include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under U.S. or non-U.S. laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The investors participating in the Funds generally include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, endowments, foundations, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and often include, directly or indirectly, principals or other personnel of Northlane and its affiliates and members of their families, Consultants or other service providers retained by Northlane or a Fund, as well as executives of portfolio companies.

The relevant General Partner also generally is permitted to establish Funds that are alternative investment vehicles in order to permit certain investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for tax, regulatory or other reasons. Alternative investment vehicle sponsors generally have limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the Partnership Agreement of the related Fund.

As set forth in detail in the applicable Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement, each Fund has a specified minimum investment for third-party investors. Northlane generally is permitted to waive such

minimum investment amount with respect to any investor in a Fund. Fund interests are offered and sold solely to qualified purchasers (or qualified knowledgeable Northlane personnel).

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

General

Northlane's investment objective for the Funds is to make investments primarily in equity and equity-related interests in portfolio companies primarily focused on healthcare and business services. In evaluating potential portfolio companies, Northlane conducts extensive due diligence to analyze, among other things, a portfolio company's market and competitive positions within that market, margin and cash flow profile, assets (such as brand strength, distribution capability and intellectual property), management team and compensation structure, contingent liabilities (environmental, regulatory, accounting and otherwise), potential growth opportunities and potential exit strategies.

Northlane's investment strategy is primarily long-term investment in privately held companies. It is possible that some investments may be held for less than a year, though this is not typical of Northlane's investment strategy. Northlane's investment committee is ultimately responsible for making investment decisions for the Funds.

No guarantee or representation can be made that Northlane will achieve the investment objective of any Fund, or that limited partners will receive a return of their capital. Each Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that Northlane's investment strategy entails. The risks involved with Northlane's investment strategy and an investment in a Fund include, but are not limited to, those described below. Prospective investors are advised to review the Memorandum of the relevant Fund for full details on such Fund's investment, operational and other actual and potential risks.

Risks of Investment

The investment strategies pursued by Northlane involve a number of significant risks. These investment strategies may be deemed to be speculative, and such investment strategies are not intended as complete investment programs. They are designed for sophisticated investors who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risk of such investments. Investment risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

Business Risks. Each Fund's investment portfolio is expected to consist primarily of securities issued by privately held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve significant risks, including strategic, financial or other challenges. Some of these portfolio companies may be highly leveraged, and a Fund's exit strategies may be uncertain at the time such Fund makes an investment in the portfolio company. The success of a Fund's investments in these companies is highly dependent on the ability of the managers of these companies to successfully navigate these and other challenges.

Future and Past Performance. The performance of the Principals' prior investments is not necessarily indicative of any Fund's future results. While each Fund's General Partner intends for such Fund to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which a Fund will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect a Fund's investment once made. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet debt service, a Fund could suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect a Fund's returns.

Concentration of Investments. Each Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and is permitted to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

A Fund is permitted to provide bridge financing to facilitate portfolio company investments. It is possible that all or a portion of a bridge financing will not be recouped or repaid within the time period specified in a Fund's Partnership Agreement, in which case the investment would be treated as a permanent investment of such Fund. As a result, a Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under such Fund's investment limitations, certain of which exclude bridge financing investments.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, a Fund's limited partners will be required to bear Management Fees through such Fund during its investment period based on the entire amount of such limited partners' commitments and other expenses as set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While Northlane generally intends to seek attractive returns for the Funds primarily through making private equity investments, Northlane is permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process or investment techniques as it determines appropriate. Northlane is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Certain industry segments in which the Funds intend to invest, including various segments of the healthcare industry, 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 the Funds intend to invest in companies that seek to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the laws and regulations relating to certain industries, including, in particular, the healthcare industry, 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 the Funds invest. By way of example, the healthcare industry has been, and will likely continue to be, significantly impacted by recent legislative changes, and various U.S. federal, state or local or non-U.S. legislative proposals related to such industry are introduced

periodically, which, if adopted, could have a significant impact on such industry in general and/or on companies in which the Funds may invest.

Additionally, the SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of Northlane 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 Northlane 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.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Fund should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Fund (including the Management Fee payable to such Fund's General Partner or an affiliate) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from such Fund's capital, including, without limitation unfunded commitments.

Special Purpose Vehicle Leverage. A special purpose vehicle Northlane forms to hold one or more investments may also engage in borrowing. For example, special purpose vehicles could enter into asset-backed loan arrangements, net asset value financing, a "margin loan," make guarantees, provide other credit support to any person or incur any other obligations (including other extensions of credit), in each case, whereby it will borrow money from a bank and pledge the interests in one or more underlying portfolio companies (or other assets) as collateral for the loan or other obligation. The special purpose vehicles could then use the loan proceeds for a variety of purposes, including to make, hold or dispose of investments (including follow-ons in the portfolio companies subject to the loan arrangement or new and unrelated investments); increase the buying power of a Fund; provide interim financing to the extent necessary to consummate the purchase of investments prior to the receipt of permanent financing or capital contributions or distributions (as applicable); to pay expenses or fund the payment of Management Fees; to distribute the proceeds to a Fund for further distribution to limited partners; provide financing or refinancings and/or provide collateral to secure outstanding letters of credit or to create reserves, in each case in accordance with the governing documents. Under these arrangements, the special purpose vehicle would typically be subject to a repayment obligation if the value of the underlying assets decreases significantly. In order to meet the repayment obligation, the special purpose vehicle will need additional assets to avoid foreclosure, in which case a Fund could decide to contribute additional capital to the special purpose vehicle to avoid adverse consequences to the investment(s), including foreclosure on the collateral at a lower valuation. This type of leverage may be incurred by a single special purpose vehicle or by multiple vehicles, and may be collateralized by a single investment or multiple Fund investments. Similarly, special purpose vehicles that hold one or more investments (including all of a Fund's investments) may issue preferred equity or other equity or debt-like instruments to third-parties that have many characteristics of leverage, and use the proceeds thereof for similar purposes. Additionally, a Fund

is permitted to enter into letters of credit in support of one or more of its investments, including for the purpose of such Fund agreeing to fund additional equity financing or capital expenditures into a portfolio company (regardless of who the beneficiary to such letter of credit may be) at a certain time or upon the occurrence of a certain event. Although in many cases the governing documents impose limits on borrowings at the Fund level, portfolio investments and special purpose vehicles generally do not have such limits on their ability to engage in borrowings or incur leverage with respect to all or a portion of the relevant investments.

Leveraged Investments. A Fund is 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, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. 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. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and will constrain its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. These risks generally are expected to increase as interest rates rise, including in circumstances where a portfolio company's creditworthiness is such that it must borrow at higher interest rates than are available to the relevant Fund. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Fund. 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, such Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which the Funds will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, 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.

A Fund is also permitted to borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that such Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. The use of leverage by a Fund also will result in interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to such Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be subject to limitations set forth in the Partnership Agreements and interim in nature, portfolio company-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such other Funds or entities. It is also possible that certain co-investors (including management, any roll-over investors and/or third-party co-investors) will not share in incurring such leverage and that the Fund will disproportionately bear the risk and/or costs of leverage arrangements. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by Fund assets (i.e., asset-backed facilities) and/or

capital commitments made by such Fund's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Fund.

Such lender of an asset-backed facility would, accordingly, have a claim that has priority over any claim by a limited partner of such Fund to such assets in an insolvency event or proceeding. With respect to any asset-backed facility entered into by a Fund, a significant or sudden decrease in the market value of such Fund's investments would increase the effective amount of leverage and could result in the possibility of a violation of financial covenants or financial ratios, which could potentially cause the relevant Fund to suffer foreclosure or forced liquidation of one or more portfolio investments that have been pledged at a time when the relevant General Partner would not otherwise seek to dispose of such assets.

