

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

O2 INVESTMENT PARTNERS, LP

**O2 Investment Partners, LP
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March 2023

This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of O2 Investment Partners, LP (the “Management Company”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (248) 554-4209. 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 authority.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Material Changes	2
Advisory Business	2
Fees and Compensation.....	4
Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	12
Types of Clients	13
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	13
Disciplinary Information.....	41
Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	41
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal sTrading	41
Brokerage Practices	43
Review of Accounts	44
Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	45
Custody	45
Investment Discretion	45
Voting Client Securities	45
Financial Information.....	46

MATERIAL CHANGES

The Management Company filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2 on March 15, 2022. This annual amendment updates the description of the business practices of the Management Company and reflects the conversion of the registrant from a Michigan limited liability company (formerly, O2 Investment Partners, LLC) to a Delaware limited partnership (which entity conversion did not result in a practical change in control or management).

ADVISORY BUSINESS

O2 Investment Partners, LP (the “**Management Company**” and, together with its affiliates, “**O2**”) is a Delaware partnership and a registered investment adviser. O2 is a private investment management firm that provides investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. O2 commenced operations in January 2010.

O2’s clients include the following (each, a “**Fund**,” and together with any future private investment fund to which O2 or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, the “**Funds**”):

- O2 Investment Partners Oxygen Fund, L.P. (“**Oxygen Fund**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund III, L.P. (“**Fund III**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund III-A, L.P. (“**Fund III-A**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund III-B, L.P. (“**Fund III-B**,” and collectively with Fund III-A, the “**Fund III Institutional Fund**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund IV, L.P. (“**Fund IV**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund IV-A, L.P. (“**Fund IV-A**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund IV-B, L.P. (“**Fund IV-B**,” and collectively with Fund IV-A, the “**Fund IV Institutional Fund**,” and together with Fund III Institutional Fund, the “**Institutional Fund**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Fund IV-C, L.P. (“**Fund IV-C**”);
- O2 Investment Partners Oxygen Fund II Co-Invest SPV, L.P. (“**Co-Invest SPV**”);
- O2 VH Investors, LLC (“**VH Investors**”);
- O2 1 EH Investors, LLC (“**EH Investors**”); and
- O2 SIB Co-Invest, LLC (“**SIB Co-Invest**,” and collectively with Co-Invest SPV, VH Investors, EH Investors and SIB Co-Invest, the “**SPVs**”).

The following general partner entities are affiliated with O2:

- O2 Investment Partners GP, LLC;
- O2 Investment Partners Fund III GP, L.P.
- O2 Investment Partners Fund IV GP, L.P.
- O2 VH Manager, LLC; and
- O2 1 EH Manager, LLC

(each, a “**General Partner**,” and collectively, together with any future affiliated general partner entities, the “**General Partners**,” and together with O2 and their affiliated advisory entities the “**Advisers**”).

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

The Funds are private equity funds and invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “**portfolio companies**.” The Advisers' 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. From time to time, where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of the Advisers or their affiliates 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.

The Advisers' advisory services to the Funds are detailed in the relevant private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a “**Memorandum**”), investment management agreements, limited partnership or other operating agreements (each, a “**Partnership Agreement**” and, together with any relevant Memorandum, the “**Governing Documents**”) and are further described below under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.” Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the Governing Documents; for the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between the Advisers 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 under, or altering or supplementing the terms (including economic or other terms) of, the Governing Documents with respect to such investors.

Additionally, from time to time and as permitted by the Governing Documents, the Advisers expect 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 and other service providers, O2 personnel and/or certain other persons associated with O2 and/or its affiliates alongside a particular Fund's transactions. 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, from time to time, 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 avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. Where appropriate, and in an Adviser's sole discretion, such Adviser 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. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

As of December 31, 2022, O2 managed \$1,146,266,281 in client assets on a discretionary basis. The Management Company is principally owned and controlled by Todd Fink and Luke Plumpton.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, the General Partners receive a management fee and a carried interest in connection with advisory services. The General Partners, the Management Company or other O2 entities or affiliates receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of the Funds and, to the extent provided in the relevant Governing Documents, such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable to the relevant General Partners in accordance with the relevant Governing Documents. In addition, in certain circumstances, the Management Company receives compensation for management and other services performed in connection with co-investments made in portfolio companies of the Funds. Investors in a Fund also bear certain expenses.

Management Fees

The General Partners of the Oxygen Fund, Fund III, Fund IV and Fund IV-C reserve the right, on an annual basis until the final distribution of the applicable Fund's assets, to draw up to 2% of Commitments (defined below) to fund the working capital requirements of the relevant investment manager. The SPVs do not pay a Management Fee.

The Institutional Funds pay the applicable General Partners, quarterly in advance, a management fee (the "**Management Fee**") equal to 2.0% *per annum* of aggregate non-affiliated partners' percentage of investor capital commitments ("**Commitments**"). Investors participating in a closing after the date on which the General Partner first started seeking investments for the Institutional Fund (the "**Effective Date**") bear the Management Fee from the Effective Date, as if such investor was admitted for its full Commitment on such Effective Date. In addition, such investors are charged an amount equal to the product of (i) the prime rate plus 2% *per annum* multiplied by (ii) the amount of such assessed Management Fees, calculated from the date such Management Fees would have been due if such investors were admitted to the Fund for their full Commitment on the Effective Date. Upon the earlier to occur of (x) the expiration of the applicable Institutional Fund's investment period or (y) the occurrence of certain events as set forth in the Governing Documents (the "**Stepdown Date**"), the Management Fee will equal 2.0% *per annum* of the non-affiliated partners' percentage of the aggregate amount of capital invested in investments that have not been disposed of or completely written off for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Management Fee will be payable until all proceeds from portfolio investments are distributed or until the relevant General Partner's relationship with the Institutional Fund is terminated for other reasons (as described in the Governing Documents). Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full quarterly period are adjusted on *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days in such period.

As is generally the case in private equity funds, the Governing Documents of the Institutional Funds provide that an Institutional Fund's Management Fees will be calculated and charged on a basis that generally is not tied to such Fund's then-current net asset value. As further

specified in the Governing Documents, prior to the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged based on a formula tied to the amount of the relevant Fund's aggregate Commitments. However, after the Stepdown Date, Management Fees generally will be charged and calculated based on a formula tied to the amount of investment contributions made by the relevant Fund that have not been realized or completely written off for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Under the Institutional Funds' Governing Documents, where the fair market value of an investment exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will not be calculated based upon such appreciated value, and will instead continue to be calculated based on the amount of such investment contributions. However, where there has been a partial distribution, partial writedown or partial sale of an investment and the fair market value of such investment following such event exceeds the total amount of investment contributions relating to such investment, the Institutional Funds' Governing Documents do not require Management Fees after the Stepdown Date to be reduced. Following the Stepdown Date, the amount of Management Fees otherwise payable will be reduced based on the ratio of the fair market value of each relevant remaining investment(s) as compared against the amount of total investment contributions relating to such investment(s).

