

FORM ADV PART 2A -- INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

STONE ARCH CAPITAL, LLC

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Stone Arch Capital, LLC and its affiliates (“Stone Arch”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (612) 317-2980. 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.

Stone Arch Capital, LLC 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 Stone Arch Capital, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

This Brochure updates the Form ADV Part 2A filed on March 28, 2017. This annual amendment updates the description of certain business practices and the operations of Stone Arch.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

Stone Arch Capital, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a registered investment adviser (the “**Management Company**”), and its affiliated advisers provide investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Management Company commenced operations in January 2005.

The following general partner entities are affiliated with the Management Company (collectively with the Management Company, the “**Advisers**”):

- Stone Arch Capital Management, L.P. (“**GP I**”)
- Stone Arch Capital Management II, L.P. (“**GP II**”)
- Stone Arch Capital Management III, L.P. (“**GP III**,” and collectively with GP I and GP II, the “**General Partners**”).

The Advisers’ clients include the following (collectively the “**Partnerships**,” and together with any future private investment fund to which Stone Arch or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, “**Private Investment Funds**”):

- Stone Arch Capital, L.P.
- Stone Arch Capital II, L.P.
- Stone Arch Capital II-A, L.P.
- Stone Arch Capital III, L.P.

The General Partners each serve as general partner to one or more Partnerships and have the authority to make the investment decisions for the respective Partnership(s) for which they provide advisory services. The Management Company provides the day to day advisory services for the Partnerships. Each General Partner is deemed registered and subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure describes the business practices of the Advisers which operate as a single advisory business and are under common control. References contained in this Brochure to the strategy and operations of a General Partner should be read to include the activities of the Management Company and other Stone Arch affiliates that collectively engage in the investment process and ongoing management of the Partnerships’ portfolio companies.

The Partnerships and any other Private Investment Funds that may be formed by a General Partner (or its affiliates) at a later date or that may otherwise become clients of an Adviser are expected to invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “**portfolio companies**.” The Advisers’ investment advisory services to the Partnerships consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. Where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or

other personnel of the Advisers or their affiliates generally serve on a portfolio company's board of directors or otherwise act to influence control or management of portfolio companies in which the Partnerships have invested.

Stone Arch's advisory services for the Partnerships are detailed in the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a "**Memorandum**") and limited partnership or other operating agreements or governing documents (each, a "**Partnership Agreement**") and are further described below under "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss." Investors in a Partnership participate in the overall investment program for the Partnership, but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement. The Partnerships or the General Partners may enter into side letters or other similar agreements ("**Side Letters**") with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights (including economic or other terms) under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the relevant Partnership Agreement with respect to such investors.

Additionally, from time to time and as permitted by the relevant Partnership Agreement, the Advisers expect to provide (or agree to provide) co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-investment vehicles) to certain investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants and other service providers, Stone Arch personnel and/or certain other persons associated with the Advisers and/or their affiliates (to the extent not prohibited by the applicable Partnership Agreement). 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 Partnership making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-investment vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from a Partnership after such Partnership has consummated its investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer). Any such purchase from a Partnership by a co-investor or co-investment vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Partnership's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. Where appropriate, and in the Advisers' sole discretion, the Advisers are authorized to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-investment vehicle (or otherwise equitably adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Partnership for related costs. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Partnership.

As of December 31, 2017, the Management Company managed approximately \$378 million in client assets on a discretionary basis. The Management Company is principally owned by Charles B. Lannin and F. Clayton Miller.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, the General Partners receive a Management Fee (as defined below) and a carried interest in connection with advisory services. The General Partners or other Stone Arch entities or affiliates may receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies (*e.g.*, monitoring and other fees) of Partnerships and a portion of such additional compensation will generally offset in part the management fees

otherwise payable to the applicable General Partner. Investors in the Partnerships also bear certain Partnership expenses.