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

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in additional partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the maintaining, renegotiation or termination of the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for limited partners to make contributions to a Fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's return calculations and thereby benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the Fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. A portfolio company financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. Because Management Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Fund's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and

cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's Management Fee calculation under the Fund's Partnership Agreement. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds), as to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement or borrowing facility frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, certain lenders or facilities are expected to impose restrictions on the relevant General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a limited partner's interest in the Fund or impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments, and/or financial or other covenants, that could affect the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from limited partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more limited partners. In certain circumstances, due to separate evaluations of creditworthiness by lenders or facility providers, a portfolio company or other Fund subsidiary is expected to bear higher rates under a borrowing facility than are borne by the Fund, resulting in a potential net benefit to such Fund, or additional potential liquidity constraints or other burdens on the relevant portfolio company or Fund subsidiary.

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

If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by limited partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to limited partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the relevant Partnership Agreement, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's

investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

Limited Transferability of Fund Interests. There will be no public market for Fund interests, and none is expected to develop. There are substantial restrictions upon the transferability of Fund interests under the Partnership Agreements and applicable securities laws. In general, withdrawals of Fund interests are not permitted. In addition, Fund interests are not redeemable.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for each Fund's investments, and hence, most of a Fund's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the partners of a Fund and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such partners. After a distribution of securities is made to a Fund's partners, many partners may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such partners will likely be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to Northlane with respect to such investment.

Reliance on the General Partners and Portfolio Company Management. Control over the operation of each Fund will be vested with its General Partner, and each Fund's future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Principals. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the Principals expect to manage and devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of multiple Funds, which is expected to pose potential conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the Principals. A Fund's limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of such Fund, and as a result, the investment performance of a Fund will depend on the actions of its General Partner. In addition, certain changes in a Fund's General Partner or circumstances relating to such General Partner may have an adverse effect on such Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

Although each Fund's General Partner will monitor the performance of each of such Fund's investments, it will primarily be the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate such portfolio company on a day-to-day basis. Although the Funds generally intend to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the management of such companies will be able or willing to successfully operate a company in accordance with the relevant Fund's objectives.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which a Fund invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections and information prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by such Fund's General Partner in its discretion. A General Partner generally will not have the ability to independently verify such financial projections and information, and generally will be dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these borrowers and issuers and the financial reporting process in general. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Material

losses can occur as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting regularities. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

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

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

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

In addition, legislation enacted on December 22, 2017 (the "**2017 Tax Legislation**"), contained significant changes to U.S. federal income tax law. The 2017 Tax Legislation 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. This could reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund or its General Partner who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in such General Partner, which could make it more difficult for Northlane and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for the Funds. This could also create an incentive for Northlane to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

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

portfolio company or the dilution of a Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest. Additionally, under certain circumstances, a successor or predecessor fund (or co-investor) will be permitted to participate in a follow-on investment, including in some cases where such person did not participate in the initial investment.

Non-U.S. Investments. Although the Funds invest primarily in U.S. companies, they are permitted in certain circumstances to invest in North American companies that are organized, headquartered and/or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States and, in very limited circumstances (typically in the context of a follow-on investment), a Fund may acquire an interest in a company outside of North America. To the extent that a Fund invests in companies organized or headquartered or with substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, such investments may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of a Fund), the application of complex U.S. and non U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Fund and/or its partners with respect to such Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for such Fund and/or its partners.

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.

Hedging Arrangements; Related Regulations. A General Partner is authorized (but not obligated) to endeavor to manage the relevant Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Funds are permitted to incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which are permitted to be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("**OTC**") contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used.

In some cases, particularly in OTC contexts, hedging arrangements will subject a Fund to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose a Fund to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled.

Certain hedging arrangements may create for a General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") or other regulator or comply with an applicable exemption. Losses may result to the extent that the CFTC or other regulator imposes position limits or other regulatory requirements on such hedging arrangements, including under circumstances where the ability of a Fund or a portfolio company to hedge its exposures becomes limited by such requirements.

Significant Adverse Consequences for Default. Each Fund's Partnership Agreement provides for significant adverse consequences in the event a limited partner defaults on its commitment or any other payment obligation. In addition to losing its right to potential distributions from the relevant Fund, a defaulting limited partner may be forced to transfer its interest in such Fund for an amount that is less than the fair market value of such interest and that may be paid over a period of years, without interest.

Dilution. Limited partners admitted or that increase their respective commitments to a Fund after such Fund's initial closing generally will participate in then-existing investments of such Fund, thereby diluting the interest of existing limited partners in such investments. Although any such new limited partner will be required to contribute its pro rata share of previously made capital contributions, there can be no assurance that this contribution will reflect the fair value of such Fund's existing investments at the time of such contributions.

The risk of dilution increases as a Fund's subscription period increases and/or the amount of time an investment is held by a Fund before any co-investors' investments. As described above, Partnership Agreements generally provide that the purchase price borne by subsequent limited partners will be the original purchase price plus accrued interest, subject to the relevant General Partner's ability to utilize an equitable adjustment for such subsequent investors. For the avoidance of doubt, equitable adjustments are not expected to occur, except in limited circumstances prior to such rebalancing, including full realizations, partial realizations, dividend recapitalizations or similar events. This dilution risk can result in conflicts of interest between the relevant General Partner and limited partners, including but not limited to, unrealized investments that have appreciated in value and the relevant General Partner's interests to increase a Fund's size and resulting Management Fees and additional carried interest potential.

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

Transfer by General Partner. To the extent a General Partner, its partners, the Principals and/or their respective affiliates commit to make a direct or indirect investment in or along-side a Fund, a material participation in or a portion of such investment may thereafter be transferred to others, subject to any express limitations thereon in the relevant Partnership Agreement.

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

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

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

Non-Controlling Investments. A Fund may hold meaningful minority stakes in privately held companies and in some cases may have limited minority protection rights. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund at times may hold minority equity stakes of any size such as might occur if portfolio companies are taken public. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that a Fund may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Where a Fund holds a minority stake, it may be more difficult for such Fund to liquidate its interests than it would have been had such Fund owned a controlling interest in such company. Even if a Fund has contractual rights to seek liquidity of such Fund's minority interests in such companies, it may be very difficult to sell such interests or seek a sale of such company upon terms acceptable to such Fund, especially in cases where the interests of the other investors in such company have different business and investment objectives and goals.

Lack of Unilateral Control. Even if a Fund is the majority investor or controlling shareholder, as applicable, of a portfolio company, in certain circumstances it may not have unilateral control of the portfolio company. To the extent a Fund invests alongside third parties, such as institutional co-investors or private equity funds of other sponsors, the relevant portfolio company may be controlled or influenced by persons who have economic or business interests, investment or operational goals, tax strategies or other considerations that differ from or are inconsistent with those of such Fund or its limited partners. Such third parties may be in a position to take action contrary to such Fund's business, tax or other interests, and such Fund may not be in a position to limit such contrary actions or otherwise protect the value of its investment.

Director Liability. A Fund will often seek to obtain the right to appoint one or more representatives to the board of directors (or similar governing body) of the companies in which it invests. Serving on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company exposes a Fund's representatives, and ultimately such Fund, to potential liability. Not all portfolio companies may obtain insurance with respect to such liability, and the insurance that portfolio companies do obtain may be insufficient to adequately protect officers and directors from such liability. In addition, involvement in litigation can be time consuming for such persons and can divert the attention of such persons from a Fund's investment activities.

Limitation of Recourse and Indemnification. Each Fund's Partnership Agreement will limit the circumstances under which such Fund's General Partner and its affiliates will be held liable to such Fund. As a result, a Fund's limited partners may have a more limited right of action in certain cases than they would have in the absence of such provision. In addition, each Fund's Partnership Agreement will provide that such Fund will indemnify its General Partner and its affiliates for certain claims, losses, damages and expenses arising out of their activities on behalf of such Fund. Such indemnification obligations could materially impact the returns to limited partners.