As a result, the amount of Management Fees generally will not correspond with fluctuations in the Institutional Funds' net asset value, including following the investment period, and will not be reduced in connection with any write downs (whether temporary or permanent), except in the case of investments completely written off for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except where the Institutional Funds' Governing Documents expressly provide to the contrary, Management Fees will not be reduced (in whole or in part) in the case of partial distributions (*e.g.*, those resulting from a dividend recapitalization) or partial sales of investments. In many circumstances, the fair value component of such post-Stepdown Date Management Fees will include capitalized transaction-specific expenses of unrealized investments. Further, Management Fees generally will not be reimbursed or refunded under the Governing Documents in the event of realizations, dispositions or partial write-downs that occur partway through the relevant calculation period.

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

To the extent specified in a Fund's Governing Documents, the relevant General Partner or another O2 entity will be permitted to receive certain supplemental fees and other amounts ("**Supplemental Fees**") consisting of: (i) director's fees, financial consulting fees, transaction fees or advisory fees paid to the relevant General Partner with respect to a Fund investment; and (ii) and break-up fees with respect to Fund transactions not completed that are paid to the relevant General Partner, in each case net of certain expenses. The Institutional Funds' Governing Documents generally provide that Supplemental Fees received by O2 and attributable to the Institutional Funds' investments (or proposed investments) in a portfolio company (determined on a fully diluted basis) will be credited against Management Fees otherwise owed to O2 in a specified percentage (*i.e.*, 80%). The remaining amount of such Supplemental Fees and any Supplemental

Fees not attributable to the Institutional Funds will be retained by O2. To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given quarterly period 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 pursuant to the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement 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, each General Partner is typically paid fees of the type referred to in the preceding paragraph from, on behalf of or with respect to co-investors (including roll-over investors and management) in an investment. 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 its allocable portion on a fully diluted basis of any such fee and not the portion of any fee that relates to such co-investors or potential co-investors (including roll-over investors and management), which have the potential to be significant. Supplemental fee offsets generally are performed on a net basis, after giving effect to taxes and other expenses in connection with the receipt of such fees or the provision of related services, and to the extent Supplemental Fees are paid in kind (including through securities, option grants or other interests) The Management Company is permitted to calculate the amount of offset based on the then-current value of the in-kind payment, rather than the ultimate value of the interests as of a future date. Supplemental fees will be offset only to the extent they are paid during the holding period of the relevant Fund, and investors generally will not receive the benefit of Supplemental Fees paid prior to the Fund's acquisition of the relevant investment.

Similarly, in certain circumstances, the Advisers expect 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 percentage, if any, will be applied after excluding any amounts paid to such persons. Additionally, as further described below and in the Governing Documents, it is the Advisers' practice to use or retain an Operations Group (as defined below) to provide services to (or with respect to) certain portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such Operations Group members generally receive compensation and other amounts described herein from the relevant portfolio companies or Funds to which they provide services, but no such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee. For the avoidance of doubt, the Advisers also will not offset compensation received from outside sources, such as residual employee board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies.

Carried Interest

The General Partner of each of the Oxygen Fund, Fund III, Fund III Institutional Fund, Fund IV, Fund IV-C and the Fund IV Institutional Fund will receive a carried interest with respect to the respective Fund(s) it advises equal to 20% of all realized profits subject to an 8% simple or compound preferred return, as applicable, as more fully described in the Governing Documents. The General Partner of the SPVs will received a carried interest with respect to the respective Fund(s) it advises equal to 20% of all realized profits subject to a 10% simple preferred return, as more fully described in the Governing Documents. The carried interest distributed to a General

Partner is subject to a potential clawback or giveback at the end of the life of a Fund (and in certain cases on an interim basis) if such General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

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

Other Information

The Advisers are permitted to exempt certain investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest, such as “affiliated partners.” The General Partner reserves the right to make any such exemption from fees and/or carried interest by a direct exemption, a rebate by the Advisers and/or their affiliates, or through other Funds which co-invest with a Fund. The Advisers retain flexibility to structure their compensation from investors and expect 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 Governing Documents, over the term of the relevant Fund, and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

Principals or other current or former employees of O2 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 the General Partners or their affiliates.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to the relevant General Partner, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the Governing Documents, a Fund bears all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the 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 Management Fees, including: (i) activities with respect to the origination, identification and sourcing of investment opportunities for the Funds, including attending and sponsoring conferences and events, meeting with consultants, finders, broker-dealers, investment banks and other sources of investments and developing and maintaining an investment pipeline (including expenses incurred prior to an initial closing date); (ii) activities with respect to the pursuing, structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, diligencing (including any subscriptions to any periodicals, databases and/or research services), acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding-up, liquidating, dissolving or otherwise disposing of, as applicable, portfolio companies and a Fund’s actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, tax professionals, investment bankers, lenders, expert networks, third-party diligence and deal-sourcing software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated and whether or not such activities are successful; (iii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, a Fund, the relevant General Partner or any affiliated partner on behalf of such Fund (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including the repayment of

principal and interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee; (iv) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses; (v) broker, dealer, finder, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services; (vi) brokerage, sale, custodial, depository, local paying agent, trustee, record keeping, account, registered office and similar services (including any depository appointed pursuant to The European Union Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (“**AIFMD**”) or any law, rule or regulation relating to the implementation thereof in any relevant jurisdiction), and on-going expenses of any Swiss representative or paying agent appointed pursuant to the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (as amended), including any law, rule or regulation relating to the implementation thereof, trustee, record keeping, account and similar services; (vii) legal, accounting, research, auditing, technology, administration (including fees and expenses associated with compliance with any anti-money laundering laws and regulations and any third-party administrator and administration, tracking or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, fairness opinions, appraisals or pricing services as well as costs related to the establishment or maintenance of such other services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees, salary and other compensation paid to and benefits or personnel costs provided to or on behalf of the Operations Group or any of its members, consultants performing investment initiatives or providing services related to environmental, social and governance investment considerations and policies and other consultants), tax and other professional services, including costs related to the establishment or maintenance of any such activities or services; (viii) expenses associated with the reporting, filings or other ongoing compliance requirements contemplated by the AIFMD or any similar law, rule or regulation (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, the initial and/or preliminary registrations, filings and compliance obligations related thereto), including secondary legislation, regulations, rules and/or associated guidance, and any related requirements; (ix) reverse breakup, termination and other similar arrangements; (x) insurance (including directors and officers liability, fidelity bond, portfolio company management liability, cybersecurity, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses, including any costs and expenses related to any retention or deductibles and broker fees, costs and commissions) and the costs of any consultants or other advisors utilized in the procurement, review and analysis of insurance policies; (xi) filing, title, transfer, survey, registration and other similar fees and expenses; (xii) printing, communications, mailing, courier, marketing and publicity; (xiii) the preparation, distribution or filing of financial statements or other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K-1s or similar forms or other communications with limited partners, any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and Bureau of Economic Analysis Reports) or other information, including fees, costs and expenses of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing; (xiv) compliance with any tax or financial account reporting regime applicable to a Fund, any alternative investment vehicle and/or the relevant General Partner, including the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information - Common Reporting Standard and any similar laws, rules and regulations, including any fees, costs and expenses of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing; (xv) developing, licensing, implementing, maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software (including accounting, investor reporting, ledger systems, financial management and cybersecurity) or other administrative or reporting tools (including subscription-based services);

