

Item 1 – Cover Page

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Firm Brochure Part 2A of Form ADV

March 29, 2024

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of NOVA Infrastructure Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (646) 889-8100 or [info@novainfra.com](mailto:info@novainfra.com). The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about NOVA is also available on the SEC's website at: [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

## **Item 2: Material Changes**

This brochure (the “Brochure”) dated March 29, 2024, has been prepared by NOVA Infrastructure Management, LLC (“NOVA”) as an amendment to the last annual update which took place on March 31, 2023. There are no material changes to report since the last amendment, however, this revised Part 2 contains routine annual updates and enhanced disclosures. Recipients of the Brochure are encouraged to read the Brochure carefully in its entirety. NOVA will send clients either an updated Brochure or a summary of material changes to this and subsequent Brochures on at least an annual basis. Clients are encouraged to read the Brochure in detail and contact the Firm with any questions. The latest version of the Brochure can be accessed via the SEC Website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov) or by requesting a copy by contacting Michael Gruppuso, NOVA’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) by calling NOVA at (646) 889-8100 or [info@novainfra.com](mailto:info@novainfra.com).

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#### **Item 4: Advisory Business**

NOVA Infrastructure Management, LLC (“NOVA”) was founded in January 2018 by Christopher Beall, Managing Partner, and Allison Kingsley, Partner and Chief Risk Officer. NOVA sources and executes value-added infrastructure investments in environmental services, transportation, communications, energy/energy transition and other infrastructure sectors primarily in North America. NOVA provides investment advisory services to and receives advisory fees from privately offered investment vehicles (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) sponsored by NOVA that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and whose securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and as further described below. The following Items describe the terms of the Funds.

NOVA’s mission is to catalyze value creation in infrastructure by combining creative deal sourcing and operations with industry experience and relationships. NOVA focuses its investment activity on the “Middle Market,” which for NOVA will generally encompass investments of less than \$500 million in equity.

Examples of possible target transaction structures include platform build-out strategies or build-to-core platforms; complex, high value-added deals; assets with growth or expansion opportunities; take privates of small or mid-sized companies; selected brownfield development; deals in out-of-favor sectors; smaller core deals; corporate carve outs; structured debt and equity hybrids; balance sheet restructuring; and/or cross sector platforms or platforms with multiple business lines.

NOVA tailors its advisory services to the specific investment objective and restrictions of the Funds pursuant to the investment guidelines and restrictions set forth in the confidential private placement memorandum of the Funds (“PPM”) and the limited partnership agreement (“LPA”), each as supplemented or amended, and other governing documents of each Fund (collectively, the “Fund Governing Documents”). NOVA does not provide individualized advice to investors within the Funds; however, pursuant to the Fund Governing Documents, NOVA is entitled to enter into arrangements or side letters with investors and has done so. Typically, these investors are, and in the future likely will be, large and/or strategic investors, and the terms are, and in the future likely will be, different or supplement those already described in the Fund Governing Documents, sometimes subject to a minimum commitment amount. The terms are more favorable than those given to other investors. Terms are typically a reduced management fee but can also include a most-favored-nations clause with respect to fees, liquidity, and/or information rights, a provision permitting the disclosure of information to the investor’s beneficial owners and their advisers, enhanced reporting, and provisions that are required by law or regulation applicable to that particular investor.

Investors and prospective investors in the Funds should refer to the Fund Governing Documents in conjunction with this Brochure for complete information on each Fund’s investment objectives,

restrictions, and risks. Investors should consider whether a Fund meets their investment objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing. There is no assurance that NOVA will achieve any of the Funds' investment objectives.

The Fund Governing Documents permit and describe other investment related vehicles, including co-investment vehicles, alternative investment vehicles, and other structures. In applicable Items of this Brochure, NOVA further describes certain expected terms for these types of vehicles. Please also refer to Section 8 of this Brochure and the Fund Governing Documents for additional and important information about these vehicles.

NOVA does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

As of December 31, 2023, NOVA manages \$642,603,044 of regulatory assets on a discretionary basis. NOVA does not manage any regulatory assets on a non-discretionary basis.

## **Item 5: Fees and Compensation**

The Fund Governing Documents set forth in detail the Funds' fee and expense structure. Investors should consult the Fund Governing Documents for further information on fees and expenses.

### *Management Fee*

As compensation for investment advisory services, and pursuant to the Fund Governing Documents, NOVA charges the Funds an annual advisory fee, payable quarterly in advance based on a percentage of capital commitments or remaining invested capital (the "Management Fee"). The Management Fee is paid by the Funds on behalf of the limited partners by (i) requiring limited partners to make capital contributions in respect of such management fees, or (ii) withholding the amount of such management fees from investment proceeds that would otherwise be distributable to the limited partners of such Funds. Upon termination of an investment advisory agreement, an unlikely event because of the private fund structure, a Management Fee that has been prepaid, if any, would be returned on a prorated basis in coordination with unearned amounts.

During the investment period of each Fund, NOVA will receive the annual Management Fee, paid quarterly in advance, from such Fund equal to the sum of up to (i) 1.0% of the unfunded committed capital and (ii) 1.5% of capital contributed to investments that have not yet been disposed. After the Expiration Date of the Investment Period of the respective Fund, the Management Fee will equal up to 1.5% of such Fund's investment contributions. NOVA can and likely will waive or reduce the Management Fee for certain limited partners such as current or former employees, business relationships, and/or "friends and family" of NOVA.

### *Performance Based Fee*

In addition to the Management Fee, please see Item 6 of this Brochure for a description of the performance-based fee also received by NOVA (or the General Partner) and charged to the Funds.