Management Fee

Each Partnership pays its General Partner a management fee (the “Management Fee”) equal to 2% (2.5% for Stone Arch Capital, L.P., subsequently reduced to 1.5%) on an annual basis of aggregate Partnership investor capital commitments (“Commitments”). Payment of the Management Fee is made semi-annually, 30 days in arrears and in advance with respect to the remainder of the period. Most of the Management Fees are ultimately received by the Management Company pursuant to a management agreement. Investors participating in a closing after the initial closing or effective date, as applicable, of a Partnership bear the Management Fee from the date of the initial closing or effective date, as applicable, of such Partnership plus interest. The Management Fee may be reduced where the term of a Partnership is extended pursuant to the Partnership’s Partnership Agreement or where a particular subsequent Partnership is formed or upon the occurrence of certain other events as described in the applicable Partnership Agreement. The Management Fee is payable until all portfolio investments are realized and/or distributed. Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full six-month period are generally adjusted on a pro rata basis according to the actual number of days in such period. As the final portfolio investment in Stone Arch Capital, L.P. was realized during the year ended December 31, 2017 and its proceeds distributed to the partners in accordance with the applicable Partnership Agreement, no further Management Fee will be paid to the General Partner from Stone Arch Capital, L.P. for periods subsequent to December 31, 2017.

The Management Fee is reduced by a portion of certain directors’ fees, professional services fees, monitoring fees, breakup fees and other similar fees paid by portfolio companies to a General Partner, the Management Company or their affiliates, partners, members, officers or employees (such fees, “**Supplemental Fees**”). The Management Fee will also be reduced by all placement fees and any organizational expenses paid by a Partnership in excess of the expense cap specified in the Partnership Agreement. To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given six-month period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees. To the extent any such excess remains unapplied upon dissolution of a Partnership, each partner of such Partnership will receive its share of such unapplied excess, unless such partner elects not to receive its share. To the extent that any other Private Investment Fund or any other entity or individual co-invests alongside the Partnership in any portfolio company investment, any Supplemental Fees may be allocated *pro rata* among the Partnership and the co-investors in proportion to the cost of the investment in the portfolio company borne by each or in such manner as approved by (i) the General Partner and the governing body of such entity and (ii) the limited partners’ committee of the Partnership (the “**Limited Partner Committee**”).

Certain Partnership Agreements permit the General Partner to waive or agree to reduce the Management Fee. Any such waived or reduced portion of the Management Fee reduces the amount of capital such General Partner would otherwise be required to contribute to the Partnership. The limited partners of the Partnership may be required to make a *pro rata* contribution according to their respective Commitments to fund any contribution that would otherwise be required of the General Partner in connection with any such waiver or reduction as

described above and, as a result, the exercise of such waiver may result in an acceleration (or delay) of investor capital contributions. Waived or reduced Management Fees are not subject to the Management Fee offsets described above, and the amount of such waived or reduced Management Fees has the potential to be significant. Due to waived or reduced Management Fees by Stone Arch and/or timing of receipt of compensation subject to offsets (as described above), it is possible that Management Fee offsets will be delayed or not be fully realized by investors in a Partnership to the extent any such investor irrevocably elects to forego receiving its *pro rata* share of any excess offsets that exist at the end of a Partnership, resulting in a net additional benefit to Stone Arch.

Carried Interest

The General Partner of each Partnership will receive a carried interest with respect to such Partnership equal to 20% of all profits in excess of an 8% compound preferred return, subject to a General Partner catch-up provision, as more fully described in the Partnership Agreement of the applicable Partnership. The carried interest distributed to the General Partner is subject to a potential giveback at the end of the life of the Partnership and, with respect to a certain Partnership, at such earlier date(s) as set forth in the Partnership Agreement of the applicable Partnership if the General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

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

Other Information

The Advisers are permitted to exempt certain “affiliated partner” investors in the Partnerships from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest. Any such exemption from Management Fees and/or carried interest may be made by a direct exemption, a rebate by the Advisers and/or their affiliates, or through other vehicles which co-invest with a Partnership.