(xvi) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data, including confidential information (including any costs and expenses incurred in connection with compliance with the EU Data Protection Law or FOIA); (xvii) to the extent provided in the Governing Documents, or otherwise approved by the relevant General Partner in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of an advisory committee (including any out of pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of such General Partner, the advisory committee members, permitted observers and other persons in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the advisory committee); (xviii) indemnification obligations (including legal and any other fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any partner or other person or otherwise and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification as provided in the Governing Documents); (xix) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including the costs and expenses of any discovery related thereto and any judgment, other award or settlement entered into in connection therewith; (xx) any annual limited partner meeting or other periodic, if any, meetings of the limited partners or special meeting of the partners and any other conference, meeting or webcast or other video conference with any limited partner(s), and any periodic executive forum of portfolio company management and other persons, in each case, including any costs associated with venue, set-up, room and board, dining, entertainment, gifts and momentos, honorarium, events or speakers and other meeting or conference-related costs, in each case, to the extent incurred by a Fund, the relevant General Partner or any other affiliate of such General Partner; (xxi) except as otherwise determined by a General Partner in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a partnership expense if it were incurred in connection with a Fund, and any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding-up and dissolution of any feeder vehicles related to a Fund to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities and any other costs and expenses related to any structuring or restructuring of a Fund and/or its affiliated entities; (xxii) the termination, liquidation, winding-up or dissolution of a Fund and any legal entities owned directly or indirectly by such Fund, including portfolio companies and related entities; (xxiii) defaults by partners in the payment of any capital contributions not satisfied by such defaulting partner; (xxiv) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of a Fund, any parallel fund, the relevant General Partner, the general partner of any such parallel fund, an investment manager, any entities owned directly or indirectly by such Fund (including portfolio companies) and any alternative investment vehicle of such or such parallel fund, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof; (xxv) (A) compliance with any law, rule, regulation, policy, directive or special measure (including in relation to privacy, data protection, know-your-customer, anti-money laundering, sanctions or anti-terrorism considerations), including any legal, administrator, consulting or other third-party service provider fees, costs and expenses related thereto, any regulatory expenses of the relevant General Partner or any of its affiliates incurred in connection with the operation of a Fund and any costs and expenses related to compliance with any environmental, social or governance or other investment considerations and policies of applicable to a Fund, a General Partner and/or any of their respective affiliates and/or (B) any costs and expenses related to the validation or other confirmation of any payments made to such Fund or General Partner (including as a result of any anti-money laundering laws,

rules or regulations); (xxvi) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding, including any costs and expenses of discovery related thereto and the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except to the extent such expenses or amounts have been determined to be excluded from the indemnification provided for in the Governing Documents; (xxvii) any consultants, experts, or other advisors engaged, including independent appraisers, in connection with a Fund considering, making, holding or disposing of, directly or indirectly, an investment in the same person as one or more investment vehicles (other than such Fund) managed or controlled by such General Partner or any of its affiliates; (xxviii) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer or any limited partner's name change, internal restructuring or change in trust registered agent or custodian; (xxix) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against a Fund and/or any alternative investment vehicle and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, inquiry, investigation settlement or review of such Fund and/or alternative investment vehicle (except to the extent that such Fund is reimbursed therefor by a reimbursing partner) and any costs and expenses of or related to the "partnership representative"; (xxx) distributions to the partners and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of investments, including extraordinary expenses; (xxxi) unreimbursed expenses and unpaid fees of the Operations Group or its members, employees or other persons engaged by the Operations Group; (xxxii) compliance or regulatory matters, including compliance with the Governing Documents and/or any side letter or other similar agreement; (xxxiii) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, Side Letters and similar agreements with limited partners and "most favored nations" election processes in connection therewith; (xxxiv) attendance of any member, manager, shareholder, partner, director, officer, employee or affiliate of the relevant General Partner, investment manager or any of their respective affiliates at any trade conference, including any applicable registration fees and exhibition, sponsorship or other presentation fees, costs and expenses; (xxxv) any travel (including, where appropriate as determined by the relevant General Partner, the cost of using or chartering private aircraft or other private air travel (including the use of a private aircraft owned, partially owned or leased by the Management Company, any of its affiliates or any of their respective owners, members, managers, shareholders, partners, directors, officers, employees, agents, advisors, assigns, representatives or affiliates), other air travel, rail, car or ride sharing services, other modes of transportation, meals, lodging and entertainment) and other meals and entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition opportunities; (xxxvi) any of the items listed in clauses (i) - (xxxv) above relating to any investment, restructuring, taking public or private, disposition, transaction, project or other opportunity not consummated or otherwise not successful and/or that may have been offered to co-investors (including co-investor's proportionate share of any expenses related to any investment or other opportunity not consummated); (xxxvii) any placement fees, including out of pocket costs and expenses incurred by placement agents, finders or other persons performing similar services; (xxxviii) organizational expenses; and (xxxix) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by an advisory committee. The Funds also bear expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company (or intermediate entity) pays expenses, including expenses of a General Partner 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. In certain cases, these or similar expenses (and/or

Supplemental 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. Excluded from Fund expenses are ordinary overhead and administrative expenses of the General Partners incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including employees' salaries (other than salaries of the Operations Group), rent, equipment and other similar expenses specified in the Governing Documents. 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 by their share of such expenses or obligations, without interest. In certain circumstances, O2, the relevant General Partner or an affiliate thereof is expected to advance amounts related to the foregoing and receive reimbursement from the Funds 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 O2's related policies and the Governing Documents and/or Side Letter(s). Where a co-invest vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise be beneficial, in the judgment of the General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, all fees and expenses, break-up or topping fees or other liabilities or obligations incurred for such proposed transaction ("**Broken Deal Expenses**") 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 that such co-investors have already invested in a co-investment or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle is expected to bear its share of such Broken Deal Expenses where permitted by such vehicle's government documents.

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

Operations Group

Additionally, as further described herein and in the Governing Documents, it is the Advisers' practice to employ, use or retain an operations group (the "**Operations Group**") (including entities formed for the benefit of such persons and/or to facilitate the provision of their services) to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Funds or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Members of the Operations Group generally provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies. Members of the Operations Group receive or are expected to receive compensation, including, without limitation: cash fees, retainers, transaction fees, a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company, incentive equity and stock awards, profits or equity interests in one or more Funds or General Partners, remuneration from O2 and/or its Funds or affiliates, guaranteed minimums or other compensation, the amount of which typically is determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such Operations Group members, 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 company. Operations Group members also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services. As described above, no such amounts will offset or reduce the Management Fee. The use of the Operations Group subjects the Advisers to potential conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under "Fees and Compensation," the relevant General Partner receives a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits in the Funds. O2 does not advise Funds not subject to a carried interest, although it generally has the authority to waive carried interest with respect to certain "affiliated partners" as described under "Fees and Compensation." Additionally, to the extent that the Advisers have Funds with varying carried interest terms and/or O2 personnel are assigned varying percentages of carried interest from the Funds, the Advisers 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.

The existence of performance-based compensation has the potential to create an incentive for the General Partner to make more speculative investments on behalf of a Fund than it would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although the Advisers generally consider performance-based compensation to better align their interests with those of their investors, particularly in instances where the Governing Documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund's life or at certain interim intervals.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Advisers provide investment advice solely to their Fund clients, and references throughout this Brochure to “clients” and to the Advisers’ related duties to and practices on behalf of their clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. The Funds generally include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The investors participating in the Funds generally include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and from time to time include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of the Advisers and their affiliates and members of their families, Operations Group members or other service providers retained by O2.