Litigation. In the ordinary course of its business, a Fund may be subject to litigation. The outcome of such proceedings may materially adversely affect the value of a Fund and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of Northlane's and the Principals' time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Advisory Board. Each Fund's General Partner will appoint one or more limited partner representatives to such Fund's limited partner advisory board. Each Fund's Partnership Agreement will provide that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, none of the advisory board members shall owe any fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund or any other partner of such Fund. In addition, representatives of a Fund's advisory board may have various business and other relationships with Northlane and its partners, personnel and affiliates. These relationships may influence their decisions as members of such advisory board.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by a Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon a Fund's portfolio companies.

Market Conditions. The private equity industry generally and the success of a Fund's investment activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of a Fund's investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political, environmental and socioeconomic circumstances (including pandemics, wars, terrorist acts or security operations). Moreover, governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether regulatory or financial in nature) may have a negative effect on market conditions. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for a Fund and may affect a Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in a Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of a Fund's portfolio companies. Northlane's financial condition may be adversely affected by a significant general economic downturn, and it may be subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on Northlane's business and operations and thereby could impact a Fund. Moreover, a renewed downturn in the U.S. or global economy (or any particular segment thereof) or weakening of credit markets or other market events, including events similar to the global financial crisis in 2008, the downgrading of the credit rating of the U.S. in 2011 or the COVID-19 pandemic, could impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies, and, as a result, adversely affect a Fund's profitability, impede the

ability of a Fund's portfolio companies to perform under or refinance their existing obligations, and impair the Fund's ability to effectively exit investments on favorable terms. Any of the foregoing events could result in substantial or total losses to a Fund in respect of certain investments, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in a particular portfolio company's capital structure. Northlane itself could also be affected by difficult conditions in the capital markets and any overall weakening of the financial services industry. Similarly, Northlane's portfolio companies historically have regularly utilized the corporate debt markets in order to obtain financing for their operations. Any market turmoil, coupled with the threat of an economic slow-down, as well as a perceived increase in counterparty default risk, may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally, which in turn may adversely affect or restrict the ability of a Fund to sell or liquidate investments at favorable times or at favorable prices or which otherwise may have an adverse impact on the business and operations of a Fund, restrict a Fund's investment activities and/or impede a Fund's ability to effectively achieve its investment objective. In addition, there can be no assurance that substantial volatility in stock markets will not have an adverse effect on a Fund.

Deterioration of Credit Markets May Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate the Purchase and/or Sale of Investments. Deterioration of the global credit markets made it more difficult for investment funds such as the Funds to obtain favorable financing for investments. A widening of credit spreads, coupled with the deterioration of the sub-prime and global debt markets and a rise in interest rates, dramatically reduced investor demand for high yield debt and senior bank debt, which in turn has led some investment banks and other lenders to be unwilling to finance new private equity investments or to only offer committed financing for these investments on unattractive terms. A Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns may be adversely affected to the extent such Fund is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments. Moreover, to the extent that such marketplace events recur and continue, they may have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such marketplace events also may restrict the ability of a Fund to realize its investments at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, counterparties, clearinghouses, exchanges, lenders or other custodians (each, a "**Financial Institution**") of some or all of the Fund's (or any portfolio company's) assets fails to timely perform or otherwise defaults on its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, seizure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a "**Distress Event**"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance, undercapitalization, market forces or accounting irregularities. If a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, Northlane, any General Partner, the Funds and/or any of the portfolio companies may be unable to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services, either permanently or for an indeterminate period of time. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the case of banks, and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of total loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose potentially increased risk of loss. While in recent years governmental intervention has often resulted in additional protections for depositors and counterparties in connection with Distress Events, there can be no assurance that any intervention will occur, be successful or avoid the risks of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

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

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services (including lending services), that Northlane and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Financial Institution, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Financial Institutions. Although Northlane seeks to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, Northlane 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.

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or Northlane generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Partnership Agreements. 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 Northlane's control. Decisions by Northlane 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 Northlane and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that limited partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's advisory board 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 Northlane reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to Northlane's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Material, Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions. As a result of the operations of Northlane and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of Northlane personnel, Northlane frequently comes into possession of confidential or material, non-public information. Therefore, Northlane 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. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, might have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or Northlane'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 Northlane or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("**OFAC**") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with, or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the 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 Northlane'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 for a Fund to pursue, 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 Northlane, or may limit the ability of one or more portfolio companies to conduct 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.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. Directive 2011/61/EU of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers together with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013, as well as any similar or supplementary law, rule, regulation or guidance as implemented in any relevant jurisdiction in the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom (the "**AIFMD**") regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") and the United Kingdom ("**UK**"). In particular, the AIFMD potentially restricts the ability of Northlane to market the interests in a Fund to investors domiciled or with a registered office in the EEA or the UK ("**EEA/UK Investors**").

To the extent a Fund is actively marketed to EEA/UK Investors: (i) such Fund, its General Partner and Northlane will be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which will result in a Fund incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) such Fund, its General Partner and Northlane may become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions or the UK, which would result in a Fund incurring additional costs and expenses or may otherwise affect the management and operation of a Fund; (iii) the relevant General Partner and/or Northlane will be required to make detailed information relating to a Fund and its

investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD will also restrict certain activities of a Fund in relation to EEA or UK portfolio companies, including, in some circumstances, a Fund's ability to recapitalize, refinance or potentially restructure an EEA or UK portfolio company within the first two years of ownership, which may in turn affect operations of a Fund generally. In addition, it is possible that some EEA jurisdictions and/or the UK may elect to restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA/UK funds to investors based in those jurisdictions, which may make it more difficult for a Fund to raise its targeted amount of capital commitments.

United Kingdom ("UK") Exit from the European Union (the "EU"). The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"). After a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020, EU rules ceased to apply in the UK. Although the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU were agreed in a trade and cooperation agreement, the agreement does not include an agreement on financial services and, as a result, UK firms in the financial sector have more limited access to the EU market than prior to Brexit and EU firms similarly have more limited access to the UK, owing to the loss of passporting rights under applicable EU and UK legislation. Alternative arrangements and structures may allow for the provision of cross-border marketing and services between the EU and UK, but these are subject to legal uncertainty and the risk that further legislative and regulatory restrictions could be imposed in the future.

As a result of the onshoring of EU legislation in the UK, UK firms are currently subject to many of the same rules and regulations as prior to Brexit. However, the UK Government has stated its intention to recast onshored EU legislation as part of UK legislation and regulation, which could result in substantive changes to regulatory requirements in the UK. It remains to be seen to what extent the UK may elect to implement or mirror future changes in the EU regulatory regime, or to diverge from the current EU-influenced regime over time. It is possible that the EU may respond to UK initiatives by restricting third-country access to EU markets. If the regulatory regimes for EU and UK financial services change or diverge further, this could have an adverse impact on any Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives in whole or in part (for example, owing to increased costs and complexity and/or new restrictions in relation to cross-border access between the EU and non-EU jurisdictions). There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact on a Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

The legal, political and economic uncertainty and disruption generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including Northlane and Fund portfolio companies, as applicable. Brexit has already led to disruptions in trade as businesses attempt to adapt cross-border procedures and rules applicable in the UK and in the EU to their activities, products, customers, and suppliers. Continuing uncertainty and the prospect of further disruption may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

Valuation of Assets. There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. When estimating fair value, each General Partner maintains policies, procedures and financial controls (including independent review by the respective Fund's auditors), although there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to realize its investments at prices that are commensurate with the value at which such investments have been carried on such Fund's books. The process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. The exercise of discretion in valuation by a General Partner may give rise to conflicts of

interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of Management Fees.

Contingent Liabilities Upon Disposition. In connection with the disposition of an investment, a Fund and its General Partner may be required to make (and/or be responsible for another person's or entity's breach of) representations and warranties, e.g., about the business and financial affairs of the applicable portfolio company, the condition of its assets and the extent of its liabilities, in each case generally in the nature of representations and warranties typically made in connection with the sale of similar businesses, and may be responsible for the content of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. They may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which would be borne by the relevant Fund and, ultimately, its investors.