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

Principals or other current or former employees of Stone Arch 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 General Partner, each Partnership bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the applicable Memorandum and/or Partnership Agreement of each Partnership, a Partnership bears all expenses relating to the Partnership’s activities, investments and business to the extent not reimbursed by portfolio companies, including organizational expenses up to the expense cap specified in the Partnership Agreement, legal, auditing, consulting (excluding fees for consulting services associated with overall strategy that are not performed as part of an investment initiative), financing, accounting and custodian fees and expenses; expenses associated with the Partnership’s financial statements,

tax returns and Schedule K-1s; out of pocket expenses incurred in connection with transactions not consummated (“**Broken Deal Expenses**”); expenses of any Limited Partners’ Committee; expenses of the annual meetings of the Partnership’s limited partners; insurance; other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of its investments (such as, where appropriate, travel, meal and entertainment expenses), including extraordinary expenses (such as litigation, if any); and any taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against the Partnership, but not ordinary administrative and overhead expenses of the General Partner or Management Company incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including employees’ salaries, rent, utilities and other similar expenses specified in the Partnership Agreement. 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 Broken Deal Expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the applicable Partnership, and not by any potential co-investors or co-investment vehicle that were to have participated in such transaction, unless such co-investor or co-investment vehicle irrevocably committed to such transaction. As is typical for private equity funds, the Partnerships likely bear additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds. To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices.”

Additionally, as further described herein and in the applicable Memoranda and/or Partnership Agreements of certain Partnerships, Stone Arch may retain certain operating partners to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more of the Partnerships or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more of the Partnerships invest. Any compensation received by operating partners is generally intended to be paid by a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company or, in some instances, directly by the applicable Partnership(s). Operating partners also generally will be reimbursed for certain travel and other costs in connection with their services. No amounts described above will offset the Management Fee. Similarly, from time to time, Stone Arch has retained, and expects in the future to retain, advisers affiliated with Stone Arch to provide services to one or more portfolio companies and receive compensation and expense reimbursement from such portfolio companies directly. Such amounts will not offset the Management Fee, although Stone Arch will reduce the monitoring fee it charges to the portfolio company by the compensation paid to such advisers. The use of operating partners and Stone Arch affiliates in the manner described here may subject Stone Arch to certain 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 General Partners may receive a carried interest allocation on certain profits in the Partnerships. The Advisers do not advise Private Investment Funds not subject to a carried interest.

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 Partnership 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.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Advisers provide investment advice to Private Investment Funds, including the Partnerships. Private Investment Funds are investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The investors participating in Private Investment Funds may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and may include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of the Advisers and their affiliates and members of their families, operating partners or other service providers retained by the Advisers.

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

Each Partnership has a minimum investment of \$5 million for third-party investors, which may be waived by the General Partner. In most circumstances, investors in the Partnerships must meet certain suitability and net worth qualifications prior to making an investment. Generally, investors must be (i) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and (ii) either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act.

Certain affiliates and personnel of Stone Arch and other third party investors may be permitted to co-invest directly in a particular portfolio company or in a holding company which holds the equity in the portfolio company directly. The Advisers will select which investors are permitted to participate in such co-invest opportunities based on various factors, including the sophistication of the investor, the ability of the investor to fund and complete the investment on a timely basis and for strategic or other reasons as may be more fully described in the applicable Partnership’s Partnership Agreement. The Advisers are not obligated to make co-investment opportunities available to any particular investors or limited partners.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

The principal investment strategy of Stone Arch is to achieve long-term capital appreciation, primarily by acquiring equity and equity-related securities and certain debt instruments in private growth-oriented companies. Stone Arch generally targets lower middle market companies primarily located in the Midwest region of North America, although the Advisers may make investments outside of the Midwest if they locate an investment opportunity which they believe presents a high likelihood of closing an attractively priced and structured investment. Stone Arch seeks to make investments of between \$10 million and \$25 million in

family-owned companies that have \$5 million to \$25 million in EBITDA. Investments are predominantly of non-public companies although investments in public companies are permitted, subject to certain restrictions in the applicable Partnership Agreement.

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis generally employed by the Advisers on behalf of the Partnerships. More detailed descriptions of the Partnerships' investment strategies and methods of analysis are included in the applicable private placement memorandum and Partnership Agreement for each Partnership. *There can be no assurance that the Advisers will achieve the investment objectives of any of the Partnerships, and a loss of investment may be possible.*

Investment and Operating Strategy

The Advisers seek to provide returns to investors by (i) using research and contacts to identify investments that the Advisers believe are attractive, (ii) performing rigorous analysis and due diligence to select and structure investments, and (iii) providing significant resources to portfolio companies.