### *Management Fee Offset*

In connection with actual or potential portfolio investments, the Fund's limited partners share of all net closing, commitment, break-up, termination, monitoring, directors', advisory, consulting, and other similar fees paid to or received by NOVA in connection with the Fund's portfolio investments or unconsummated transactions will be applied to reduce the Management Fee. Such fees subject to offset shall be net of unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses incurred by NOVA in connection with the transaction out of which such fees arose. Such reduction amount will also be net of any unrecouped broken-deal expenses, which NOVA has elected to pay. To the extent such offsets would reduce the Management Fee for a given quarterly period below zero, such offsets will be carried forward and reduce future installments of the Management Fee. Senior advisors and other consultants and service providers of NOVA may receive fees of the type described above from portfolio investments or the Funds and no portion of such fees will be credited against Management Fees. Additional information can be found in the Fund Governing Documents.

#### *Other Fees*

NOVA can also receive other fee income, including but not limited to, closing, commitment, monitoring, break up, termination, transaction, advisory, restructuring, origination, consulting, director fees from portfolio companies and their affiliates, and other similar fees ("Other Fees"). Other Fees do not include fees resulting from NOVA's efforts outside of or in addition to the normal course of business. Each Fund's allocable share of such Other Fees received by NOVA, the General Partner or their affiliates (net of the reimbursement to NOVA and its affiliates of any expenses incurred in relation to the transaction giving rise to such Other Fees) will generally be applied to reduce or offset the quarterly Management Fees owed by such Fund to NOVA in accordance with the Fund Governing Documents. Fees received by any senior advisor of NOVA are, as set forth in the Fund Governing Documents, not treated as Other Fee income for purposes of calculating applicable reductions to the Management Fees.

#### *Fund Expenses*

Over the life of a fund, aggregate expenses to be borne by that fund (and as a result, the limited partners) are usually substantial and will reduce returns to limited partners. In this regard, in addition to Management Fees and Other Fees, the Funds will bear directly and indirectly (to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company) all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations incurred in relation to the ongoing operation and activities of each Fund and all costs associated with its business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments ("Partnership Expenses"). These include, but are not limited to, custodial, brokerage, underwriting, research, and information, appraisal, valuation, financing, legal, administration, accounting, investor reporting, pricing services, audit, insurance, including directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, and general partnership liability premiums, indemnification, taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Funds, consulting and other professional fees, and all costs associated with limited partner meetings.

### *Organizational Expenses*

The Funds will bear all legal and other costs and expenses related to each Fund's formation and the formation of its related parallel and feeder vehicles, alternative investment structures and the applicable related general partner entities as well as all offering costs, including, but not limited to, legal, consulting, accounting, research, travel, marketing, printing and supplies ("Organizational Expenses"), up to an amount as set forth in the Fund Governing Documents. Organizational Expenses in excess of this amount, if any, ultimately will be borne by NOVA as an offset to each Fund's Management Fee. Each Fund is responsible for marketing costs; however, NOVA will pay placement agent fees either directly or as an offset to the Management Fee.

Each Fund will bear all costs and expenses incurred by or on its behalf for the identification, investigation, acquisition, financing arrangements, management, ongoing activities, pledging, refinancing, restructuring, sale or other disposition of investments. Some of these expenses include fees for banking, consulting, and professional services. These expenses also include all due diligence costs and travel, lodging, and meals and entertainment expenses relating to any of the foregoing, including those related to non-consummated investment and disposition opportunities, broken deal expenses, out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the General Partner, and the costs of litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses or liabilities with respect to an investment.

Partnership Expenses encompass and include the above as well as fees and expenses incurred by each Fund and each Fund's allocable share of fees and expenses incurred in connection with regulatory compliance, registration and filing obligations of the Fund under applicable U.S. and non-U.S. laws. Additionally, as set forth in the Fund Governing Documents, each Fund will bear those fees and expenses related to the operations and administration of such Fund, which are not those paid by NOVA or the General Partners (NOVA and the General Partners pay for their normal operating overhead, including employee salaries, rent, and other expenses incurred in maintaining their place of business).

The Funds' costs and expenses of investment includes alternative investment vehicles, feeder vehicles, and similar vehicles that are appropriate for legal, tax, or regulatory purposes. Where possible, co-investment vehicles that have an additional and separate investment into the portfolio company will bear their own costs and expenses; however, at times, a Fund at the discretion of its General Partner, considering the formation timing of the co-investment vehicle and other relevant factors, and in accordance with the Fund Governing Documents, could be allocated certain costs and expenses of the co-investment vehicle.

Certain costs and expenses are shared among the Funds and potentially successor funds, and NOVA will institute appropriate allocation procedures in accordance with the Fund Governing Documents.

### *Summary*

As stated above, the Funds pay the Management Fee and bear costs and expenses. These reduce returns to the Funds and limited partners and most likely will be paid regardless of whether the Funds produce positive returns. NOVA reserves the right to negotiate, waive, reduce, rebate, or

calculate differently its fee structure with respect to any Fund Investor. Please also refer to the Fund Governing Documents for additional and important information regarding Fund fees and expenses.

Although broker-dealers are not generally used due to the private investment nature of the investments, please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on brokerage.

#### **Item 6: Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management**

The Funds will allocate a portion of their investment profits to their respective General Partner or to an affiliate thereof, pursuant to the Fund Governing Documents. This allocation to the General Partner, or to an affiliate thereof, (the “Carried Interest”) may vary but is generally up to 20% of the investment profits subject to a preferred return and investor clawback.

The allocation of Carried Interest to a General Partner, or to an affiliate thereof, may create an incentive for the General Partners to make investments that are more speculative than would be the case in the absence of performance-based compensation. However, this incentive may be tempered somewhat by the fact that losses will reduce the Funds’ performance and thus the Carried Interest. In addition, since Carried Interest is a distribution of net cash profits, the amount of Carried Interest distributed is not typically affected by any interim valuations made by the General Partners of the investment in respect of which a distribution is being made, although the amount of Carried Interest so distributed may be affected by a write-down or lack of a write-down of other investments. In addition, NOVA manages the Funds, and will manage each successor fund, in accordance with the applicable Fund Governing Documents and has investment policies and procedures, including investment standards to which NOVA adheres. The Carried Interest is charged in compliance with Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Please also see Item 11 of this Brochure, Code of Ethics.

