

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

CENTER ROCK CAPITAL PARTNERS, LP

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Center Rock Capital Partners, LP (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (312) 635-8075. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state authority.

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

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

MATERIAL CHANGES

The Adviser filed its most recent Brochure on May 18, 2018. This other-than-annual amendment updates the Adviser's main office address.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

The Adviser, a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser, and its affiliated investment advisers provide investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Adviser commenced operations in August 2017.

The Adviser's clients include Center Rock Capital Partners Fund I, LP and Center Rock Capital Partners Fund I-A, LP, each a Delaware limited partnership (together with any parallel or alternative investment vehicle formed in connection with the foregoing, the "Fund," and together with any future private investment funds to which the Adviser or its affiliates provide investment advisory services, the "Funds"). The Adviser also may serve as investment adviser to an "executive fund" offered to employees, affiliates and other investors with a relationship to the Adviser or its personnel.

Center Rock Capital Partners Fund I GP, LP (together with any future general partners that may be formed from time to time, each a "General Partner," and together with the Adviser and their affiliated entities, "Center Rock"), is affiliated with the Adviser.

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

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

The advisory services to the Funds are detailed in the applicable Fund's private placement memorandum or other offering documents (each, a "Memorandum"), 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 the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed upon circumstances pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement. The Funds or the General Partners generally enter into side letters or other similar agreements ("Side Letters") with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights (including 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, Center Rock expects to provide (or agree to provide) co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) to certain investors or other persons, including

other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants, Special Consultants including Operations Group members (each as defined below) and other service providers, Center Rock's personnel and/or certain other persons associated with Center Rock and/or its affiliates. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from one or more Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer). Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-investor or co-invest vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. Where appropriate, and in Center Rock's sole discretion, Center Rock is authorized to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably to adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

As of May 18, 2018, the Adviser managed approximately \$558,235,158 in client assets on a discretionary basis. Center Rock Capital Partners GP, Inc. acts as the general partner to the Adviser. The Adviser's principal owner is Ian Kirson.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, Center Rock receives a management fee (the "Management Fee") and a carried interest in connection with its advisory services provided to the Funds. Center Rock and/or its affiliates receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of Funds and such additional compensation will offset in part the management fees otherwise payable to Center Rock subject to the terms of the applicable Partnership Agreement. Investors in the Funds also bear certain expenses. A summary of the Fund's anticipated fees and expenses follows, but investors should review the applicable Fund's Partnership Agreement for details regarding fee structure and expenses.

Management Fees

The Fund is expected to pay a Management Fee equal to 2% on an annual basis of aggregate capital commitments ("Commitments") of investors that are not designated as "affiliated partners." Payments are made quarterly in advance. Commencing with the first Management Fee due date after the expiration of the Fund's investment period or earlier upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement, the Management Fee will equal 2% of (i) the aggregate investment contributions, less (ii) the aggregate amount of investment contributions with respect to the portion of each investment that has been disposed of or completely written-off, in each case with respect to investors not designated as "affiliated partners." Investors participating in a subsequent closing after the initial closing date generally will be assessed Management Fees retroactive to the initial closing date, with interest. Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full three-month period are adjusted on a *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days in such period.

The Fund's Management Fee may be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to 100% (as may be adjusted pursuant to the Partnership Agreement) of Transaction Fees attributable to investors not designated as "affiliated partners" by the General Partner, as set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement. "Transaction Fees" include any: (i) directors' fees, financial consulting fees or advisory fees paid to the General Partner with respect to any Fund investment; (ii) transaction fees paid to the General Partner with respect to any Fund investment; and (iii) break up fees with respect to Fund transactions not completed that are paid to the General Partner, in each case net of certain expenses (including those described below) as set forth in the Partnership Agreement; but not including, in any event, any amount received by the General Partner, the Operations Group (as defined below) or other person from a portfolio company (A) as reimbursement for expenses directly related to such portfolio company, (B) as compensation for services provided by the General Partner or other person as an employee of or in a similar capacity for such portfolio company or (C) as compensation, including fees, incentive equity or other stock awards, for services rendered by the Operations Group (or a member thereof) to a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company.

In addition, the Fund's Management Fee may also be offset by any private placement and finders' fees paid and organizational fees in excess of the cap stated in the Fund's Partnership Agreement, to the extent any such fees are incurred. In the event that the amount of such Transaction Fee reduction exceeds the Management Fee for such quarterly period, such excess shall be carried forward to reduce the Management Fee payable in following quarterly periods, as set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement.

Various costs and expenses will reduce Transaction Fees (and therefore such amounts will not reduce the Management Fee), including out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including travel expenses) incurred by the General Partner in connection with any consummated or unconsummated transaction or in connection with generating any such Transaction Fees. To the extent that any other fund or any other entity or individual co-invests alongside the Fund in any portfolio company, any Transaction Fees will be allocated among the Fund and such other fund(s) and co-investors in proportion to the cost of the investment (or potential investment) in the portfolio company held (or committed to be held) by each. Accordingly, the Fund will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to its allocable portion of any such Transaction Fees and not the portion of any fee allocable to any other investor in a portfolio company, which have the potential to be significant.

The Partnership Agreements generally permit the General Partner to waive or agree to reduce the Management Fee. Certain waived portions of the Management Fee are treated by the Partnership Agreement as a deemed capital contribution by the relevant General Partner, which is effectively invested in the relevant Fund on such General Partner's behalf, and operates to reduce the amount of capital such General Partner would otherwise be required to contribute to the Fund. The limited partners of the Fund 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 the General Partner and/or timing

of receipt of compensation subject to offsets (as described above), it is possible that Management Fee offsets will be delayed.