Identification of Investment Opportunities. The Advisers origination strategy includes leveraging a network of relationships in the Midwest, including corporate executives, investment bankers, lawyers, accountants, brokers and other financial intermediaries that provide the Partnerships with consistent deal flow. Through this network, the Advisers seek to identify sound, profitable businesses that can be grown and improved to “institutional quality” companies that will be more attractive to future strategic and private equity buyers.

Rigorous Analysis and Due Diligence. With respect to the investment opportunities that the Advisers pursue actively, the Advisers engage in in-depth discussions with management and conduct rigorous due diligence, arriving at a limited number of investments that become portfolio companies of the Partnerships. As part of the due diligence process, the Advisers carefully analyze the cash flow dynamics and numerous other key attributes of each investment opportunity, including potential areas of growth, profit optimization, capital requirements, competitive threats and the management needs of each company.

Managing Investments. For each investment, the Advisers and portfolio company management formulate and agree on a strategy to enhance value at the beginning of their partnership. Once strategies have been established, the Advisers believe that it is the responsibility of a portfolio company's management team to execute the plan and the Advisers' responsibility to actively review progress and determine effectiveness of the plan. The Advisers practice a model of “engaged ownership,” by providing strategic planning and oversight, financial oversight, and Board of Director advice (plan review, major capital expenditure approvals, management selection, audit and finance committees, compensation plans, etc.). The Advisers' activities on behalf of the portfolio companies, include (a) reviewing of product and geographic growth initiatives; (b) reviewing of international outsourcing and growth opportunities; (c) evaluating add-on acquisitions or divestitures; (d) assessing the performance of Chief Executive Officers; (e) assisting in the hiring or replacement of key members of senior management; (f) negotiating with debt partners; (g) assisting with upgrades to financial reporting packages, information technology systems, and facilities; and (h) overseeing company sale or liquidity events. The Advisers also

undertake a review of weekly and monthly reports and seek to establish a channel of frequent, interactive communication with company management.

Realization of Liquidity. The Advisers believe that the timing and approach for each exit is unique and should be planned throughout the life of an investment. Several factors, including management team depth and commitment, financial performance, business cycle timing, capital expenditure plans, competitive positioning, growth opportunities, status of operating enhancements, strength and availability of logical buyers and general market and industry conditions all influence decisions as to the timing of exit.

Risks of Investment

A Partnership and its investors bear the risk of loss that the applicable Advisers' investment strategy entails. The risks involved with the Advisers' investment strategy and an investment in a Partnership are detailed in the Partnership's private placement memorandum. In general, the risks applicable to each Partnership include, but are not limited to:

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

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

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Partnership 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.

Concentration of Investments. The Partnership 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 Partnership's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect the Partnership's aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Partnership may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

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

Illiquidity; Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in a Partnership should be viewed as an illiquid investment. It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an investment. While an investment may be sold at any time, it is generally expected that this will not occur for a number of years after the initial investment. Before such time, there may be no current return on the investment. Furthermore, the expenses of operating a Partnership (including any Management Fee payable) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid from the Partnership's capital, including unfunded Commitments.

Leveraged Investments. The Partnership may make use of leverage by having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in such portfolio company. Leverage generally magnifies both the Partnership's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired amount of leverage. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair 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 the Partnership's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate, and magnify declines in the value of the Partnership's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, the Partnership may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Partnership. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time the Partnership determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Partnership may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which the Partnership will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for the Partnership's investments and hence, most of the Partnership's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the partners 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 Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the General Partner with respect to such investment.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Partnership invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by the General Partner 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, the Partnership 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 is no assurance that the Partnership will make follow-on investments or that the Partnership will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by the Partnership not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made). Additionally, such failure to make such investment may result in a lost opportunity for the Partnership to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company or the dilution of the Partnership's ownership in a portfolio company if a third party invests in such portfolio company.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Partnership 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. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of the Partnership), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on the Partnership and/or the partners with respect to the Partnership's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for the Partnership and/or the limited partners.