The relevant General Partner also generally is permitted from time to time 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 related Fund.

The Oxygen Fund and Fund III have a minimum investment of \$2 million for third-party investors. Fund IV and Fund IV-C have a minimum investment of \$3 million for third-party investors. The Fund III and Fund IV Institutional Funds have a minimum investment of \$10 million for third-party investors. The relevant General Partner generally is permitted to waive such minimum investment amount. Investors must be (i) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and, in certain cases, (ii) either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

O2 is a private investment firm focused on leveraged buyouts, equity, debt and other investments in companies believed to benefit from O2’s in-house operating professionals and experience. The Advisers’ investment advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for investments. Investments are predominantly in non-public companies although investments in public companies are permitted.

The Advisers’ investment strategy for the Funds focuses on investing in growth-oriented, entrepreneurial, privately held small businesses located in North America. While the Advisers do not intend to employ an industry-specific strategy, the team anticipates that the Funds will focus on those industries in which it believes there is a significant concentration of high-quality target

companies. In selecting opportunities, O2 will target companies that it believes are capable of creating value for its Funds.

The Advisers' investment strategy consists of the following phases: (i) sourcing proprietary opportunities, including through outbound marketing efforts; (ii) identifying value investment opportunities; (iii) performing formulaic, efficient due diligence processes to new platform investment opportunities; (iv) maintaining close alignment with portfolio companies' management teams; (v) employing strategic initiatives and value creation techniques to build the financial and operating performance of portfolio companies; and (vi) pursuing methodical and efficient execution of exits for portfolio companies.

Investment and Operating Strategy

Source Investments through Formalized, Outbound Marketing Efforts. O2 has formalized outbound marketing efforts to aim to ensure the O2 platform is top of mind for intermediaries who are marketing businesses that fit the profile of the O2 investment strategy. The team leverages both internal and third-party marketing efforts to disseminate the latest news and updates from O2's team, portfolio, and investment thesis. As a result of these annual outbound efforts, O2 maintains an extensive network of relationships with off-the-run intermediaries, and O2 intends to continue to foster these relationships and encourage these intermediaries to bring opportunities to the Fund's attention in advance of formal sale processes.

Identify Value Investment Opportunities. O2 believes that its proactive approach to sourcing and the significant amount of inbound deal flow it generates is differentiated within the lower middle market private equity landscape. O2 believes that this formulaic, disciplined approach offers the Funds—and ultimately its investors—a distinct advantage insofar as identifying off-the-run, value investment opportunities via sale processes that lack the competition and efficiency of traditional investment banking channels.

Perform Formulaic, Efficient Due Diligence Processes to New Platform Investment Opportunities. The General Partners intend to apply a formulaic, efficient due diligence process to new platform investment opportunities. O2 has access to a broad range of internal and external resources, which are expected to allow it to conduct thorough investigations of potential investments, and its team intends to rely upon aforementioned resources to conduct its due diligence investigations and isolate issues or headwinds in potential investment opportunities. The internal effort, led by senior investment professionals, generally will revolve around business due diligence, industry, market and product/service analysis, and coordination of external due diligence resources.

Maintain Close Alignment with Portfolio Companies' Management Teams. O2 believes that a strong management team is a critical input to the success of a given investment. The O2 team intends to spend a significant amount of time with potential management teams throughout the due diligence process in an effort to develop a keen understanding of management's commitment to the enterprise and its shareholders, strategic vision for the business, track record of successful execution, organizational leadership skills, and integrity, among other key items. Post-close, O2 seeks to maintain close alignment with management teams in order to more

efficiently tackle the investment thesis. O2 also expects to curate additional incentive-based equity compensation at certain portfolio companies.

Employ Strategic Initiatives and Value Creation Techniques to Build the Financial and Operating Performance of Portfolio Companies. O2 seeks to apply the skills, experiences and resources of the O2 team to the task of improving the financial and operating performance of its portfolio companies, in an effort to drive long-term shareholder value creation. O2 intends to actively monitor and provide assistance to its management teams by leveraging a broad range of tactical and strategic capabilities that can be employed across multivariate situations. From the highly strategic to the routine, O2 seeks to provide its management teams with a full suite of services, guidance, and advice, all of which are geared toward eliminating distractions, improving performance and driving long-term equity value for shareholders.

Pursue Methodical and Efficient Execution of Exits for Portfolio Companies. The O2 team believes that the success of each Fund's investment strategy will depend in part on the methodical and efficient execution of the investment theses for each such Fund's portfolio companies. O2's senior leadership team has developed a thorough approach to manage strategy execution with an aim to ensure the best possible investment outcomes for each individual portfolio company. The investment thesis for each portfolio company is fleshed out prior to close and constantly monitored and pressure-tested by the O2 team throughout the hold period.

Risks of Investment

Each Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that the Advisers' investment strategy entails. The risks involved with the Advisers' investment strategy and an investment in a Fund include, but are not limited to:

Investments in Private Companies. 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 a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Concentration of Investments; Lack of Diversification. The Funds will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, the Funds' investment portfolios 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, the Funds may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

The Funds may provide bridge financing to facilitate portfolio company investments. It is possible that all or a portion of a bridge financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in the Governing Documents. As a result, the Funds' portfolios could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under the Funds' investment limitations, certain of which exclude bridge financing investments.

Risks in Effecting Operating Improvements. In some cases, the success of a Fund's investment strategy will depend, in part, on the ability of such Fund to effect improvements in the

operations of a portfolio company. The activity of identifying and implementing operating improvements at portfolio companies entails a high degree of uncertainty. In addition, executing operational improvements may divert the attention of key personnel and disrupt normal business. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to successfully identify and implement such improvements or that any such successfully implemented improvements will result in a return on invested capital with respect to such portfolio company.

Risks Relating to Due Diligence of and Conduct at Portfolio Companies; Expedited Transactions. Before making investments, the General Partners typically will conduct due diligence as they deem reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. Due diligence may entail evaluation of important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, technical, environmental, regulatory and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants, investment banks and other third parties may be involved in the due diligence process to varying degrees depending on the type of investment and the facts and circumstances related thereto and the General Partners may rely on the advice received from such third parties. Investment analyses and decisions by the General Partners will often be undertaken on an expedited basis in order for the Funds to take advantage of investment opportunities and/or consummate investments. In such cases, the information available to the General Partners at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the General Partners may not have access to the detailed information necessary for a full evaluation of the investment opportunity. The due diligence investigation carried out with respect to any investment opportunity will not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in an investment being successful or even ensure a return on invested capital.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Certain industry segments in which the Funds may invest are (or may become) (a) highly regulated at both the federal and state levels in the U.S. and internationally and (b) 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 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 Fund invests.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive. The Funds will encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors, including hedge funds, investing directly or through affiliates, and other private equity funds. Over the past several years, an ever-increasing number of investment funds have been or are being formed, and many fund sponsors have increased the size of successor funds as compared to their corresponding prior funds. Other investment funds with similar investment objectives to the Funds likely will be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. Some of these competitors

may have more relevant experience, greater financial resources, a greater willingness to take on risk, and/or more personnel than the General Partners, the Funds and their respective affiliates.