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that a portfolio company, Fund, General Partner, Northlane or one or more of their respective service providers is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to their systems, substantial losses may occur in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted: (i) data or payment information; (ii) financial information; (iii) software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. If technology systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, Northlane, the General Partners, the Funds and/or portfolio companies may incur significant time or expense to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effects of such issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in Northlane's, the General Partners', the Funds', portfolio companies' and/or service providers' operations, including the ability to make distributions to limited partners, 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). In certain events, a failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks, and the risks of attack are expected to be heightened in remote work environments. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at Northlane or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, Northlane, its affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks under Northlane's policies and practices.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Developments. Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technology (collectively, "**Machine Learning Technology**"), including OpenAI's release of its ChatGPT application, pose risks to the Funds and the Funds' portfolio investments. While a Fund may utilize Machine Learning Technology in connection with its business activities, including investment activities, the relevant General Partner intends to periodically evaluate

and/or consider internal practices and policies as they relate to use of Machine Learning Technology by its personnel. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Northlane personnel, portfolio company employees, senior executives, industry advisors and other associated persons of a Fund or any affiliates of a Fund could, unbeknownst to a Fund, utilize Machine Learning Technology in contravention of such policies. A Fund and a Fund's portfolio investments could be further exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to a Fund, also use Machine Learning Technology in their business activities. The Funds will not be in a position to control the use of Machine Learning Technology in third-party products or services, including those provided by a Fund and its affiliates' service providers.

Use of Machine Learning Technology by any of the parties described in the previous paragraph could include the input of confidential information (including material non-public information) into Machine Learning Technology applications, resulting in such confidential information becoming part of a dataset that is accessible by other third-party Machine Learning Technology applications and users.

Independent of its context of use, the large amount of data in Machine Learning Technology models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error, potentially materially so, and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed. To the extent that a Fund or a Fund's portfolio investments are exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology use, any such inaccuracies or errors could have adverse impacts on a Fund or such Fund's portfolio investments. Conversely, to the extent competitors of a Fund and its portfolio companies utilize Machine Learning Technology more extensively than a Fund and its portfolio companies, there is a possibility that such competitors will gain a competitive advantage.

Machine Learning Technology and its applications, including in the private investment and financial sectors, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that may arise from such developments.

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

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of Portfolio Companies. Certain court decisions have found that, where an investment fund owns 80% or more (or under certain circumstances less than 80%) of a portfolio company, such fund (and any other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such fund) might be found liable for certain pension liabilities of such a portfolio company to the extent the portfolio company is unable to satisfy such liabilities. Although Northlane intends to manage each Fund's investments to minimize any such exposure, a Fund is permitted to invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where such Fund owns an 80% or greater interest in such a portfolio company. If such Fund (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such Fund) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of such Fund and the companies in which such Fund invests. This discussion is based on current court decisions, statute and regulations regarding control group liability under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, as in effect as of the date of this Brochure, which may change in the future as the case law and guidance develops.

Healthcare Industry Risks. Healthcare and healthcare-related companies are generally subject to greater governmental regulation than most other industries at the U.S. state and federal levels, and internationally. In recent years, both local and national governmental budgets have come under pressure to reduce spending and control healthcare costs, which could both adversely affect regulatory processes and public funding available for healthcare products, services and facilities. In March 2010, comprehensive healthcare reform legislation was enacted in the United States through the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, or PPACA (collectively, the "**Health Care Reform Act**"). These laws are intended to increase health insurance coverage through individual and employer mandates, subsidies offered to lower income individuals, tax credits available to smaller employers and broadening of Medicaid eligibility. While one intent of healthcare reform is to expand health insurance coverage to more individuals, it may also involve additional regulatory mandates and other measures designed to constrain medical costs, including coverage and reimbursement for healthcare services. The Health Care Reform Act has had a significant impact on the healthcare sector in the U.S. and consequently has the ability to affect the companies within the healthcare industry. The ultimate effects of federal healthcare reform or any future legislation or regulation, or healthcare initiatives, if any, on the healthcare sector, whether implemented at the federal or state level, or internationally, cannot be predicted with certainty and such reform, legislation, regulation or initiatives, including the Health Care Reform Act, may adversely affect the performance of a Fund's investments.

Changes in governmental policies may have a material effect on the demand for or costs of certain products and services. A healthcare or healthcare-related company must receive government approval before introducing new drugs and medical devices or procedures. This process may delay the introduction of these products and services to the marketplace, resulting in increased development costs, delayed cost recovery and loss of competitive advantage to the extent that rival companies have developed competing products or procedures, adversely affecting the company's revenues and profitability. Failure to obtain governmental approval of a key drug or device or other regulatory action could have a material adverse effect on the business of a portfolio company. Additionally, expansion of facilities by healthcare related providers is subject to "determinations of need" by the appropriate government authorities. This process not only increases the time and cost involved in these expansions, but also makes expansion plans uncertain, limiting the revenue and profitability growth potential of healthcare related facilities operators.

In both the U.S. and foreign markets, sales of a healthcare company's products and its success will depend in part on the availability of reimbursement from third-party payors such as government health

administration authorities, private health insurers, and other organizations. The levels of revenues and profitability of healthcare companies may be affected by the rising or falling costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, a limited product offering, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. The profitability of healthcare companies may also be affected by the continuing efforts of governmental and third-party payors to contain or reduce the costs of health care. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved health care products. There can be no assurance that a company's proposed products will be considered cost-effective or that adequate third-party reimbursement will be available to enable a company to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on its investment in product development.

Certain healthcare and healthcare-related companies depend on the exclusive rights or patents for the products they develop and distribute. Patents have a limited duration and, upon expiration, other companies may market substantially similar "generic" products that are typically sold at a lower price than the patented product, causing the original developer of the product to lose market share and/or reduce the price charged for the product, resulting in lower profits for the original developer. As a result, the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Certain companies in which a Fund invests may only have a limited number of products under development. There can be no assurance that such products will be approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or any foreign regulatory agency. Further, competition to these products may develop from other new and existing products. In either case, if a company is dependent on these several products, the consequences of such failure could be devastating to the prospects of such company, which in turn could negatively affect the performance of a Fund.

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

The testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of many of the products and technologies developed by health care companies inherently expose these companies to potential product liability risks. Many health care companies obtain limited product liability insurance, however there can be no assurance that a health care company will be able to maintain its product liability insurance on reasonable terms or that any product liability insurance obtained will provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities.

Public Health Emergencies; COVID-19. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have resulted in historic market disruptions, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant

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

International Conflicts. Wars and other international conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the 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 Northlane 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 Northlane 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.

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

Conflicts of Interest

Northlane and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including investment activities for their own accounts and for the account of multiple Funds, and providing transaction-related, legal, management and other services to Funds, SPACs and portfolio companies. Northlane will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of Northlane conducting its activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of Northlane, one or more other Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates in certain circumstances. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, Northlane will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using its best judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the limited partner advisory boards of the participating Funds.

During the investment period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities generally will be pursued by Northlane through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions pursuant to such Fund's Partnership Agreement and Northlane's allocation policy. Without limitation, Northlane currently manages, and expects in the future to manage, several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and expect to direct certain relevant investment opportunities or resources to those investments. Northlane personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether

or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, to establish trusts, endowments, charitable programs, foundations or similar arrangements, and to pay or receive compensation relating to the foregoing. The Principals and Northlane's investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that Northlane or the Principals expect to control or manage generally have the potential to compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the commitment period of a Fund, Northlane and the Principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. To the extent an advisory opportunity is received that is unsuitable for a Fund, in Northlane's sole discretion, Northlane and its personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant opportunity. Unless restricted by the Partnership Agreement, Northlane personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with Northlane, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles, none of which will offset or otherwise reduce Management Fees.