The Partnership's investments may be made in currencies other than the currency in which the Partnership's accounts are maintained. The value of an investment may fall substantially as a result of fluctuations in the currency of the country in which the investment is made as against the value of the currency in which the Partnership's accounts are maintained. The General Partner may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage currency exposures using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Partnership may incur costs related to currency hedging arrangements. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis, or that such hedging arrangement will achieve the desired effect.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed and/or more restrictive laws, regulations, regulatory institutions and judicial systems; (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction; (e) civil disturbances; (f) government instability; and (g) nationalization and expropriation of private assets. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

Public Company Holdings. The Partnership's investment portfolio may contain securities issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject the Partnership to risks that

differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include, without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of the Partnership 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 the principals of Stone Arch, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

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

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

Material Non-Public Information. As a result of the operations of the Advisers and its affiliates, the Advisers frequently come into possession of confidential or material non-public information. Therefore, the Advisers and their affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Partnership. Consequently, a Partnership 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 the Advisers' internal policies. Due to these restrictions, a Partnership may not be able to make an investment that it otherwise might have made or sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Hedging Arrangements; Related Regulations. The General Partner may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage a Partnership's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. A Partnership 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 such Partnership to the risk of a counterparty's inability or refusal to perform under a hedging contract, or the potential loss of assets held by a counterparty, custodian or intermediary in connection with such hedging. OTC contracts may expose a Partnership to additional liquidity risks if such contracts cannot be adequately settled. Certain hedging arrangements may create for a General Partner and/or one of its affiliates an obligation to register with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (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 Partnership or a portfolio company to hedge its exposures becomes limited by such requirements.

Unfunded Pension Liabilities of Portfolio Companies. Recent 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 Partnership's investments to minimize any such exposure, a Partnership 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 Partnership may own an 80% or greater interest in such a portfolio company. If such Partnership (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of such Partnership) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of such Partnership and the companies in which such Partnership 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 Partnership'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 Partnership's investments because, among other things, the securities of portfolio companies held by such Partnership generally will be illiquid and not quoted on any exchange. Each General Partner will determine the value of all the Partnership'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 Partnership 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 Partnership's investment portfolios and risks, and may also affect the diversification and management of such Partnership'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 is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to a portfolio company's systems, such portfolio company may be subject to substantial losses in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted (i) customer data or payment information; (ii) customer or portfolio company financial information; (iii) portfolio company software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) portfolio company proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. In certain events, a portfolio company's failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the relevant Partnership, to substantial losses. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at an Adviser or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, such Adviser, its affiliates or the Partnerships may also be at risk of loss.

Conflicts of Interest

The Advisers and their related entities engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities. The Advisers will devote such time, personnel and internal resources as are necessary to conduct the business affairs of the Partnerships in an appropriate manner, as required by the relevant Partnership Agreements, although the Partnerships and their respective investments will place varying levels of demand on these over time. In the ordinary course of conducting such activities, the interests of a Partnership may conflict with the interests of the Advisers, one or more other Partnerships or Private Investment Funds, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein. As a general matter, each Adviser will determine all matters relating to structuring transactions and Partnership operations using its best judgment considering all factors it deems relevant, but in its sole discretion, subject in certain cases to the required approvals by the Limited Partner Committees of the participating Partnerships.

During the investment period of a given Partnership, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Advisers through such Partnership, subject to certain limited exceptions. At any given time, the Management Company and its affiliates will typically manage several other Private Investment Funds in addition to a given Partnership, which may include investments similar to those in which it will be investing or have investments in portfolio companies in the form of securities or other investments that are not the principal focus of such Partnership, and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those Private Investment Funds and with respect to such investments. The Management Company's principals and investment staff will continue to manage and monitor the investments of such Private Investment Funds until their realization. The portfolio company investments of such other Private Investment

Funds may potentially compete with companies acquired by a given Partnership. Following the investment period of a given Partnership, the Management Company's principals may focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Partnership's investments while continuing to monitor such Partnership's investments with an eye towards increasing value and seeking realization.

From time to time, the Management Company will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a given Partnership, but also for other Private Investment Funds. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, the Management Company and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Investments by more than one client of the Advisers in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Advisers to support positions taken by other clients of the Advisers.