#### **Item 7: Types of Clients**

As described in Item 4, NOVA currently provides investment advisory services to the Funds, including partnerships or other pooled investment vehicles formed under domestic or non-U.S. laws and operated as investment pools that are excluded from the definition of an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Company Act”). At this time, it is not anticipated that NOVA will provide advice to advisory clients that are “retail investors” as defined by Rule 204-5(d)(2) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). Fund investors generally include institutional investors, including corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, endowments, charitable organizations, foundations, trusts, estates, pension and profit-sharing plans, persons affiliated with NOVA and NOVA affiliates including knowledgeable employees, and other entities, as well as high net worth individuals. Please note that investors in the Funds are not clients of NOVA by virtue of their investment in Fund. Each Funds’ Governing Documents impose a minimum contribution for investment, which may vary from Fund to Fund, and is subject to NOVA’s sole discretion to accept



lesser amounts. NOVA may waive the minimum investment or contribution with respect to any Fund in its sole discretion. Interests can be purchased only by certain eligible and accredited investors who are “qualified purchasers” or meet an exemption permitted to invest under applicable securities laws.

Interests in the Funds are currently offered on a private placement basis, and where applicable, in reliance on Section 3(c)(7) of the Company Act, to persons who generally are “accredited investors” as defined under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and “qualified purchasers” as defined under the Company Act, and who are subject to certain other conditions, which are fully set forth in the Fund Governing Documents. Interests in, or shares of, non-U.S. Funds are generally offered to persons who are not “U.S. Persons,” as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act, or who are tax-exempt U.S. Persons (or entities substantially comprised of tax-exempt U.S. Persons) on a private placement basis, and who are subject to certain other conditions, which are fully set forth in the Fund Governing Documents.

In order to invest in a Fund that is subject to a performance fee, an investor must be a “qualified client” as defined by Section 205 of the Advisers Act, and Rule 205-3 thereunder.

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

The following is a summary of the methods of analysis and investment strategies generally employed by NOVA as well as the material risks associated with investing in such strategies. This summary is qualified by reference to the Fund Governing Documents, which provide more detailed and comprehensive information. Prospective and existing investors are advised to review the Fund Governing Documents for full details on each applicable investment and operational protocols and actual and potential risks.

**There can be no assurance that NOVA will achieve its investment objectives. Potential clients (investors) should be aware that an investment in the Funds involves a high degree of risk and is suitable only for investors that have no immediate need for liquidity of the amount invested and can withstand a loss of their entire investment.**

NOVA considers its investment process in four phases: origination, due diligence, operations and value creation, and ultimately exit. NOVA focuses its analysis on the investment attributes that drive the ability to structure risk and manage returns in Middle Market infrastructure in North America. Asset-by-asset and contract-by-contract, NOVA evaluates the risk and return profile and actively seeks to catalyze value creation both by mitigating risk and boosting returns. Throughout, NOVA documents its structured investment process.

NOVA evaluates and seeks investment opportunities in strategic infrastructure assets. NOVA emphasizes long-term downside protections from a combination of infrastructure’s key attributes, such as hard-to-replicate essential businesses and stable, contracted cash flows. Additionally, NOVA seeks to develop bottom-up plans to catalyze value creation through the deployment of operationally-focused strategies that seek to optimize revenues, minimize costs, and conserve

capital. These strategies include platform build-out with experienced management teams, capacity enhancing growth initiatives, and operational improvements intended to increase the margins and efficiency of the asset or businesses' operations.

Upon the identification of an investment opportunity, the situation is screened by NOVA's investment team. Screening criteria vary from situation to situation, but fundamental criteria typically include how the opportunity may fit within NOVA's investment framework and macro portfolio construction objectives, the opportunity for value-add, and actionability. Once an investment opportunity makes it through the screening process, NOVA's deal team performs an initial assessment of the investment opportunity, which includes: (i) an overview of the business, including a summary of its value-added potential, downside protection and the investment's competitive position; (ii) a discussion of key investment merits and risks; (iii) initial analysis on potential capital structure, valuation and projected returns; and (iv) the competitive nature of the investment process and likelihood of closing a transaction.

The Investment Committee holds meetings regularly during the investment evaluation process to discuss potential underwriting elements, including business and financial considerations, due diligence findings, third-party due diligence updates and reports, assessments of management and certain other investment considerations.

## ***Risks***

### **General Risk of Loss for All Funds**

As stated above, there is a risk of loss with all investments. Investing in a fund is suitable only for investors who have no immediate need for liquidity of the amount invested and can withstand a loss of their entire investment. The Funds have little to no prior operating history. Success can depend on the ability to restructure and effect improvements in the operations of an investment. Identifying and implementing restructuring programs and operating improvements in investments entails a high degree of uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to successfully identify and implement such restructuring programs and improvements. The following summarizes several additional and more particular investment risks for the Funds; however, before investing in any fund managed by NOVA, investors must read the applicable fund's governing documents for more complete descriptions of risk.

### **Market Volatility**

At various times in the past, volatile market conditions have had a dramatic effect on the value of private investments. In addition, terrorist attacks, and other acts of violence or war, health epidemics or pandemics, natural hazards, and/or force majeure may affect the operations and profitability of the Funds' portfolio companies. Such events also could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and economy. Any of these occurrences could have a significant impact on the operating

results and revenues of the Funds' portfolio companies and, in turn, on the return of the Funds' investments.