Northlane expects to be presented with certain investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Fund, but also for other Funds and other investment vehicles operated by advisory affiliates of Northlane. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, Northlane and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles.

In determining which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity, Northlane generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on such Fund's Partnership Agreement, as well as factors including but not limited to: investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement(s), where applicable), strategy, risk profile, time horizon, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition, diversification limitations, cash level (if any), applicable tax and regulatory considerations, life cycle, structure and other relevant factors. A Fund generally reserves the right to invest together with other Funds in a manner consistent with the relevant Partnership Agreements and Northlane's allocation policy. Northlane will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time consistent with Northlane's obligations, and reserves the right to take into consideration factors such as those set forth above. In the event that the available amount of an investment opportunity in which a Fund will invest exceeds an amount appropriate for a Fund, such excess may also be offered one or more limited partners or other third-parties.

Following such determination of allocation among Funds, Northlane reserves the right to offer co-investment opportunities to one or more potential co-investors, including vendors, service providers and/or other third parties, as determined by the Funds' Partnership Agreements, Side Letters and Northlane's allocation policy. Northlane's procedures permit it to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations, including but not limited to: expressed interest in co-investment opportunities; expertise of the prospective co-investor in the geographic location, market or industry to which the investment opportunity relates; perceived ability to quickly execute on transactions; tax, regulatory, securities laws and/or other legal considerations (e.g., qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); confidentiality concerns that arise in connection with providing the prospective co-investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity; perceived ease of process in coordinating or completing the investment with the prospective co-investor or co-investors similar thereto; Northlane's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the prospective co-

investor to legal, regulatory, reporting or other burdens that make it less likely that the prospective co-investor would act upon the investment opportunity if offered or would impair Northlane's ability to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired terms; size of the investment allocation and practicality of dividing it up among multiple co-investors; lender requirements; perceived public relations and reputational benefits or costs; existence of a formal or informal strategic relationship with the prospective co-investor; the size and/or timing of a commitment to a Fund; and whether Northlane believes that allocating investment opportunities to an investor or person will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant portfolio company, other portfolio companies, the Funds or Northlane. Although Northlane reserves the right to consider a prospective co-investor's willingness to invest in future Funds, such willingness generally will not be the sole determining factor considered by Northlane in identifying co-investors. Northlane reserves the right to grant certain third-party investors the opportunity to evaluate specified amounts of prospective co-investments in Fund portfolio companies or otherwise to have priority in co-investment opportunities.

Furthermore, Northlane or its related persons expect to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a lender or co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors, and the consideration of the factors set forth above likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none. Allowing any co-investment generally reduces the amount of the relevant investment opportunity that theoretically could have been taken by the relevant Fund, and Northlane 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 in a manner not subject to the "most-favored nation" provisions of a Fund's governing documents and (iii) co-investors' proportionate share of a particular investment typically is not subject to the Management Fee offset provisions of a Fund's Partnership Agreement. 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. When and to the extent that personnel and related persons of Northlane and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, Northlane and its affiliates are subject to potentially conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction

will be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it will be as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Northlane's allocation of investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations likely will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While Northlane will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances available at that time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would have been if the potential conflicts of interest to which Northlane expects to be subject did not exist.

In certain cases, Northlane will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Partnership Agreement, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, Northlane will not receive compensation for identifying such transferees, and will use its discretion to select such transferees based on suitability and other factors similar to those employed in selecting co-investors, and unless required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

Northlane has entered into an arrangement with a third-party strategic investor in a Fund (the "**Strategic Investor**"). In exchange for an investment in such Fund, the Strategic Investor received the right to a specified percentage of adjusted fee revenues and carried interest proceeds received by certain Northlane entities. The Strategic Investor does not have authority over the day-to-day operations or investment decisions of Northlane and is not involved in the management of any Fund or responsible for any Fund's performance. Affiliates of the Strategic Investor operate in a variety of business units and activities through a number of affiliated entities. Such relationships may create an incentive for Northlane to favor such investors (or their affiliates) over other investors in the Funds.

Additionally, the Strategic Investor may have other relationships with other investment vehicles and accounts that may give rise to potential conflicts. For example, the Strategic Investor may sponsor, advise, underwrite, manage, or invest in investment vehicles and accounts that pursue investment strategies similar to those of the Funds and such activities could adversely affect the Funds. In addition, the Strategic Investor (and/or its affiliates) may invest in the same issuers as the Funds. The Strategic Investor will have no fiduciary or other duties to the Funds, Northlane or other investors of the Funds in exercising any of their rights. While the existence of a conflict of interest will not necessarily have an adverse impact on the Funds and the Strategic Investor has incentives to see the Funds and Northlane succeed, the management or resolution of any conflict of interest could have an adverse effect on the Funds and their investors. The Strategic Investor will not be deemed to be an "affiliate" of Northlane for purposes of the Partnership Agreements.

Where multiple Funds invest at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure, there is a potential for conflicts of interest in determining the terms of each such investment. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions, including whether to enforce claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring, may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to Funds that have invested in different securities within the

same portfolio company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, each Fund generally will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by Northlane in its sole discretion. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity of the same portfolio company, Northlane expects to face a potential conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of, one Fund versus another Fund (e.g., the terms of debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations and the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies). If a Fund enters into any indebtedness with another Fund on a joint and several basis, the relevant General Partner is expected to enter into one or more agreements that provide each Fund with a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement. In administering, or seeking to reinforce, these agreements, Northlane expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest, for example between a Fund with a reimbursement obligation and a Fund seeking reimbursement. In certain circumstances, Funds are expected to be prohibited from exercising (or Northlane may deem it appropriate to refrain from exercising) voting or other rights in order to mitigate the relevant potential conflicts, notwithstanding the fact that the investment(s) of one Fund or the other may be subject to creditor claims regarding subordination of interests. Northlane intends to mitigate any potential conflicts by structuring such agreement in a manner intended to cause each Fund to bear its proportionate share of the applicable indebtedness, without undue favoritism over time.

Potential conflicts are expected to arise when and to the extent a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or if it were to invest in the securities of a company in which another Fund has already made an investment. A Fund may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This likely will result in differences in price, terms, leverage and associated costs. Where multiple Funds invest in the same company at different times, the first Fund to invest typically will bear a higher level of diligence and transaction fees, costs and expenses than later Funds; similarly, to the extent a transaction does not proceed, the first Fund to invest typically will bear the full amount of Broken Deal Expenses relating to the transaction, regardless of whether other Funds could or would have invested in the company in potential future transactions. Investments by more than one client of Northlane in a portfolio company also have the potential to raise the risk of using assets of one client of Northlane to support positions taken by other clients. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. Northlane and its affiliates reserve the right to express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally, including in instances where different persons affiliated with Northlane express different views regarding the same investment. There can be no assurance that the return on one Fund's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Funds participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Funds. In that regard, actions taken for one or more Funds may adversely affect other Funds.

Subject to any relevant restrictions or other limitations contained in the Partnership Agreements of the Funds, Northlane will allocate fees and expenses in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering such factors as it deems relevant, but in any case in its sole discretion. In exercising such discretion, Northlane expects to be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest.

As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving the benefit of such expenses (in the relevant General Partner's sole discretion) and

eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable law and legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by Northlane or its affiliates using their reasonable judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion to be fair and equitable across these vehicles. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining which Funds or co-invest vehicles benefit (or the extent to which they benefit) from the relevant service relating to the expense, or whether to allocate *pro rata* based on number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater benefit to a Fund or Northlane. The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which are expected in certain cases to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where costs are incurred in respect of a proposed transaction that is not ultimately consummated, the full amount of any broken-deal expenses relating to any such proposed transaction will generally be borne entirely by the relevant Fund(s), regardless of whether any portion of such investment would have been allocated a co-investor.

As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, Northlane and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former Northlane personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. Portfolio company board members frequently approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to Northlane and/or its affiliates. Except to the extent such amounts are subject to the Partnership Agreements' offset provisions, they will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Fund to Northlane.