In general, the Management Company must first determine which Partnerships will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity. The Management Company generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Partnership based on its Partnership Agreement, as well as factors including but not limited to: investment and operating guidelines, diversification limitations, tax and regulatory considerations, minimum dollar limits, risk, strategies, life-cycle and structure. For example, a newly organized Partnership generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate amount of investments until it is substantially invested. The Management Company will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity in which a Partnership will invest exceeds the amount that would be appropriate for such Partnership and any such excess may be offered to one or more other Private Investment Funds and other potential co-investors (including third parties), as determined by the applicable Partnership Agreements, Side Letters and the Advisers' Investment Allocations/Co-Investment Policy. The Advisers' Investment Allocations/Co-Investment Policy permits the Management Company to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations, including but not limited to: conflicts provisions in the relevant Partnership Agreements, investment and operating guidelines, diversification limitations, tax and regulatory considerations (e.g., qualified purchaser status), minimum dollar limits, expertise of the prospective co-investor in the industry to which the investment opportunity relates; perceived ability to quickly execute on transactions and other relevant factors, including risk.

When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Advisers and their affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Partnerships or Private Investment Funds, the Advisers and their affiliates are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Partnership's or other Private Investment Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Partnership or Private Investment 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 Management Company attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in its Private Investment Funds and the obligations owed by its advisory affiliates to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Partnership, other Private Investment Funds and such investment vehicles in a fair and equitable manner. Where necessary, the Advisers consult and receive consent to conflicts from the Limited Partner Committee.

The allocation of investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While each Adviser will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes in good faith is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Partnership'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 conflicts of interest to which such Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

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

As a general matter, Partnership expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Partnerships or co-investment vehicles eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by the applicable Adviser or its affiliates using their best 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 Partnerships or co-investment vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size. The Partnerships have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which may result in the Partnerships bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

In certain cases, Stone Arch will have the opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Partnership Agreement, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interests in a Partnership. In such cases, Stone Arch will use its discretion to select such transferees based on suitability and other factors and, unless required by the relevant Partnership Agreement, will determine in its sole discretion whether the opportunity to receive a transfer of Partnership interests should be offered to one or more existing Partnership investors and/or affiliates of the Advisers.

As a result of the Partnerships' controlling interests in portfolio companies, the Advisers and/or their affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members (including current or former Adviser 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 the Advisers and/or their affiliates. Unless such amounts are subject to the Partnership Agreements' offset provisions, they will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Partnership to its General Partner.

The Advisers, their affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and employees of the Advisers and their affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Advisers have recommended to a Partnership. In addition, officers, principals and employees may buy securities

in transactions offered to but rejected by a Partnership. Such transactions are subject to any restrictions in the applicable Partnership Agreement and any policies and procedures set forth in the Code of Ethics (as defined below). The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Partnership.

Although uncommon, from time to time Stone Arch may cause a Partnership to enter into a transaction whereby the Partnership purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Partnerships managed by Stone Arch, or co-investors or co-investment vehicles. Such transactions may arise in the context of re-balancing an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Partnership is acquired by a portfolio company owned by another Partnership. Any such transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where the investment of one Partnership supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Partnership. 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. To the extent required by the relevant Partnerships' Partnership Agreements or otherwise in the sole discretion of Stone Arch, Stone Arch may seek to mitigate such conflicts by seeking the opinion of an unaffiliated third party (including the use of a consultant or investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price) or by obtaining the consent of the relevant Partnership(s) (including, where authorized, the consent of each Partnership's Limited Partner Committee) to such transactions. In certain circumstances, Stone Arch may determine that the willingness of a third party to make an investment on the same terms demonstrates the fairness of the relevant transaction to the Partnership under then-current market conditions. Stone Arch intends that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that it believes in good faith to be fair and equitable to each Partnership under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Partnership.