### **Financial Institution Risk**

Actual events involving reduced or limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance, or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions or other companies in the financial services industry, including banks and other custodians of a Client's funds and securities, or impact the financial services industry generally, as well as concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, defaults on financial obligations, non-performance of contractual obligations, and other adverse impacts on these financial institutions, investors that deposit funds and securities at these institutions, lenders and borrowers of these institutions, and other companies in the financial services industry. Investor concerns regarding the U.S. or international financial systems could result in less favorable commercial financing terms, including higher interest rates or costs and tighter financial and operating covenants, or systemic limitations on access to credit and liquidity sources, thereby making it more difficult to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. Any decline in available funding or access to cash and liquidity resources could, among other risks, adversely impact the ability to meet operating expenses, satisfy financial obligations, liquidate portfolio holdings, withdraw capital, or fulfill other obligations, or result in breaches of financial and/or contractual obligations. Any of these impacts, or any other impacts resulting from the factors described above or other related or similar factors not described above, could have material adverse impacts on portfolio holdings, Client performance, or business operations.

### **Long-Term Nature of Investment in Interests; Illiquidity; No Assurance of Return**

An investment in the Fund(s) requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of and does not guarantee future results or performance. Investors generally are not permitted to transfer or otherwise assign their interests in any Fund and may not withdraw capital from any Fund. While it may be possible for a portfolio company to be sold at any time, it is generally expected that such a sale will not occur until a number of years after the applicable Fund's initial investment in such portfolio company, and the applicable Fund generally will not be able to realize a profit on an investment in a portfolio company until its sale. Before such time, there may be no current return on such investment, and the applicable Fund's expenses, including payment of fees, may exceed that Fund's income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from that Fund's capital, including the aggregate unfunded investor commitments.

### **Passive Investment in Interests; Reliance on Personnel; Key Person**

Investors must rely on NOVA and the General Partner to implement the governance of the Funds, as investors do not manage the affairs or investments of the Funds. The loss of key personnel of NOVA could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

### **Portfolio Company Management**

Each portfolio company's day-to-day operations are impacted by such company's management team, and NOVA sometimes has limited or no input to such day-to-day operations.

## **Valuation**

The process of valuing investments for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for the investments and may differ from the prices at which such investments ultimately may be sold. The Funds will rely upon NOVA for valuation of the Funds investments and although NOVA can engage professionals to assist in the determination, and NOVA will apply a valuation methodology based on accounting guidelines and relevant factors, valuations as stated have inherent uncertainties.

## **Leverage and Credit Facilities**

The Funds can use leverage when NOVA determines it is in the applicable Fund's interests, although NOVA expects to utilize only short-term payment obligations (18 months or less). While leverage presents opportunities for increasing that Fund's total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of the respective Fund's investments would be magnified to the extent leverage is used.

## **Platform Investments; Additional Capital**

Fund investments, especially those in a development or "platform" phase, could require additional financing to satisfy working capital requirements or acquisition strategies to reach the next major corporate milestone. A company could be forced to raise additional capital at a price unfavorable to the Funds and the existing investors. In addition, the Funds may make additional debt and equity investments or exercise warrants, options, or convertible securities that were acquired in the initial investment in such company in order to preserve the Funds' proportionate ownership when a subsequent financing is planned, or to protect the Funds' investments when such portfolio company's performance does not meet expectations.

## **Portfolio Company Leverage**

The Funds' investments may include companies whose capital structures have leverage. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses and interest rates. Other consequences can include that a substantial portion of a company's cash flow would have to be used to pay principal of and interest on its indebtedness and thus not available for other purposes; the ability to obtain financing in the future for working capital needs, capital expenditures, acquisitions, investments, general corporate purposes, or other purposes may be materially limited or impaired; and a company's level of indebtedness may reduce its flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions. Also, increased interest rates generally increase portfolio company interest expenses.

## **Risks from Middle Market Opportunities**

Investments in the Middle Market are speculative and involve greater risks than generally associated with investments in larger companies. Smaller companies tend to have lower and more expensive capitalizations and, therefore, are more often vulnerable to financial failure. Such

companies also may have shorter operating histories on which to consider future operations and performance and can have negative cash flow and/or less significant operating revenue.

### **Risks Associated with Investments in Infrastructure**

The Funds' objective is to make investments in infrastructure assets and assets with similar characteristics. Investments will be subject to the risks incidental to the ownership, construction, and operation of infrastructure assets, including risks associated with the general economic climate, geographic or market concentration, management, technical problems, financial failures of operating or construction sub-contractors, government regulations, and fluctuations in interest rates. Investments in infrastructure and similar assets, like many other types of long-term investments, have historically experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value. Because of the long lead-time between the inception of a project and its completion, a well-conceived project may become an economically unattractive investment, as a result of changes in investor sentiment, the financial markets, economic, or other conditions prior to its completion.

### **Investments in the Energy Sector**

The Funds may invest some of their capital into companies involved in the distribution or storage of oil, gas, and related products and services to energy companies involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric power. These may have heightened risks due to their dependence on market prices for natural gas, crude, or other fuel products. Such prices are historically volatile and subject to a variety of factors beyond the control of NOVA or the Funds.

### **Investments in the Transportation Sector**

The Funds may invest some of their capital into companies involved in the transportation and storage of freight by rail, air, and water and those companies that provide assets and service to companies and municipalities engage in the railroads, airports, and ports sector. Investments in companies directly or indirectly involved in the transportation sector may have heightened risks due to their dependence on freight supply and demand as well as exposure to general economic risks, including GDP, inflation, interest rate, trade, and exchange rate risks.

### **Investments in the Environmental Services Sector**

The Funds may invest some of its capital into companies involved in the purification, distribution, disposal, and recycling of water, wastewater and waste and those companies that provide assets and services to companies and municipalities involved in water purification and distribution or waste hauling, disposal, and recycling in the environmental services sector. Investments in companies directly or indirectly involved in the environmental services sector may have heightened risks due to their dependence on water and waste supply and demand, as well as exposure to general economic risks, including GDP, inflation, interest rate, trade and exchange rate risks.