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

In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, Northlane, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of Northlane's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, Northlane and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "Adviser Information"). In many cases, Adviser Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by Northlane to organize or systematize Adviser Information for ongoing or future use. Although Northlane expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from

Northlane's possession of Adviser Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies (or by Northlane and its personnel) and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which Adviser Information was originally received. Adviser Information will be the sole intellectual property of Northlane and solely for the use of Northlane. Northlane reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize Adviser Information, without offsetting or otherwise reducing Management Fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, "points," "cash back," rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such programs are expected to vary over time, and any such rewards (whether or not de minimis or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors; no such rewards will offset or reduce Management Fees.

Northlane generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with certain service providers, and such service providers are expected to include (i) Northlane or a related person of Northlane (which is permitted to include a portfolio company of such Fund or another Fund), (ii) an entity with which Northlane or its affiliates or current or former personnel has a relationship or from which Northlane or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derive financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint venturers or co-venturers, or relationships where Northlane personnel are seconded, or from which Northlane receives secondees; or (iii) certain limited partners of such Fund or other Funds or their affiliates. For example, Northlane expects to be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Fund's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This discretion subjects Northlane to conflicts of interest, because, although Northlane selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, Northlane has a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that Northlane, because of such belief or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant Funds or Northlane), would favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Northlane will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although Northlane generally seeks appropriate rates for services, it reserves the right to prioritize prior usage, perceived quality, sector competence or expertise, familiarity, onboarding speed or other factors in retaining or recommending service providers. Additionally, Northlane expects certain service providers, their affiliates and personnel to invest in, or co-invest alongside, one or more Funds, and due to the nature of the service provider relationships and the timing of services these persons have the potential to have information advantages relative to other investors or co-investors, and likely will be offered co-investment opportunities before such opportunities are presented to other interested prospective co-investors. Based on the foregoing factors, limited partners should not expect service providers to Northlane or any Fund to provide services that will be the most beneficial to any limited partner.

In certain circumstances where Northlane commits or has committed to seek "market" or "arms-length" rates or terms, Northlane will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. Northlane reserves

the right to deem third-party investment in a transaction to be verification that the transaction was entered into at a value that is “arms-length.” Consequently, Northlane undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relates specifically to the assets, services, geographies or comparable markets to which such rates or terms relate. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, Northlane reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not Northlane has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

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

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies and/or the Funds typically pay certain fees to, and reimburse expenses of Consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by Northlane and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such amounts do not offset or reduce the Management Fee as described herein. To the extent that Consultants are paid retainers or guaranteed minimum compensation amounts, there is the possibility that certain portfolio companies or Funds will bear a greater share of such compensation due to the utilization of the Consultant’s services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such Consultant. Under many of these arrangements, including where Consultants are paid a flat fee, there can be no assurance that the amount of compensation paid in a particular year will be proportional to the amount of hours worked or the amount of tangible work product generated by the Consultant. Consultants also may receive remuneration from the General Partners and/or the Funds or their respective affiliates and/or be entitled to other forms of compensation, including equity grants in portfolio companies. Such investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation paid to a Consultant will not offset the Management Fee of any Fund. Consultants may have a limited partner interest in one or more Funds, General Partners, or their respective affiliates. Consultants generally make use of Northlane resources or otherwise are associated with Northlane. Northlane and/or its affiliates reserve the right to agree to compensate certain of such persons to the extent portfolio company-related compensation falls below certain specified levels on an aggregate annualized basis, or provide other compensation. Consultants generally receive investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation that do not offset or reduce the Management Fee of any Fund, as described herein, and the use of Consultants is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. Although the use of Consultants and the allocation of compensation paid to them by Northlane, its affiliates and/or the portfolio companies subjects Northlane and/or its

affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, Northlane believes that such potential conflicts have the potential to be reduced by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable Fund(s)) that will result if the cost of the Consultant is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the services of the Consultant align with Northlane's model for the portfolio company and improve portfolio company performance. Although Northlane seeks to retain Consultants with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies (and, ultimately, the Funds) and/or improving portfolio company performance, a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention. Northlane also seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest resulting from such arrangements by structuring compensation packages for such persons in a manner that Northlane believes will align such persons' interests with those of the Funds' limited partners, and intends to retain only Consultants and service providers which it believes provide a level of service at a value generally consistent with other relevant market alternatives. However, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

Northlane reserves the right to cause a Fund to enter into a transaction whereby such Fund (i) purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Funds managed by Northlane, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles or (ii) co-invests alongside such other Funds or co-investors. Such transactions may arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Fund is acquired by a portfolio company acquired by another Fund. In some cases, a portfolio company of one Fund will be merged with or into a portfolio company owned by another Fund. Certain of such transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where (i) the investment of one Fund supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Fund or (ii) the transaction allows Northlane or its affiliates to realize carried interest or receive future Management Fees or other compensation with respect to such investments. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such a transaction is entered into represents what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. To the extent required by the relevant Funds' Partnership Agreements or otherwise in the sole discretion of Northlane, Northlane reserves the right to seek to mitigate such conflicts by seeking input from an unaffiliated third party (including the use of a consultant or investment banker paid for by the relevant Fund(s) 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 Northlane) or by obtaining the consent of the relevant Fund(s) (including, where authorized, the consent of each Fund's limited partner advisory board) to enter into such transactions. Northlane reserves the right to determine that the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same or similar terms demonstrates the fairness of the relevant transaction (including its value) to a Fund under then-current market conditions and therefore determine not to obtain a consent or fairness opinion (except where required by applicable law). Northlane intends that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that it believes in good faith to be fair and equitable to each Fund under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Fund. Further, cross transactions are expected to arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of investments among parallel investing entities, and in such circumstances Northlane generally will not seek a fairness opinion or advisory committee consent given that such transactions typically are effected close in time to the initial Fund's investment or pursuant to authorizing provisions in the relevant Funds' governing documents.

In certain circumstances, a Fund and its portfolio companies may enter into cross-collateralization or any cross-guarantee or similar arrangements with other Funds (including co-investment vehicles) and their portfolio companies, particularly in circumstances in which better financing terms are available through such arrangements. In each such case, Northlane intends to cause the relevant other Funds to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification or similar reimbursement arrangement, although a Fund or the other Fund undertaking the obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements.

Although Northlane has sought to structure Funds to avoid circumstances in which one Fund bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Fund or any Northlane affiliate, in certain circumstances lenders and other market participants negotiate for the right to face only select Fund entities, which may result in a single Fund being solely liable for other Funds' share of the relevant obligation and/or joint and several liability among Funds. In such cases, Northlane intends to cause the relevant other Funds to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification or similar reimbursement arrangement, although the Fund undertaking the obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements. In other circumstances, lenders and other market parties are expected to seek "cross default" rights under which a Fund will be treated as in default under the relevant facility in the event of a default by another Fund or a Northlane affiliate relating to their respective lending or other facilities; if any such provision were to be triggered, a Fund's limited partners could suffer adverse effects resulting from any default by any Fund or a Northlane affiliate, whether or not related to the Fund in which such limited partners have invested.

Northlane and/or its affiliates reserve the right to employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by Northlane and/or its affiliates; conversely, current or former personnel or executives of Northlane and/or its affiliates are expected to serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by Northlane. Similarly, Northlane, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including, but not limited to, managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former personnel, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide goods and/or services (including goods and/or services at reduced rates) to, Northlane and/or its affiliates, and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. In other circumstances, these persons or entities are expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through Northlane entities, whether or not relating to financing Northlane personnel obligations to fund General Partner commitment obligations) to Northlane personnel and their estate planning vehicles. Northlane expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide Northlane information about markets and industries in which Northlane operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other goods and/or services that are beneficial to Northlane or one or more other Funds (potentially at a lower rate than otherwise found in the open market). Northlane expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that Northlane has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund,

while the products and/or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by a Fund.