To the extent that the Funds encounter significant competition for investments, returns to limited partners may decrease. In addition, it is possible that the Funds will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified and consummated. Regardless of the extent to which the Commitments of the limited partners are invested (or drawn down to be invested), the limited partners will be required to bear Management Fees through the Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' Commitments and other expenses as set forth in the Governing Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While each General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for a Fund through the investment strategy and methods described herein, the relevant General Partner may pursue additional investment strategies and may modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. Such General Partner may pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in any of the Funds 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 Funds' ability to dispose of investments may be limited for several reasons. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by the Funds. Dispositions of investments may be subject to contractual and other limitations on transfer or other restrictions that would interfere with subsequent sales of such investments or adversely affect the terms that could be obtained upon any disposition thereof. In view of these limitations on liquidity, the Funds generally will not be able to return capital or realize gains, if any, on an investment in a privately-held entity until the partial or complete disposition of such entity. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating the Funds (including the Management Fee payable to the relevant General Partner) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Funds' capital, including, without limitation, unfunded Commitments.

Leveraged Investments; Borrowing. Each Fund is permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company or intermediate entity incur debt to finance a portion of its investment. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment, and the magnification of the risk of loss may be substantial. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines and which are difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The availability of leverage also is subject to governmental and regulatory oversight, and certain governmental bodies (including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) may restrict or otherwise discourage lending that results in companies carrying large amounts of debt.

Leverage often 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 a 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 a Fund invests will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Except where otherwise required by the relevant Governing Documents, a Fund will not be obligated to borrow on behalf of a portfolio company, even in circumstances where the Fund's creditworthiness would permit borrowing at a lower rate than is available to the portfolio company.

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 guaranty or exposure to such liability. Any use of leverage by a Fund generally also will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to such Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowings generally will be interim in nature, asset-level leverage generally will not be subject to any limitations, including with respect to the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Fund generally is permitted to incur leverage on a joint, several, joint and several or cross-collateralized basis with one or more other Funds and entities managed by the Adviser or any of its affiliates, including through Fund subsidiaries and other intermediate entities, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such 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 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.

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 of the Fund's investments). Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the relevant General Partner's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any limited partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

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

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

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

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

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for a substantial number of 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 the 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 may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the Governing Documents, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the Advisers with respect to such investment.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Investments in non-U.S. securities or instruments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities and instruments, including risks relating to (a) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S.

dollar and the various non-U.S. currencies in which a Fund's non-U.S. investments are denominated (including risks associated with potentially rapid inflation), and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (b) exposure to fluctuations in interest rates payable with respect to the instruments in which a Fund invests; (c) differences in conventions relating to documentation, settlement, corporate actions, stakeholder rights and other matters; (d) differences between the U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; (e) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements, and less or more government supervision and regulation; (f) certain economic, social and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic, governmental or social instability, including the risk of sovereign defaults, regulatory change, and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; (g) the possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on income, gains and gross sales or other proceeds recognized with respect to such securities or instruments; (h) the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments; (i) possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for a Fund and/or the partners; (j) differing and potentially less well-developed or well-tested corporate laws regarding stakeholder rights, creditors' rights (including the rights of secured parties), fiduciary duties and the protection of investors; (k) differences in the legal and regulatory environment or enhanced legal and regulatory compliance; (l) political hostility to investments by foreign or private equity investors; and (m) less publicly available information.

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 such Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon such Fund's portfolio companies.

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 of COVID-19, have and are resulting in market volatility and disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to a Fund.

In an effort to contain such health emergencies, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken or have the potential to take restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel

(including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including “stay-at-home” and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. Any such measures have the potential to significantly diminish economic production and activity of all kinds and contribute to volatility financial markets, demand across categories of consumers and businesses, as well as in the credit and capital markets. Restrictive measures, whether on an initial or re-imposed basis, also have the potential to cause labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, increases in unemployment levels, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households.

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 a Fund. The extent of the impact on a Fund and its 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 a Fund 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 a Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect such Fund’s ability to fulfill its 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 each Fund, its portfolio companies, the relevant General Partner and the Management Company 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.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which a Fund invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company’s management, with adjustments to such projections made by the relevant General Partner in its discretion. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, a Fund may decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or may have

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 can be no assurance that a Fund will make follow-on investments or that a 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), result in a lost opportunity for such Fund to increase its participation in a successful operation or the dilution of the relevant Fund's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party or co-investor is permitted to invest.

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 an investment once made.

Public Company Holdings. A Fund's investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject a Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of such Fund to dispose of such securities at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including O2's principals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

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. 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 be had the 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 the Fund, especially in cases where the interests of the other investors in such company have different business and investment objectives and goals.

To the extent a Fund invests alongside third parties, such as institutional co-investors or private equity funds of other sponsors, or makes a minority investment, the relevant portfolio companies 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 a 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. When taking non-control positions, a Fund generally will seek to negotiate certain negative controls and veto rights on major decisions, but there can be no assurance that such Fund will be able to control the timing or occurrence of an exit strategy for such portfolio companies in a manner that maximizes or protects value.

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or the Advisers generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that each 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 the General Partner's control. Decisions by the General Partners or their 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 the relevant General Partner and Fund performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that limited partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's advisory committee generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its investments in certain circumstances than other limited partners. Limited partners generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and the General Partners reserve the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to the General Partners' public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Material Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions. As a result of the operations of the Advisers and their affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of O2 personnel, O2 frequently comes into possession of confidential or material non-public information. Therefore, O2 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, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or O2's internal policies.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent the Advisers or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on, or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

As a result of any of the foregoing, a Fund may be adversely affected because of the Advisers' inability or unwillingness to participate in transactions that may violate such laws or

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

CFIUS and National Security Clearance Considerations. Certain investments are expected to be subject to or require review and approval by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“**CFIUS**”), such as where CFIUS-related laws, regulations or guidance deem non-U.S. persons or entities under their control (such as a Fund, co-investors and/or rollover sellers) to be acquiring a U.S. business (including a business with assets, employees, facilities, and/or operations in the United States). CFIUS has the authority to review proposed or existing transactions or investments or to seek to impose limitations on or prohibit investments, and CFIUS filings and other considerations can materially impact transaction timing, feasibility, certainty and costs. In certain circumstances, CFIUS considerations have the potential to prevent a Fund from maintaining or pursuing investments, or limit the universe of available buyers for an existing investment. Any of these factors have the potential to adversely affect a Fund’s performance, and the likelihood that CFIUS considerations will be implicated is expected to increase where non-U.S. limited partners comprise a substantial percentage of a Fund. Under the Governing Documents, the relevant General Partner generally is authorized, although not required, to excuse or otherwise limit non-U.S. limited partners’ ability to invest in U.S. businesses (or to exercise voting or advisory committee rights with respect thereto) in order to anticipate or comply with CFIUS considerations. However, there can be no assurance that invoking any such excuse provisions or other limitations will allow a Fund to proceed with or maintain any investment, or to avoid losses relating thereto. Similar considerations are expected to apply with respect to reviews by non-U.S. national security or investment clearance regulators.