## **Enhanced Scrutiny and Additional Regulatory Risks**

Following global market volatility and dislocations, financial institution failures and financial frauds in recent years, governmental authorities in the United States and elsewhere have called for financial system and participant regulatory reform, including additional regulation of investment funds (which could include the Funds) and their managers (such as the NOVA) and their activities, including compliance, risk management and anti-money laundering procedures; restrictions on certain types of investments; restrictions on the provision and use of leverage; implementation of capital requirements; and books and records, reporting and disclosure requirements. The ultimate effect of government actions cannot be predicted, but these regulatory reform measures could cause the Adviser to incur significant expense to comply with such measures.

Regulation generally, as well as regulation more specifically addressed to the private equity industry and an increase in regulatory scrutiny of the alternative investment industry, including tax laws and regulation, whether in the United States or outside of it, could further increase the cost of acquiring, holding or divesting investments and the cost of operating the Funds, as well as harm the profitability of enterprises and interfere with the ability of the Adviser to engage in certain transactions.

The transactional nature of the business of NOVA exposes the Funds and NOVA's affiliates generally to the risk of third-party litigation. The Funds will generally be responsible for indemnifying NOVA and its affiliates for costs they may incur with respect to such litigation. Additional regulation could also increase the risks of third-party litigation.

## **Cybersecurity**

With the increased use of technologies and the internet to conduct business, all entities, including NOVA, the Funds, portfolio companies, and vendors are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks, resulting from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. While such entities have business continuity plans, risk management systems, and cyber specific controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by their service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their investors. The Funds and their investors could be negatively impacted as a result. In addition, there are increased risks relating to NOVA and the Funds' reliance on their computer programs and systems when their personnel are required to work remotely for extended periods of time, such as in connection with events such as the

outbreak of infectious disease or other adverse public health developments or natural disasters, including an increased risk of cyber-attacks and unauthorized access to their computer systems.

### **Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (“AIFMD”)**

The AIFMD came into effect in July 2013 in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). The AIFMD applies to (i) alternative investment fund managers established in the EEA that manage EEA or non-EEA alternative investment funds, and (ii) non-EEA alternative investment fund managers that (a) manage EEA alternative investment funds or (b) market their non-EEA alternative investment funds within the EEA. When the Funds are marketed to EEA investors within the meaning of the AIFMD and the national laws, rules and regulations implementing the AIFMD in the EEA states, NOVA likely will be subject to certain reporting, disclosure, and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which may result in the Funds incurring costs and expenses in addition to those specifically addressed herein and in Fund Governing Documents. The AIFMD may also restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA funds to investors based in the EEA, which may make it more difficult for the Funds to raise their targeted amounts of capital commitments. Any offering of interests in the Funds to EEA investors will be made in accordance with the AIFMD, as applicable, and such implementing laws, rules, and regulations.

### **Tax, Including of Carried Interest**

In judging whether to invest in the Fund(s), a prospective investor should consider the tax consequences thereof which include, among others, (i) the possibility that the Funds may generate taxable income to the partners in an amount greater than cash available for distribution, and (ii) the possibility of adverse changes in the relevant tax laws and (iii) passive foreign investment company considerations. At various points over the past few years, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress that, if enacted, would increase the U.S. federal income tax liability of individual recipients of the carried interest. Although never passed, such legislation is still debated from time to time. It is not certain whether such legislation, or any other legislation that negatively impacts the tax treatment afforded to recipients of carried interest, will be enacted. Addressing such changes in legislation could require significant time and attention of NOVA’s management.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AND COUNSEL WITH RESPECT TO ALL TAX ASPECTS OF THE PURCHASE AND OWNERSHIP OF INTERESTS.

### **Outbreaks of Communicable Infections or Diseases, or Other Public Health Pandemics, Such as the Recent Outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (“Covid-19”).**

Disease outbreaks and other public health conditions, such as Covid-19 (“COVID”), SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, ebola, and other public health conditions in markets in which the Fund makes investments, have contributed, and may continue to contribute, to volatility in the financial markets, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund’s investments. Such health crises could exacerbate international financial markets, resulting in economic downturn or delayed recovery, and cause market disruption which negatively impacts the Fund’s investments. The imposition of international travel restrictions and the potential disruption to

NOVA's business if NOVA's employees are subject to quarantine or are otherwise unable to work due to restrictions related to an outbreak of existing or new pandemic or epidemic diseases could negatively impact NOVA's business and could have a material adverse effect on NOVA's ability to manage the Fund's assets.

### **Climate Change**

Climate change and related regulation could result in significantly increased operating and capital costs and could reduce demand for the products and service of certain portfolio companies. The Fund may acquire portfolio companies that are located in areas that are subject to climate change and, as such, there may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on the Fund's business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include: increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes); wildfires; sea level rise; and extreme temperatures. For example, many climate models indicate that global warming is likely to result in rising sea levels and increased frequency and severity of weather events, which may lead to higher insurance costs, or a decrease in available coverage, for portfolio companies in areas subject to severe weather. These climate-related changes could damage portfolio company's physical infrastructure, especially operations located in low-lying areas near coasts and riverbanks, and facilities situated in hurricane-prone and rain-susceptible regions.

### **Inflation**

Performance may be adversely affected by inflationary conditions in any market in which the Funds operates or in which its investments are located. Deterioration in economic conditions, or a significant rise in inflation, could cause a decrease in the relative value of any fixed income investments (or similar investments with fixed rates of return), bankruptcy and insolvency filings to increase, and the ability of borrowers to pay their debts or counterparties to satisfy their obligations could be adversely affected. This may in turn adversely impact a Funds' business and financial results. If global credit market conditions and the stability of global banks deteriorate, the amount of lending and financing could be reduced, thus reducing the volume of investments available for purchase, which could adversely affect a Fund's business, financial results and ability to succeed in various markets. Other factors associated with the economy that could influence a Fund's performance include the financial stability of the lenders on any bank loans and credit facilities and a Fund's access to capital and credit. Furthermore, inflationary pressures may result in the reduction of the value and relative performance of a Fund's portfolio companies.