Northlane, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and personnel of Northlane and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that Northlane has recommended to a Fund. In addition, officers, principals and personnel reserve the right to buy securities in transactions deemed unsuitable for a Fund, but will not in such circumstances be required to share in, reimburse or compensate the relevant Fund for due diligence or other expenses (including Broken Deal Expenses) incurred by the Fund in connection with the Fund's consideration of the relevant investment opportunity. Any such transactions are subject to any restrictions in the relevant Partnership Agreement and any related policies and procedures set forth in Northlane's Code of Ethics. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Personnel and related persons of Northlane have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, as well as in investment vehicles (including private funds) sponsored by potential competitors, and therefore Northlane expects to have additional potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

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 Northlane 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.

Except to the extent prohibited by the Partnership Agreement, Northlane and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts or SPACs the investment or business strategy of which does not overlap with the Fund(s) and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders' equity or similar interests) relating thereto. Subject to any limitations imposed by the Partnership Agreement and anti-"assignment" provisions of the Advisers Act, Northlane and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in Northlane.

As described above, it is Northlane's practice to retain Consultants. The use and compensation of Consultants by Northlane, the Funds and/or the portfolio companies subjects Northlane to potential conflicts of interest. Northlane generally will seek to retain and compensate any Consultants with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies (and, ultimately, the Funds) and/or improving portfolio company performance, but a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention, and

there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable service or could perform the relevant service more effectively or at a lesser cost than a Consultant.

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

The Partnership Agreements provide Northlane 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 Northlane's compensation. In making such determinations, Northlane is subject to potential conflicts of interest. For example, the potential to earn additional compensation creates an incentive for Northlane or their affiliates to make investments and to hold investments longer than otherwise would be the case in the absence of the relevant Fund's Management Fee and carried interest compensation arrangements. Northlane 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 Management Fee is calculated taking into account the valuation of an investment, Northlane will have incentives to make determinations that result in the continued payment of, or a higher, Management Fee. Where the Partnership Agreements do not require Management Fees to be reduced in connection with investment reorganizations, restructurings, roll-over investments, extraordinary dividends or similar transactions, Northlane 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 Partnership Agreement.

Northlane'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 Partnership Agreements, 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 Partnership Agreements. 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 Northlane'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 Northlane intends to operate in accordance with the Partnership Agreements, 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.

Since Northlane is permitted to retain certain Portfolio Company Fees (as described under “Fees and Compensation”) in connection with Fund investments, it could have a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation.

In many cases, Portfolio Company Fees are based on enterprise value or other metrics relating to a portfolio company, but also have the potential to be charged on a flat-fee basis or based on another metric, and there can be no assurance that the amount of Portfolio Company Fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours of work performed or tangible work product generated on behalf of the portfolio company. Additionally, Northlane, its personnel, affiliates or others designated by Northlane expect to receive compensation in the form of portfolio company securities. To the extent any such securities are received, after any applicable offset provisions in the relevant Partnership Agreement are applied, Northlane and/or such other recipients will be permitted to retain such securities, and in doing so will be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to sell such securities (subject to restrictions imposed by the portfolio company and/or Northlane) or retain such securities for a period consistent with their own financial and investment objectives, which may differ from those of the relevant Fund. In addition, because portfolio company securities typically represent newly issued incentive equity (whether in the form of common stock, warrants or options to buy common stock, or similar instruments), the receipt of compensation in the form of securities typically has the result of diluting a Fund’s relative ownership of the portfolio company awarding such compensation.

In certain circumstances, such as those relating to short- or long-term portfolio company cash or liquidity needs, and regardless of whether the portfolio company is undergoing financial stress, Northlane reserves the right to accrue, defer or forego payments of Portfolio Company Fees, and reserves the right to charge interest at then-available rates with respect to such amounts. In such cases, in accordance with the Partnership Agreement, investors will not receive the benefit of Management Fee offsets with respect to such amounts until they are actually received.

Northlane and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Fund, providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including, but not limited to, different fee structures or arrangements (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, modified waterfall mechanics and/or receipt of a portion of Northlane’s compensation), information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on the Fund’s advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, as well as economic, procedural and other terms, many of which will not be subject to the “most-favored nation” provisions of a Fund’s Partnership Agreement.

Northlane is likely to have its own economic and/or other business incentives to provide certain terms to certain limited partners (e.g., based on commitment amount to a Fund or the timing thereof, the ability of a limited partner to provide sourcing or other services to Northlane, its affiliates and personnel or the Funds, or the potential to establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to Northlane, its affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters also are expected to relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make commitments to multiple Funds. Except in the circumstances and on the timing required by the relevant Partnership Agreement 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, Northlane, 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. Side Letters subject Northlane to potential conflicts of interest, including in circumstances where an investor's right to serve on the relevant Fund's advisory committee results in the investor receiving additional information relative to other investors. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. Other 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.

As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments or ability to bear certain liabilities or obligations, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating limited partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments; similar considerations apply in the event a limited partner defaults on a drawdown in respect of an investment. Although Northlane believes it to be unlikely, excuse or other rights requested or received by one or more limited partners (or such regulatory, tax or other factors applicable to such limited partners) representing a substantial percentage of a Fund have the potential to create significant variations in limited partner investment returns or exposures to liabilities or obligations, or to influence or affect the investment strategy and pursuit of investment opportunities by the General Partner on behalf of the relevant Fund as a whole. A limited partner's voting rights for regulatory or other reasons can be limited in circumstances specified in the governing documents; conversely, a limitation on one or more limited partners' voting rights generally will increase the voting rights percentage of other limited partners in the relevant Fund. Further, limited partners with different domiciles or tax categorizations could receive different investment returns or amounts of tax basis and/or pay different levels of expenses, e.g., based on tax savings or ownership of alternative investment vehicle, "blocker" or other structures used to facilitate their investments in, through or below a Fund.

Northlane reserves the right to institute a program under which portfolio companies owned by the Funds would either be given the option or required to participate in purchasing, vendor or similar arrangements with Northlane, its affiliates and other portfolio companies. Participants in any such program expect to receive discounts negotiated with various vendors and service providers on a groupwide basis. Such participants would either voluntarily participate in the program without cost or alternatively, if fees and/or third-party administration costs were charged for participating in such program, Northlane would allocate such fees and/or costs among the relevant Funds or portfolio companies. In certain cases, such arrangements will involve the sharing of risk, such as under group insurance arrangements where deductibles are shared or calculated with regard to the group rather than individual insured parties. Northlane and its affiliates reserve the right to also participate in the program in exchange for an allocable portion of such fees and/or costs, and receive similar benefits and discounts as the portfolio companies participating therein. No such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee. Northlane believes the potential for conflicts relating to such arrangements is mitigated by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which Northlane expects to be to the benefit of the applicable Fund(s)) that will result if the rates for goods and services are discounted due to scale or relative to those widely available in the market.

Northlane has incentives to use or to recommend products or services of one portfolio company to another, which generally will involve fees, commissions, servicing payments or other compensation. Potential conflicts of interest arise in making such recommendations, as Northlane has incentives to maintain goodwill between it and its former, existing and prospective portfolio companies, and as a result the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best or lowest cost option. In most cases, the relevant Fund(s) will not consent, participate in the negotiations or be directly involved in such arrangements. Northlane, its affiliates and personnel and/or persons selected by them expect to receive the benefit of “friends and family” and similar discounts from portfolio companies owned by the Funds under which such portfolio companies make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates. To the extent that portfolio companies offer such discounts to customers other than Northlane and such persons as part of their standard commercial practices in an effort to expand their respective customer bases, Northlane believes that the potential for conflicts of interest relating to such discounts is mitigated. Northlane, its affiliates and personnel generally refrain from requesting or negotiating for such discounts in the ordinary course. Discounted prices or better terms offered by a portfolio company to Northlane, any other portfolio company or third parties have the potential to affect the returns of the portfolio company.