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

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

Each Adviser generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Partnership or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser (which may include a portfolio company of such Partnership), (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other

benefit or (iii) certain limited partners or their affiliates. For example, the Adviser may be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Partnership's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This discretion subjects the Adviser to conflicts of interest, because although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Partnership, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that the Adviser, 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 Partnerships or the Adviser), may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Whether or not the Adviser has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies (and, to a lesser extent, the Partnerships) may pay certain fees to operating partners and other third party consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by the Advisers and/or their affiliates that may regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies or prospective portfolio companies) and/or affiliates of the Advisers, which may take the form of cash, portfolio company securities, and/or an economic interest in the portfolio company, a Partnership, a General Partner, or an affiliate thereof, among other forms. Such fees do not offset the Management Fee as described herein, though fees paid to affiliates may reduce monitoring fees paid to the Advisers. Operating partners generally make use of the Advisers' resources or otherwise are associated with the Advisers. Although the use of operating partners and affiliates 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 Partnership(s)) that will result if the cost of such operating partner and/or affiliate is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the services provided by such operating partner and/or affiliate align with the Advisers' model for the portfolio company and improve portfolio company performance. Although the Advisers seek to retain operating partners and/or affiliates with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies and, ultimately, the Partnerships, 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 Partnerships' limited partners, and seek to retain only operating partners and service providers which it believes provide a level of service at a value generally consistent with other relevant market alternatives. However, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

From time to time, a Partnership may establish or invest in platform companies or similar platform investments that seek to acquire interests in other companies and/or assets. While the relevant Partnership would typically be involved in the strategy and oversight of any platform

investment, a platform investment typically would retain its own management team to operate, administer and manage the platform on a daily basis. In such cases, the relevant Partnership generally will directly or indirectly bear the expenses related to developing and operating the platform investment, including overhead expenses (such as real estate, technology, salaries, bonuses and incentive-based compensation (e.g., equity, a profits interest, options and warrants)), investment sourcing and diligence expenses, transaction fees and other related expenses. Such expenses generally will not offset any Management Fee paid by the Partnership. Such platform investments may create conflicts of interest. For example, management teams sometimes provide services that are similar to, and that may overlap with, services provided by the Adviser and its personnel to the Partnership, and certain Adviser professionals are expected to serve on the boards of, or otherwise provide services to, platform investments. Because the Advisers (and not the Partnership) otherwise generally pay the salaries of their employees, the Advisers have an incentive to cause a platform investment to retain its own management team instead of relying on Adviser employees to provide managerial services. In addition, the Advisers generally will have the ability to influence significantly the form and amount of compensation paid to such management teams. Members of platform investment management teams also may render services exclusively to the platform or provide the same or similar services to other Private Investment Funds and/or portfolio companies.

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

Since the General Partners and/or their affiliates are permitted to retain certain Supplemental Fees (as described under “Fees and Compensation”) in connection with Partnership investments, the Advisers could have a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions. The General Partners attempt to resolve such conflict by offsetting the Management Fee by a specified percentage of such Supplemental Fees.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Partnership providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures, information rights, co-investment rights, and liquidity or transfer rights.

In the course of conducting due diligence on an investment opportunity, the Advisers may utilize their in-house personnel to perform the accounting due diligence on such investment opportunity rather than engaging an independent accounting firm. The Advisers may charge a fee for these services. The cost of such due diligence is borne by the portfolio company if the transaction is consummated or, if not consummated, by the Advisers. This could create a conflict of interest as it provides incentive to the Advisers to conduct such due diligence internally rather than engaging the services of an independent accounting firm. The Advisers attempt to resolve this conflict of interest by charging rates for their due diligence services that are on par or lower than the rates charged by third party accounting firms.

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 each of the General Partners, which are registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. The Management Company provides advisory services to the General Partners and other Stone Arch entities pursuant to management agreements. These affiliated investment advisers operate as a single advisory business together with the Management Company and serve as managers or general partners of Private Investment Funds and other pooled vehicles and may 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 Stone Arch Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy (the "**Code of Ethics**"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of the Advisers' principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code of Ethics requires the Advisers' personnel to:

- report their personal securities transactions;
- pre-clear any proposed purchase of any initial public offering or limited offering; and
- comply with the policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information.

A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request to Stone Arch's Chief Compliance Officer at (612) 317-2980. 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 nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, 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 nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any public company, the Advisers 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 Stone Arch personnel

serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including the Partnerships.