### **Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG")**

NOVA seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process subject to its fiduciary duty and any other applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. There is no guarantee that NOVA will be able to successfully make investments in companies that create a positive ESG impact while achieving its investment strategy. In addition, applying ESG factors to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by NOVA, or any judgment exercised by NOVA, will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular



investor. There are also significant differences in interpretations of what positive ESG characteristics mean by region, industry and topic. NOVA's interpretations and decisions may differ from others' views and could also evolve over time.

### **Other Risks**

Other risks include risks of and associated with inflation, general economic conditions, general political conditions, laws and regulations including of other jurisdictions, competition, lack of diversification, litigation, indemnification, inflation, real assets, counterparties, public sentiment, and environmental conditions.

*The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration of the risks involved in an investment in the Funds. Prospective investors should read the Fund Governing Documents, in addition to this Brochure, and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in any Fund. In addition, as the Funds' investment program develops and changes over time, additional and/or different risk factors can develop.*

### **Conflicts of Interest**

In addition to risks, certain factors give rise to conflicts of interest between NOVA (including the General Partner), on the one hand, and the investors, on the other hand. The below summarizes some conflicts of interest that could arise, for example.

### **Activities of Key Investment Professionals**

During the investment period of the Funds, it is anticipated that certain key investment professionals will devote substantially all of their business time and attention to the investment and other activities of NOVA and its affiliates and their respective investments. However, such persons could have other business interests, including serving as directors of other public or private companies. Conflicts could arise as a result of these activities. The possibility exists that such companies could engage in transactions that would be suitable for the Funds, but in which the Funds are not offered the opportunity to invest. Although the key investment professionals are committed to the success of the Funds, there can be no assurance that the affairs of the Funds will receive the undivided attention of the investment professionals at all times.

### **Material, Non-Public Information**

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with their other activities, certain NOVA personnel could acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. The Funds will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, and in such circumstances, it is possible that the Funds would not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and would not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

### **Diverse Limited Partner Group**

The limited partners could have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the respective Fund. The conflicting interests of individual limited partners could

relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Funds, the structuring or the acquisition of investments, and/or the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest could arise in connection with the decisions made by the General Partner, including with respect to the nature or structuring of investments that would be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially with respect to investors' individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for the Fund(s), the General Partner will consider the investment and tax objectives of the Funds and its limited partners as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

### **NOVA Strategic Relationships**

NOVA and its affiliates have entered, and it can be expected that NOVA and its affiliates in the future may enter, into strategic relationships with investors (and/or one or more of their affiliates) that involve an overall relationship with NOVA ("Strategic Relationships"). A Strategic Relationship often involves an investor agreeing to make a capital commitment to multiple affiliates of NOVA, one of which may be the Funds. Investors in the Funds will not receive a copy of any agreement memorializing a Strategic Relationship (even if in the form of a side letter) and will be unable to elect in any "most-favored nations" election process any such rights or benefits afforded through a Strategic Relationship. Specific examples of such additional rights and benefits include, among others, specialized reporting, discounts on and/or reimbursement of management fees or carried interest, targeted amounts for co-investments alongside the Funds (including, without limitation, preferential or favorable allocation of co-investment, and preferential terms and conditions related to co-investment or other participation in the Funds (including any carried interest and/or management fees to be charged with respect thereto, as well as any additional discounts or rebates thereof or other penalties that may result if certain target co-investment allocations or other conditions under such arrangements are not achieved)) and the right to designate representatives to participate in the investment committee of NOVA or the L.P. Advisory Committee of the Funds. It is expected that investors who designate representatives to participate on the L.P. Advisory Committee of the Funds or the investment committee of NOVA may, by virtue of such participation, have more information about the Funds and their investments in certain circumstances than other investors in the Funds generally and may be provided information in advance of communication to other investors generally. As a result, certain investors may receive more information from the NOVA about the Funds and their portfolio companies or may receive information about the Funds and their portfolio companies at an earlier time than other investors, and NOVA will have no duty to ensure all investors receive the same information regarding the Funds and their portfolio companies. Therefore, certain investors may be able to take actions on the basis of such information which, in the absence of such information, other investors do not take.

### **Certain Matters Relating to NOVA and its Affiliates**

NOVA Holdings, which owns 100% of NOVA, uses capital commitments to NOVA Holdings provided by its principals, certain senior advisors who are not employees of NOVA, and certain strategic investors primarily for the working capital needs of NOVA. In certain instances, NOVA

and its affiliates have advanced (and in the future may advance) funds to certain of its principals to facilitate their payment of capital contributions to NOVA Holdings, including via full recourse loans to such principals, to be offset against any annual bonus or other payments payable to such principal by NOVA and with other appropriate commercial terms determined by NOVA.

### **Counterparty Risk**

The Funds are exposed to the risk that third parties that may owe the Funds, or its portfolio companies, money, securities, or other assets will not perform their obligations. These parties include trading counterparties, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses, custodians, prime brokers, administrators, and other financial intermediaries. These parties may default on their obligations to the Funds or its portfolio companies, due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, or other reasons.

### **Non-diversified Risk**

Because the Funds may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a limited number of issuers, the Funds may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political event affecting one or more of these issuers, than a portfolio with greater diversification limits.

### **Retention of Executives by Portfolio Companies**

Under certain circumstances, including during a period when a portfolio company is in need of a temporary or interim chief executive officer, chief operating officer or chief financial officer, an individual associated with a Fund's General Partner or NOVA could serve in an executive capacity at any such portfolio company for a period of time and receive a salary or other compensation from such portfolio company. The Funds will indirectly bear a portion of such compensation to the extent of its ownership interest in such portfolio companies.