Although the Partnership Agreements generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, Northlane 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. The relevant liability standards under insurance coverage procured by Northlane are expected to vary by carrier, and such standards are expected to vary depending on, for example, coverage features or limitations then-available from the carrier at the time of insurance contract renewal. As a result, insurance coverages are expected to vary from relevant liability and/or indemnity standards in the governing documents. Investors generally will be responsible for insurance premiums, as set forth in the governing documents, regardless of whether the liability and/or indemnity standards in Northlane’s insurance coverage are higher or lower than that set forth in the governing documents.

Any of these situations subjects Northlane and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. Northlane attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Fund, other Funds and any other Northlane investment vehicles in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to the Funds under the circumstances over time. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, Northlane will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where necessary, Northlane consults and receives consent to conflicts from the limited partner advisory board(s) of the relevant Fund(s).

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

These affiliated entities operate as a single advisory business together with the Company and serve as managers or general partners of Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, personnel, consultants or persons occupying similar positions. See “Item 4. Advisory Business” for a list of the General Partners affiliated with the Company.

Neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers or Principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither the Company nor any of its directors, officers or Principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser, or is an associated person of any of the above.

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

Northlane has adopted a code of ethics and securities trading policy and procedures (the “Code”) that sets forth standards of conduct for its Principals and personnel and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires certain Northlane personnel to report their personal securities transactions, and prohibits Northlane personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership or disposing of securities in an initial public offering or private placement without first obtaining approval from Northlane’s Chief Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code requires such personnel to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material, non-public information. A copy of the Code will be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request to Travis Neuscheler, Northlane’s Chief Compliance Officer, at (301) 272-9990. Personal securities transactions by personnel who manage client accounts are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client’s interests in client eligible investments.

Although Northlane typically does not cause the Funds to buy or sell securities of public companies, Northlane and its affiliated persons may come into possession of material, non-public or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, Northlane and its affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of Northlane.

Accordingly, should Northlane or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material, non-public or other confidential information with respect to any public and non-public companies, Northlane generally would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and Northlane will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of following its policies and/or procedures designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of Northlane personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including a Fund.

Principals and personnel of Northlane and its affiliates generally are expected to directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more Funds, including certain co-invest vehicles. To the extent that co-invest vehicles exist, such vehicles are expected to invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Fund. Co-invest opportunities generally are also expected to be presented to certain affiliates of Northlane, as well as third party investors and other persons, and such co-investments may be effected through co-invest vehicles, directly in a particular portfolio company or through an intermediate entity in a portfolio company’s structure. Such co-investment opportunities generally will be allocated in the manner described under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

Northlane and its affiliates, principals and personnel expect to carry on investment activities for their own accounts, for personal or employee investment vehicles and, potentially, for family members, friends or

others who do not invest in a Fund, as well as give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, any Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The operative documents and investment programs of certain Funds generally restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other vehicles in issuers held by such Funds or give priority with respect to investments to such Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives) in such Funds or be subject to limitations (e.g., by time or percentage of capital deployed).

Each General Partner reserves the right to advance funds on behalf of a Fund and contribute such amounts to the relevant Fund as a special interim capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. A yield amount in connection with such borrowing typically is borne by the relevant Fund, consistent with the relevant Partnership Agreement. Similarly, Northlane or an affiliate is authorized to sign non-disclosure agreements or other deal documentation in view of future participation by one or more Fund(s), although this typically is done as a courtesy and without compensation from a Fund.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, Northlane is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Fund's preferred return, is expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down commitments. Where a preferred return begins to accrue after capital contributions are due (regardless of when the Fund borrows, makes the relevant investment, or pays expenses) and ceases to accrue upon return of these capital contributions, the use of borrowing to shorten the period between calling and returning capital limits the amount of time the preferred return will accrue. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital, Fund-level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had the General Partner called capital, and thus could result in the relevant General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner may pay Management Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

Northlane will effect such borrowings consistent with a Fund's Partnership Agreement and in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances to the relevant Fund.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Northlane's advisory business generally focuses on privately negotiated transactions of private companies in which best execution obligations do not arise in the same context as transactions in publicly traded securities, but for which the services of a broker-dealer may be retained. Northlane reserves the right to distribute securities to investors in a Fund or sell such securities, including through a broker-dealer, such as where a public trading market exists. Although Northlane does not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions, to the extent it does so, it intends to follow the brokerage practices described below.

Consistent with Northlane seeking to obtain "best execution", the factors considered in selecting a broker generally include, but are not limited to, Northlane's knowledge of negotiated commission rates and

spreads currently available; the nature of the security or instrument being traded; the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security or instrument to be purchased or sold; the desired timing of the trade; the activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security or instrument; confidentiality; the execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities as well as the reputation and perceived soundness of the broker selected and other brokers considered; Northlane's knowledge of actual or apparent operational problems of any broker; the broker's or dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis and in other transactions; and the reasonableness of spreads or commissions.

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

The Company does not maintain relationships with broker-dealers that feature soft-dollar benefits or referral arrangements.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

The investments made by the Funds generally are private, illiquid and long-term in nature; accordingly, Northlane's review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, Northlane closely monitors companies in which the Funds invest, and Northlane's Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives.

On a quarterly basis, investors in each Fund will receive written financial reports, including a balance sheet, a statement of net income or net loss, a statement of changes in financial position or a cash flow statement, and a supplemental statement of such investor's capital account. On an annual basis, investors in each Fund also will receive audited financial statements of such Fund, valuations of all of such Fund's investments and tax information necessary for the completion of U.S. tax returns.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Northlane reserves the right to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents generally will be borne by Northlane indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee under the relevant Partnership Agreement, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including but not limited to placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses, typically are borne by the relevant Fund(s). If Northlane compensates a placement agent for referring an investor, such arrangements will be disclosed in writing to the investor.

Item 15: Custody

Northlane generally expects that it will be deemed to have “custody” (within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “**Custody Rule**”)) over the funds or securities of the Funds, and intends to maintain such funds or securities with qualified custodians because of the authority of Northlane and its affiliates over the accounts and funds or securities of the Funds. Although investors in the Funds do not receive statements directly from the Funds’ custodians, they do receive the applicable Fund’s annual financial statements audited by an independent public accounting firm that is registered with, and subject to regular examination by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. See “Item 13. Review of Accounts.” The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of the applicable Fund’s fiscal year end or promptly after liquidation. Accordingly, Northlane is exempt from the requirements of certain aspects of the Custody Rule for each such Fund. Investors in the Funds are urged to carefully review such statements.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Northlane has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, Northlane does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of each Partnership Agreement, however, Northlane and/or its affiliates have entered, and expect to enter, into Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in a Fund are altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. Northlane assumes this authority pursuant to the terms of an Advisory Agreement and the Partnership Agreement and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of each Fund.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Northlane has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities (the “**Proxy Policy**”). The Funds invest primarily in privately held companies that do not typically issue proxies. However, in the event proxies have to be voted, Northlane will be responsible for voting proxies on behalf of the Funds.

The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that Northlane votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the relevant Fund, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. Northlane generally believes its interests are aligned with those of each Fund’s investors, for example, through the Principals’ beneficial ownership interests in such Fund, and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that Northlane may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of a Fund’s limited partner advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund’s limited partner advisory board is authorized to approve Northlane’s vote in a particular solicitation. Northlane does not consider service on portfolio company boards by Northlane personnel or Northlane’s receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by Northlane when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund.

Clients or investors that would like a copy of Northlane's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how Northlane voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact Travis Neuscheler, Northlane's Chief Compliance Officer, at (301) 841-9720, and it will be provided at no charge.

Item 18: Financial Information

Northlane does not require prepayment of Management Fees six months or more in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.

Northlane is not aware of any financial conditions that are reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual obligations to the Funds.

Northlane has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.