Principals and employees of the Advisers and their affiliates may directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more Private Investment Funds or certain co-investment vehicles. To the extent that co-investment vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Partnership. Co-investment opportunities may also 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-investment vehicles or directly in a particular portfolio company. 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 may carry on investment activities for their own accounts and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Partnerships, and may give advice and recommend securities to other accounts or certain Partnerships or vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, other Partnerships or vehicles, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

From time to time, the General Partners may borrow funds on behalf of the Partnerships or the Private Investment Funds and contribute such borrowed amounts to the Partnerships (or relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable) as a special capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. Interest in connection with such borrowing is borne by the Partnerships (or the relevant Private Investment Fund, as applicable) as a Partnership expense, consistent with the applicable Partnership Agreement and the expense policy described under “Fees and Compensation.” In borrowing on behalf of the Partnerships or a Private Investment Fund, the General Partners are subject to conflicts of interest between repaying their obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Partnerships or Private Investment Fund, as applicable. The General Partners will effect such borrowings in a manner that they believe to be fair and equitable to the Partnerships or Private Investment Fund, as applicable, and consistent with the General Partners’ obligations to the Partnerships and the Partnership Agreement (or other governing document).

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 may also distribute securities to investors in a Private Investment Fund or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists. The Advisers have not engaged, and do not intend to regularly engage, in public securities transactions on behalf of a Private Investment Fund, to the extent they do so, they will follow the brokerage practices described below.

If the Advisers purchase or sell publicly traded securities for a Private Investment 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 may 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. As a result, although the Advisers generally will seek competitive commission rates, they may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent.

Consistent with the Advisers seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions may 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.

To the extent that the Advisers allocate brokerage business on the basis of research services, they may have an incentive to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the interest in receiving such research or other products or services, rather than based on the Private Investment Fund's interest in receiving most favorable execution.

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 Partnerships are completed independently, the Advisers may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Partnerships simultaneously. From time to time, an Adviser may, but is 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 Partnership of an Adviser is favored over any other Partnership. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Partnership 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.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

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

The Partnerships will provide to their limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually, (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, (iii) annual tax information necessary for each partner's U.S. tax returns, and (iv) descriptive investment information for each portfolio company quarterly.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Advisers and/or their affiliates may provide certain business or consulting services to companies in the Partnerships' portfolio and may receive compensation from these companies in

connection with such services. As described in the applicable Partnership's Partnership Agreement, this compensation may, in many cases, offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by the Partnerships. However, in other cases (e.g., reimbursements for out of pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company or due diligence performed by the Advisers in lieu of engaging an independent accounting firm), these fees would be in addition to Management Fees. See "Fees and Compensation."

The Advisers or their affiliates may 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 Private Investment Fund. Any fees payable to such placement agents will be borne by the Advisers indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee, 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 Partnership(s).

CUSTODY

The Advisers maintain custody of the Partnerships' assets held in the Partnerships' names with U.S. Bank Institutional Trust and Custody, a qualified custodian, located at 60 Livingston Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55107.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Advisers have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each applicable Partnership. As a general policy, the Advisers do not allow limited partners to place limitations on this authority, provided that the Partnership Agreement of a Partnership may impose certain restrictions on investing in certain types of securities. Pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement, however, an Adviser may enter into Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner's investment in the Partnership may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. The Advisers assume this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of (i) the Partnership Agreement, (ii) the investment management agreement between each Partnership, the applicable General Partner and the Management Company and (iii) powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of each Partnership.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The Advisers have adopted the Stone Arch Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "**Proxy Policy**") to address how they will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Partnerships' portfolio investments. The majority of "proxies" received by the Advisers will be written shareholder consents (or similar instruments) for private companies, although the Advisers may also receive traditional proxies from public companies from time to time. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Advisers vote proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Partnerships, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Advisers generally believe their interests are aligned with those of the Partnerships' investors through the principals' beneficial ownership interests in the Partnerships 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, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of the Limited Partner Committee, on the proposed proxy vote, or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. The Advisers do not consider service on portfolio company boards by Stone Arch 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 the Partnerships. Clients or investors that would like a copy of Stone Arch's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Advisers voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact Stone Arch's Chief Compliance Officer at (612) 317-2980, 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.