### **Competition for Investment Opportunities**

The market for private equity investment opportunities is competitive. This competition increases the pricing for the investments, thereby possibly reducing the returns to investors. This intense competition also increases the execution risk of successfully closing a private equity investment. The Funds could incur costs (including the cost of forgone opportunities) related to failed investment processes.

### **Co-Investments**

NOVA, in its sole discretion, has, and in the future can, offer co-investment opportunities to third parties, and/or to one or more limited partners. Co-investment vehicles can be charged management fees, performance-based compensation, administrative fees, and/or other fees. Whether or not any fees or other compensation are paid by a co-investment vehicle, the amount and payment terms and expenses depend on the circumstances and is generally negotiated with the co-investor at the inception of the co-investment opportunity. These terms applicable to co-investors can be different or more favorable than those applicable to the Funds.

Third-party co-investor involvement involves risks, including for example the possibility that a third-party co-investor subsequently faces financial difficulties, resulting in a negative impact on such investment or resulting in additional capital to be invested by the Funds; has economic or business goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds; or gets in a position to take or block action in a manner contrary to the Funds' investment objectives.

### **Non-Management Positions**

While the Funds intend to seek management participation in target portfolio companies, the Funds have, and may again in the future, make minority equity investments in portfolio companies where the Funds may not be able to control or, influence effectively, the business, management, strategy or affairs of such entities.

### **Legal Representation**

Winston & Strawn LLP ("Winston") represents the General Partners, NOVA and their affiliates, including the Funds, from time to time in a variety of different matters. Winston does not represent the limited partners in connection with matters relating to the Funds or their investments. Winston represents the General Partners and NOVA, including with respect to their role in relation to the Funds. It is not anticipated that, in connection with the organization or operation of the Funds, the General Partners or NOVA will have the Funds engage counsel separate from counsel to the General Partners or NOVA. Furthermore, in the event a conflict of interest or dispute arises between the General Partners and NOVA, on the one hand, and the Funds and the limited partners, on the other hand, it will be accepted that counsel to the General Partners and NOVA is not counsel to the Funds or the limited partners, notwithstanding the fact that, in certain cases, such counsel's fees are paid through or by the Funds (and therefore in effect by the limited partners).

Documents relating to the Funds, including this Brochure, will be detailed and often technical in nature. Winston has represented the interests of the Funds, the General Partners and NOVA (and not the limited partners) in connection with the formation of the Funds and the offering of interests therein and will not represent the interests of the limited partners in the organization and operation of the Funds. Accordingly, each limited partner is advised to consult with its own legal counsel before investing in the Fund(s).

NOVA and the General Partners will attempt to resolve any conflicts of interest by exercising the good faith required of a fiduciary. Certain LPA provisions are designed to protect the interests of the limited partners in situations where conflicts arise, and the Limited Partner Advisory Committee will be consulted in accordance with the Fund Governing Documents.

### **Item 9: Disciplinary Information**

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to client's or prospective client's evaluation of the adviser or its management personnel. NOVA and its management do not have any such information to report.

## **Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

NOVA provides advisory services to the Funds, which are private investment vehicles and considered NOVA clients. NOVA in the future intends to have additional clients, which also would be private investment vehicles. Each Fund has a General Partner, and NOVA personnel comprise some or all of each General Partner, as is common in the private fund industry and as further disclosed in Part 1A of the Form ADV.

Pursuant to the relevant agreements, in some instances, NOVA's management has, can and, in the future, will maintain board positions with the portfolio companies, and in that capacity is required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio company and its shareholders. Conflicts of interest could present themselves between an individual's role at NOVA and his or her role as a board director of a portfolio company. However, NOVA believes the interests of the portfolio companies are generally aligned with the best interests of the Funds.

NOVA has formed, and expects to form, additional entities as part of the investment structure (for example, parent, intermediate or holding company entities, any of which may be formed for legal, tax, regulatory, or other purposes). Additional entities anticipated also include co-investment vehicles, which can have different fee schedules, whose formation is subject to NOVA's discretion, and whose interest of which NOVA is not required to offer to any particular investor.

NOVA has and intends to continue working with outside senior advisors, who are experienced investment professionals and who can and do assist NOVA with deal sourcing, due diligence, portfolio company monitoring, and other investment related activities. These senior advisors are not NOVA employees; they can obtain an interest in the Fund(s) and/or Carried Interest rights, or other compensation rights. They are typically compensated by NOVA and/or the applicable Fund. Senior advisors or other third-party consultants retained by NOVA may also be retained by the Fund(s) and/or Portfolio Companies and/or their respective affiliates and receive compensation (including fees, incentive equity, or other compensation) and, where applicable, expense reimbursement from the Fund(s) and/or Portfolio Companies and/or their respective affiliates in connection with performing services for, or serving in certain roles with respect to, such persons or entities, and such compensation will not result in offsets to or reductions of the Management Fee. These relationships are common in the private fund industry; NOVA works with them in the best interests of the Funds; and the Chief Compliance Officer and NOVA senior management monitor for conflicts of interest.

NOVA and the General Partners are not registered as, and do not have any application pending to register as, a broker-dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor or a registered representative or associated person of the foregoing entities. However, the NOVA Head of Marketing, who is also a NOVA partner and principal received compensation for fundraising activities on behalf of NOVA and NOVA vehicles through a registered broker-dealer (the "Broker"), in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and regulations. NOVA has a placement agreement with the Broker, pursuant to which the Broker receives placement fees to

solicit institutional investors to invest in NOVA vehicles. Additionally, the NOVA Head of Marketing entered into a separate agreement with the Broker, pursuant to which the Broker paid fees to him for rendering the brokerage services. As stated in Item 5, NOVA bears the costs of placement agent fees, either directly or in the form of a Management Fee offset.