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, the Management Company, 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 the Advisers to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of the Advisers, 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 the Advisers 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 the Advisers 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 the Advisers 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 the Advisers 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 the Advisers seek to do business with Financial Institutions that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, the Advisers are under no obligation to use a minimum number of Financial Institutions with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Hedging Arrangements; Related Regulations. The General Partner may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage the Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Fund may incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which may 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 the 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 the Fund to additional

liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled. Certain hedging arrangements may create for the General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “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.

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 the Advisers intend to manage each Fund’s investments to minimize any such exposure, a Fund may, from time to time, invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where such Fund may own 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 the 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.

Valuation of Investments. Generally, the relevant General Partner will determine the value of all the related Fund’s investments for which market quotations are available based on publicly available quotations. However, market quotations will not be available for virtually all of a Fund’s investments because, among other things, the securities of portfolio companies held by such Fund generally will be illiquid and not quoted on any exchange. Each General Partner will determine the value of all the relevant Fund’s investments that are not readily marketable based on ASC 820 guidelines as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and any subsequent valuation guidelines required of an investment fund reporting under generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated in the United States. There can be no assurance that the relevant General Partner will have all the information necessary to make valuation decisions in respect of these investments, or that any information provided by third parties on which such decisions are based will be correct. There can be no assurance that the valuation decision of a General Partner with respect to an investment will represent the value realized by the relevant Fund on the eventual disposition of such investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of such investment on the date of its valuation. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by such General Partner may cause it to ineffectively manage the relevant Fund’s investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Fund’s portfolio of investments.

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, the Advisers 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, the Advisers, 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 the Advisers', 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 the Advisers or one of their service providers holding their financial or investor data, the Advisers, their affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations (“**Privacy Laws**”) in the United States, Europe and elsewhere 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 the Advisers, the General Partner, 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, 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 the Advisers, 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 and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include the Advisers, the General Partner, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

United Kingdom (“UK”) Exit from the European Union (the “EU”): The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 (“**Brexit**”), and entered a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020. On December 30, 2020, the UK government and the EU Commission signed a trade and cooperation agreement governing their future relationship, which, following a ratification process, is expected to apply on a provisional basis through an additional transition period. However, this 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 generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including the Advisers and Fund portfolio companies. 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.

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 or the Advisers 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

the Advisers 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.

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

Each of these transactions has the potential for conflicts between the interests of a Fund or limited partner and those of the Advisers or any buyer group that typically are not applicable to more traditional investment sales. For example, in circumstances where the Advisers or an affiliate will continue to manage and receive fees and/or performance-based compensation relating to the subject assets following the transaction (potentially in addition to performance-based compensation earned by the relevant General Partner on the sale of an asset from an existing Fund in such transaction), their incentives are expected to diverge from those of limited partners who elect to sell their interests. Similarly, there are potential conflicts of interest among the selling Fund, the Advisers and any buyer group relating to the valuation and consideration offered for the investment(s) subject to the transaction. To the extent the Advisers require existing limited partners and/or new buyers to commit capital to a continuation fund or another Fund managed by the Advisers in addition to the purchase amount paid in a transaction, such requirement is expected to have a dilutive effect on the purchase price for the selling Fund and its limited partners. There can be no assurance that any such transaction will accurately reflect the fair market value of the Fund investment(s) being sold. Further, the relevant General Partner is expected to be incentivized to make investments in portfolio companies with the view of holding such investments for longer periods of time or to make investments that it would not otherwise have made if the possibility of liquidity through a secondary transaction did not exist. Where co-investors historically have been invested in an investment subject to such a transaction, there can be no assurance that they will receive the same liquidity or other options as limited partners in the relevant Fund, and in such circumstances the Advisers reserve the right to compel co-investors to receive cash or continue to hold an interest in the relevant investment. In other circumstances, certain limited partners will not

be permitted to continue to maintain exposure to the asset(s) due to a lack of eligibility to invest in a continuation vehicle under relevant securities, tax or other considerations. Although relevant potential conflicts of interest are disclosed to limited partners and/or the relevant advisory committee prior to the closing of the transaction, there can be no assurance that the Advisers will successfully identify all conflicts of interest or resolve or mitigate all such conflicts of interest in favor of Fund or any individual limited partner or group of limited partners. However, the Advisers reserve the right, in its sole discretion, to determine to engage in such transactions, subject to any approvals required in the relevant Governing Documents. The Advisers are permitted to seek the consent of the relevant Fund advisory committee to approve conflicts associated with such transactions and accordingly not all limited partners will necessarily be able to approve or disapprove of such transactions. Similar to any prospective sale or disposition of Fund investments, to the extent such transactions are not consummated, the Fund is expected to bear all of the related costs in the absence of an agreement with other parties to bear a portion of such costs.

Conflicts of Interest

O2 and its related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including activities for their own account and for the account of other Funds, and providing transaction related, management and other services to Funds and portfolio companies. O2 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 Governing Documents, although the Funds and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of the Advisers conducting their activities, the interests of a Fund likely will conflict with the interests of the Advisers, 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, the Advisers will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Fund operations using their reasonable judgment considering all factors they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the advisory committees of the participating Funds.

During the commitment period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Advisers' principals through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the Governing Documents and the Advisers' allocation policies. Without limitation, the Advisers' principals currently manage, and expect 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. The Advisers' principals and the Advisers' investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that the Advisers' principals expect from time to time to control or manage generally have the potential to compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the commitment period of a Fund, the Advisers' 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 investment opportunity is received that is unsuitable for a Fund, in the Advisers' sole discretion, the Advisers and their personnel reserve the right to refer such opportunity to third parties or to make personal investments in the relevant opportunity. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, the Advisers' personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with the Advisers, 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.

The Advisers have a historical relationship with the Orley family and members of the Orley family and certain of the Advisers' principals (collectively, the "**Orley Family Investors**") historically have made personal investments, directly and through their family office and affiliated entities, in a broad range of investment opportunities across industry and product types, and are expected to continue to hold such investments. Subject to the relevant Governing Documents, the Orley Family Investors will be entitled to source, make, hold and/or dispose of any investments for their own account (or for the account of members of the Orley family and estate and wealth planning vehicles) during the life of the applicable Funds, and the Orley Family Investors may determine to pursue any such investment opportunities independently and without any obligation to offer such investment opportunities to the Fund, except as set forth in the relevant Governing Documents. The amount of such other investment activity by the Orley Family Investors could be substantial and, in general (subject to the terms of the relevant Governing Documents), neither such other investments nor any transactions related thereto will be disclosed to the applicable Funds or their limited partners, and neither such Funds nor their limited partners will receive economic or other rights thereto. In certain cases, it is possible that such other investments will be (or will become) competitive with one or more of a Fund's portfolio companies or potential portfolio companies.

From time to time, the Advisers will be presented with 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 the Advisers. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, the Advisers and their affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Except as required by the Governing Documents, the Advisers are not obligated to recommend any investment to any particular investment vehicle. Investments by more than one client of the Advisers in a portfolio company also have the potential to raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Advisers to support positions taken by other clients of the Advisers.

The Advisers must first determine which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity. The Advisers generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on the Governing Documents, as well as factors including but not limited to: investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in the Governing Documents, 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. For example, a newly organized Fund generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate amount of investments until it is substantially invested. A Fund generally reserves the right to invest together with other Funds advised by an affiliated adviser of the Advisers in the manner set forth in the Governing Documents. The Advisers will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that they believe is fair and equitable to their clients under the circumstances over time consistent with the Advisers' obligations and reserve the right to take into consideration factors such as those set forth above. In other circumstances, during the period that a portfolio company is owned by a Fund, it could become a suitable investment for one or more other Funds due to size, revenue or other characteristics.

Following such determination of allocation among Funds, the Advisers will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity in which one or more Funds will invest exceeds the amount that would be appropriate for such Fund(s) and the Advisers reserve the right to offer any such excess to one or more potential co-investors, including third parties, as determined by the Governing Documents, Side Letters and the Advisers' procedures regarding allocation. The Advisers' procedures permit them 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 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 may 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; the Advisers' 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 the Advisers' 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 the Advisers believe 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 the Advisers. Although the Advisers reserve 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 the Advisers in identifying co-investors.

Furthermore, the Advisers or their 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 the Advisers expect 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 Governing Documents. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a portfolio company, a Fund reserves the right to make (or commit to make) an investment in the company with a view to selling a portion of the investment to co-investors or other persons prior to or following the closing of the acquisition. In such event, the relevant Fund will bear the risk that any or all of the excess portion

of such investment may not be sold or may only be sold on unattractive terms, including for example the risk that a portion of the investment will be syndicated at reduced cost, at cost, or at a lower amount at a time when the General Partner believes the value of such investment has appreciated or should be higher than that paid (or willing to be paid) by a co-investor. To the extent such a syndication is made, the General Partner's interest in limiting the Fund's exposure to a given investment while providing a potential benefit to co-investors investing at such lower values will give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As a consequence of a failed co-investment syndication process or a co-investment syndication on unattractive terms, the relevant Fund would be required to (i) bear the entire portion of any break-up, topping or other fees, costs and expenses related to such investment (including the proportionate share of such amounts that were expected to have been borne by co-investors), (ii) hold a larger-than-expected investment in such portfolio company, (iii) receive less-than-fair-market value for the syndicated portion of the investment and/or (iv) be diluted or realize lower than expected returns from such investment. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Advisers and their affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, the Advisers and their 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 would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Advisers and their affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, the Advisers and their 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 would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

The Advisers' 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 the Advisers' will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that they believes is fair and equitable to their clients under the circumstances over 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 be if the potential conflicts of interest to which the Advisers expect to be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

In certain cases, the Advisers will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the Governing Documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Fund. In such cases, the Advisers will use their discretion to select such transferees based on eligibility and other factors similar to those employed in selecting co-investors, and unless required by the Governing Documents, will determine in their sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Fund interests should be offered to one or more existing Fund investors.

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. 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. The Advisers and their affiliates reserve the right from time to time to express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. 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 Governing Documents, the Advisers will allocate fees and expenses in a manner that they believe is fair and equitable to their clients under the circumstances over time and considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in any case in their sole discretion. In exercising such discretion, the Advisers expect 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 eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions generally will be made by the Advisers or their affiliates using their reasonable judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, *e.g.*, in determining 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 the Advisers. The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which is expected from time to time to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, O2 and/or its affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former O2 personnel or persons serving at their request), or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. From time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to O2 and/or its affiliates. Except to the extent such amounts are subject to the Governing Documents' offset provisions, they will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Fund to its respective General Partner.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse the Advisers or service providers retained at the Advisers' discretion for expenses (including without limitation travel expenses) incurred by the Advisers or such service providers in connection with their performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects the Advisers and their 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. The Advisers determine the amount of these reimbursements for such services in their own discretion, subject to their internal reimbursement policies and practices. Although the amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Fund, any fee paid or expense

reimbursed to the Advisers 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.

The Advisers generally exercise their discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that they contract for services with certain service providers, and from time to time such service providers are expected to include: (i) the Advisers or a related person of the Advisers (which may include a portfolio company of such Fund); (ii) an entity with which the Advisers or their affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Advisers or their affiliates or their personnel otherwise derive financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint venturers or co-venturers; or (iii) certain limited partners or their affiliates. For example, the Advisers expect 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 the Advisers to conflicts of interest, because although the Advisers select service providers that they believe are aligned with their operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, the Advisers have a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of their financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that the Advisers, 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 the Advisers), would favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. The Advisers will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although the Advisers generally seek appropriate rates for services, they reserve 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, from time to time the Advisers expect 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 these persons have the potential to have information advantages relative to the other investors or co-investors. Whether or not the Advisers have a relationship or receive 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 addition, as described above, portfolio companies (and, to a lesser extent, the Funds) typically pay certain fees to the Operations Group and other consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by O2 and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such fees do not offset or reduce the Management Fee as described herein. Members of the Operations Group generally make use of O2 resources or otherwise are associated with O2. The Advisers and/or their 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. Members of the Operations Group 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 Operations Group members is expected to fluctuate and/or expand over time. Under

many of these arrangements, 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 or tangible work product generated by the Operations Group members. In certain cases, including where a Fund does not own a controlling interest in a portfolio company, the portfolio company, its management and/or equity holders potentially will not agree to engage and/or bear the costs of the Operations Group. In such cases, where the relevant General Partner believes the services of the Operations Group will benefit a portfolio company, it is authorized to cause the Fund to bear such costs directly, resulting in the Fund bearing a disproportionate share of those costs vis-à-vis other equity holders of a portfolio company, notwithstanding that other equity holders in that portfolio company will receive the benefit of any returns that result from the Operations Group services. Although the use of the Operations Group and the allocation of compensation paid to them by the Advisers, their affiliates and/or the portfolio companies subjects the Advisers and/or their affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, the Advisers believe that such potential conflicts may 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 Operations Group members is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the services of members of the Operations Group align with the Advisers' model for the portfolio company and improve portfolio company performance. Although the Advisers seek to retain members of the Operations Group 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. The Advisers also seek to reduce potential conflicts of interest resulting from such arrangements by structuring compensation packages for such persons in a manner that the Advisers believe will align such persons' interests with those of the Funds' limited partners, and seek to retain only members of the Operations Group and service providers which they believe 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.

Although uncommon, the Advisers reserve the right from time to time to cause a Fund to enter into a transaction whereby the Fund purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Funds managed by the Advisers, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles. 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. Certain of such transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where the investment of one Fund supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Fund. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such transactions are entered into represent what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. The Advisers intend that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that they believe to be fair and equitable to each Fund under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Fund.

Although the Advisers generally structure the Funds to avoid circumstances in which one Fund ultimately bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Fund or any of the Advisers' affiliates, 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, the Advisers intend 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 participants 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 any Advisers’ 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 any Advisers’ affiliate, whether or not related to the Fund in which such limited partners have invested.

O2 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 O2 and/or its affiliates; conversely, former personnel or executives of O2 and/or its affiliates may from time to time serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by O2. Similarly, O2, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including but not limited to managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, former employees, 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 services (including services at reduced rates) to, O2 and/or its affiliates, and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. O2 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 O2 information about markets and industries in which O2 operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to O2 or one or more other Funds. O2 expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that O2 has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies.