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

NOVA has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of NOVA describing its high standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to the Funds. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, a prohibition on rumor mongering, restrictions on the acceptance of gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at NOVA must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of NOVA do not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of the Funds and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Under the Code of Ethics, pre-clearance of certain transactions is required. Employee trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics, and to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between NOVA and the Funds. Each Fund's investors or prospective investors may request a copy of NOVA's Code of Ethics by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this Brochure.

Under the Fund Governing Documents, the Funds can initially purchase companies, in whole or in part, that have been warehoused or otherwise acquired by NOVA and/or a NOVA affiliate for this purpose. In addition, certain principals and senior advisors of NOVA may advance (and in the past have advanced) funds for working capital purposes (including in the form of capital investments, loans and other financings) to companies that have been warehoused or otherwise acquired by NOVA and/or a NOVA affiliate prior to being acquired by the applicable Fund. NOVA and a Managing Partner of NOVA have transferred interests in warehoused investments into the Funds in connection with or after the Funds' initial closing. To mitigate any conflicts of interest, such transactions were made in accordance with federal securities laws and other applicable laws and regulations, as well as within the parameters of the Fund Governing Documents and with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. NOVA's Chief Compliance Officer and management engage with appropriate professionals to help monitor for principal transactions and other conflicts of interest and ensure proper client consent, investor disclosure, and overall transparency.

Currently, NOVA does not anticipate cross-transactions or agency-cross transactions. However, if in the future, NOVA engages its clients in such, NOVA will seek to ensure that such transactions and any related disclosures are made consistent with applicable laws and agreements and NOVA's policies and procedures.

Each General Partner generally has or can have an interest in the applicable Fund, and NOVA employees and family members can, so long as they meet certain criteria, have interests in the Funds. Through these and the above relationships, in certain circumstances, NOVA can, on a Fund's behalf, buy or sell securities or related instruments in which NOVA or a related person, directly or indirectly, has a position of interest and similarly, NOVA, employees, or a related person may invest in the same companies that NOVA invests in on behalf of the Funds.

NOVA discloses more details of these relationships and "potential conflicts of interest" in Items 5, 6, 8, and 10 of this Brochure and in the Funds' Governing Documents, which NOVA encourages investors to read and understand in detail.

### **Item 12: Brokerage Practices**

Because the Funds are organized to make investments in private companies, NOVA and the Funds do not generally engage broker-dealers or incur brokerage commissions when buying or selling securities. However, to the extent NOVA and/or the Funds receive public securities from, for example, an in-kind distribution and/or otherwise NOVA must engage with a broker-dealer, NOVA will seek best execution. NOVA will obtain best execution by examining commission rates, pricing, execution capability, trading expertise, inventory, and other relevant factors.

NOVA will not consider any placement agent or referral agreement with a broker when considering through which broker dealer to arrange securities transactions.

NOVA does not have soft dollar arrangements.

### **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

The portfolio investments of the Funds are generally private, illiquid and long-term and accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to sell securities. However, portfolio investments are reviewed on a continuous basis (including, where applicable, pursuant to representation on the boards of directors of portfolio companies), and NOVA maintains an Investment Committee, including its Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer, that meet regularly to discuss potential underwriting elements, including business and financial considerations, internal and third-party due diligence findings, updates and reports, assessments of management and other investment considerations.

On an annual basis, investors receive audited financial statements and tax information necessary for the completion of income tax returns. On a quarterly basis, investors receive unaudited financial statements. NOVA from time to time, in its sole discretion, provides additional information relating to the Fund(s) to one or more limited partners as it deems appropriate.

#### **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

NOVA has retained and will use placement agents to which it pays fees for the introduction of institutional investors. The amount paid to placement agents is generally based on a percentage of capital commitments. The relevant investor(s) will be advised of the referral arrangement, including the payment of fees. Per the Fund Governing Documents, which provides details of the terms where fees are initially paid by the Funds, such fees are not ultimately borne by the Funds but are paid by NOVA either directly or in the form of an offset to the Management Fee. NOVA performs due diligence, including “bad actor” disqualifications and the reasonableness of fees, on any placement agent. Investors working with a placement agent should be aware of the inherent conflicts of interest when working with placement agents. Placement agents can refer potential investors to funds that pay a higher referral fee.

Please see Item 5 for information regarding other compensation received by NOVA and NOVA personnel from portfolio companies.

#### **Item 15: Custody**

The Adviser is deemed, under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”), to have custody of the Fund’s assets and securities as a result of its relationship with each Fund’s General Partner. Following the private fund audit procedures pursuant to the Custody Rule, investors will receive annual audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles after the Funds’ annual audits conducted by an independent public accounting firm that is a member of and examined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Investors should carefully review and compare all audit reports, statements and information that they receive.

#### **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

NOVA has discretionary authority to manage each Fund pursuant to the terms of the LPA and within the investment guidelines set forth by each Fund’s Governing Documents. This includes the authority to determine the amounts to be bought and sold and to perform the day-to-day investment operations of each Fund. As stated, and in accordance with the private fund structure, NOVA also coordinates with the General Partner of each Fund.

#### **Item 17: Voting Client Securities**

The Funds invest in privately held companies that typically do not issue proxies. However, if NOVA receives, on behalf of the Fund(s), any proxies with respect to a publicly traded portfolio company, it is and will be NOVA’s policy to exercise the proxy vote in the best interest of the Fund(s), taking into consideration all relevant factors, including acting in a manner that will maximize the economic benefits to the Fund(s). If NOVA determines that it is not in the best interests of the Fund(s) to vote, NOVA will document its reasons for such determination. NOVA



will document conflicts of interest and appropriately avoid, manage and/or disclose any such conflict.

NOVA's clients and investors may obtain a copy of its proxy voting policies and procedures and voting history upon request to NOVA's CCO.

#### **Item 18: Financial Information**

NOVA does not solicit fees more than six months in advance, does not have any financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.