O2, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and employees of O2 and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Advisers have recommended to a Fund. Any such transactions are subject to any restrictions in the Governing Documents and any related policies and procedures set forth in the Code (as defined below). The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Employees and related persons of O2 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 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 contribution). 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 the Management Company 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.

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 the Advisers may not otherwise have done so.

Since the Advisers are permitted to retain certain Supplemental Fees (as described under "Fees and Compensation") in connection with Fund investments, they expect to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation. In many cases, Supplemental 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 Supplemental 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, the Advisers, their personnel, affiliates or others designated by the Advisers expect from time to time 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 Governing Documents are applied, the Advisers and/or such other recipients will be permitted to retain such securities as Supplemental Fees, 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 the Advisers 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.

The Advisers and/or their 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 the Advisers' 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 Governing Documents. The Advisers are likely to have their 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 the Advisers, their 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 the Advisers, their affiliates and personnel, or the Funds. Further, Side Letters may also relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make capital commitments to multiple Funds. Except where required by Governing Documents, 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, 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 the Advisers 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 or other factors 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 the Advisers believe 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.

O2 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 O2 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. Discounted prices or better terms offered by a portfolio company to O2, any other portfolio company or third parties have the potential to affect the returns of the portfolio company.

Any of these situations subjects O2 and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. O2 attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Funds and the obligations owed by O2's advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Fund, other Funds and such investment vehicles in a 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, O2 will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where necessary, O2 consults and receives consent to conflicts from an advisory committee consisting of limited partners of the relevant Fund(s) and such other investment vehicles.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

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

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

The Management Company is affiliated with other O2 investment advisers, including General Partners and equivalent entities formed from time to time and subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These entities operate as a single advisory business together with the Management Company and serve as managers or general partners of Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

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

The Advisers have adopted the O2 Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the "**Code**"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of O2 principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires certain O2 personnel to report their personal securities transactions, prohibits or requires pre-clearance for O2 personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership or disposing of securities in an initial public offering, and prohibits O2 personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership of securities with limited exceptions, without first obtaining approval from the O2 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 Judy Wallace, the O2 Chief Compliance Officer, at (248) 554-4209. Personal securities transactions by employees who manage client accounts are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client's interests in client eligible investments.

The Advisers and their affiliated persons may come into possession, from time to time, 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, the Advisers and their 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 the Advisers.

Accordingly, should the Advisers or any of their affiliated persons come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information with respect to public and non-public company, the Advisers generally would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and the Advisers will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to clients as a result of following their policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of O2 personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including a Fund.

Principals and employees of the Advisers and their 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 the Advisers, 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."

The Advisers and their affiliates, principals and employees expect from time to time to carry on investment activities for their own account, 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 Governing 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).

From time to time, a 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 Governing Documents. Similarly, the Advisers or an Advisers' affiliate from time to time is expected to sign non-disclosure agreements or other deal documentation in view of future participation by one or more Fund(s), although this is done as a courtesy and without compensation from a Fund.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, the Advisers are subject to conflicts of interest between repaying their 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, are expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down capital 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. The relevant General Partner generally will not participate in a Fund-level borrowing facility, and generally will not bear the related costs attributable thereto, including interest expenses or costs payable, in which case such amounts will be borne solely by the limited partners. 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.

The Advisers will effect such borrowings consistent with a Fund's Governing Documents and in a manner they believe to be fair and equitable under the circumstances to the relevant Fund.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Advisers focus on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchase and sell such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer may be retained. However, the Advisers reserve the right to distribute securities to investors in a Fund or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, such as where a public trading market exists. Although the Advisers do not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions, to the extent they do so, they intend to follow the brokerage practices described below.

If the Advisers sell publicly traded securities for a Fund, they are responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by the Advisers. In such event, the Advisers will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, the Advisers reserve the right to consider a variety of factors, including: (i) execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order; (ii) commissions charged; (iii) the reputation of the firm being considered; and (iv) responsiveness to requests for trade data and other financial information.

The Advisers have no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or "posted" commission rate, but will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients. Although the Advisers generally seek competitive commission rates, they may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker

involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Consistent with the Advisers seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions are permitted to be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although the Advisers generally do not make use of such services at the current time and have not made use of such services since their inception.

The Advisers do not anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions; however, to the extent that the Advisers engage in any such transactions, orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of order receipt. To the extent that orders for Funds are completed independently, the Advisers also reserve the right to purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Funds simultaneously. From time to time, the Advisers expect, but are not obligated, to purchase or sell securities for several client accounts at approximately the same time. Such orders may be combined or “batched” to facilitate obtaining best execution and/or to reduce brokerage commissions or other costs. Batched transactions are executed in a manner intended to ensure that no participating Fund of the Advisers is favored over any other Fund. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Fund generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. To the extent such orders are not batched, they may have the effect of increasing brokerage commissions or other costs.

When an aggregate order is partially filled, the securities purchased or sold will normally be allocated on a *pro rata* basis to each Fund participating in such buy or sell order in accordance with the amount of securities originally requested for such Funds.

Each Fund generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. Exceptions to *pro rata* allocations are permissible provided the Advisers believe they are fair and equitable to their clients under the circumstances over time.

In the Advisers’ private company securities transactions on behalf of the Funds, the Advisers reserve 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, the Advisers reserve 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 the Advisers generally will seek reasonable rates for such services, the market for such services involves more subjective evaluations than public securities brokerage transactions, and the Funds may not pay the lowest commission or fee for such services.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Advisers monitor companies in which the Funds invest, and the O2 Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Fund is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives

Each Fund generally will provide to its limited partners (i) annual GAAP audited and quarterly unaudited financial statements, (ii) annual tax information necessary for each limited partner's tax return and (iii) quarterly reports providing a narrative summary of the status of each portfolio company investment.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Advisers and/or their affiliates intend to provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a Fund's portfolio and expect to receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the Governing Documents, this compensation may, in many cases, offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by such Fund. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees are in addition to Management Fees. *See* "Fees and Compensation."

The Advisers reserve the right from time to time to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which they compensate 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 the Advisers indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee under the Governing Documents, 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).

CUSTODY

The Advisers generally expect that they will be deemed to have "custody" (within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "**Custody Rule**")) of funds or securities held in the name of one or more Funds, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Custody Rule and related guidance, with the following qualified custodians: CIBC Bank, 120 South LaSalle, Chicago, IL 60603.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Advisers have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, the Advisers do not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents, however, the Advisers and/or their 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. The Advisers assume this authority pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of such Fund.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The Advisers have adopted the O2 Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "**Proxy Policy**") to address how they will vote proxies, as applicable, for each Fund (and any Fund's) portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Advisers vote proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Advisers generally believe their 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 the Advisers may address the conflict using several alternatives or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund's advisory committee is authorized to approve the Advisers' votes in a particular solicitation. The Advisers do not consider service on portfolio company boards by O2 personnel or the Advisers' 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 the Advisers when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Clients or investors that would like a copy of O2's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Advisers voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact Judy Wallace, the O2 Chief Compliance Officer, at (248) 554-4209, and it will be provided at no charge.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Management Company does not require prepayment of management fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.