Carried Interest

As more fully described in the Partnership Agreement, the Fund's General Partner generally will receive a carried interest with respect to the Fund equal to 20% of realized profits in excess of an 8% compound preferred return and subject to a General Partner catch-up provision. The carried interest distributed to the General Partner is subject to a potential clawback at the end of the Fund's life if such General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions, and at certain interim intervals as provided in the Partnership Agreement.

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

Other Information

The General Partner may, in its sole discretion, designate certain investors as "affiliated partners" (whether or not they are actual affiliates of Center Rock) that are exempted from payment of all or some portion of the Management Fee and/or and carried interest. Any such exemption from fees and/or carried interest may be made by a direct exemption, a rebate by Center Rock and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds which co-invest with a Fund. Except as otherwise agreed, the General Partner, the Adviser and limited partners who are affiliates, employees or other designees of the Adviser also will not be subject to the Management Fee or carried interest. Additionally, the General Partner has the right to permit investors, affiliated with Center Rock or otherwise, to invest through the General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear Management Fees or carried interest.

The 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 applicable Partnership Agreement, over the term of the relevant Fund and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

Principals or other current or former employees of Center Rock or its affiliates 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 Center Rock or its affiliates.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to Center Rock, the Funds bear certain expenses. As set forth more fully in each Fund's Partnership Agreement, each Fund will pay, or reimburse the General Partner for, all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Fund and/or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments, including with respect to any entity formed to effect the acquisition and/or holding of a portfolio company (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company), including all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating or attributable to: (i) activities with respect to the structuring, organizing, negotiating, consummating, financing, refinancing, diligencing (including any subscriptions to any periodicals or databases), acquiring, bidding on, owning, managing, monitoring, operating, holding, hedging, restructuring, trading, taking public or private, selling, valuing, winding up, liquidating, or otherwise disposing

of, as applicable, the Fund's portfolio companies and its actual and potential investments (including follow-on investments) or seeking to do any of the foregoing (including any associated legal, financing, commitment, transaction or other fees and expenses payable to attorneys, accountants, investment bankers, lenders, third-party diligence software and service providers, consultants and similar professionals in connection therewith and any fees and expenses related to transactions that may have been offered to co-investors), whether or not any contemplated transaction or project is consummated, whether or not such activities are successful and whether or not such activities were undertaken prior to the initial closing date; (ii) indebtedness of, or guarantees made by, the Fund, the Adviser, the General Partner or any "affiliated partner" on behalf of the Fund (including any credit facility, letter of credit or similar credit support), including interest with respect thereto, or seeking to put in place any such indebtedness or guarantee; (iii) financing, commitment, origination and similar fees and expenses; (iv) broker, dealer, underwriting (including both commissions and discounts), loan administration, private placement fees, sales commissions, investment banker, finder and similar services, and any other deal sourcing costs and expenses (including call centers and hosted marketing conferences); (v) brokerage, sale, custodial, depositary (including a depositary appointed pursuant to the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, and the laws, rules and regulations relating to the implementation thereof (the ("AIFMD") or any similar law, rule or regulation), Swiss representative and paying agent (pursuant to the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (as amended) and the implementation thereof), trustee, record keeping, account and similar services; (vi) legal, accounting, research, auditing, administration (including fees and expenses associated with the Fund's third-party administrator and administration or reporting software, if any), information, appraisal, advisory, valuation (including third-party valuations, appraisals or pricing services), consulting (including consulting and retainer fees and other compensation paid to the Operations Group (as defined below) or any of its members, consultants performing investment initiatives or providing services related to environmental, social and governance investment considerations and policies, and other similar consultants), tax and other professional services; (vii) reverse breakup, termination and other similar fees; (viii) directors and officers liability, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage and general partnership liability premiums and other insurance and regulatory expenses; (ix) filing, title, transfer, registration and other similar fees and expenses; (x) printing, communications, marketing and publicity; (xi) the preparation, distribution or filing of Fund-related or investment-related financial statements or other reports, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K 1s, or any other administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (including Form PF and any filings, compliance or reports contemplated by AIFMD or any similar law, rule or regulation), or other information, including fees and costs of any third-party service providers and professionals related to the foregoing; (xii) developing, licensing, implementing, maintaining or upgrading any web portal, extranet tools, computer software or other administrative or reporting tools (including subscription-based services) for the benefit of the Fund or the limited partners; (xiii) any activities with respect to protecting the confidential or non-public nature of any information or data, including confidential information; (xiv) to the extent provided in the Partnership Agreement, or otherwise approved by the General Partner in its sole discretion, activities or proceedings of the Advisory Board (as defined below) (including any reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by representatives of the General Partner, the Advisory Board members, permitted observers and other Persons in attending or otherwise participating in meetings of the Advisory Board); (xv) indemnification (including any fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with indemnifying any Fund partner or other person pursuant to the

Partnership Agreement and advancing fees, costs and expenses incurred by any such person in defense or settlement of any claim that may be subject to a right of indemnification pursuant to the Partnership Agreement), except as otherwise set forth in the Partnership Agreement; (xvi) actual, threatened or otherwise anticipated litigation, mediation, arbitration or other dispute resolution process, including any judgment, other award or settlement entered into in connection therewith; (xvii) any annual limited partner meeting or other periodic, if any, meetings of the limited partners and any other conference or meeting with any limited partner(s), in each case to the extent incurred by the Fund, the General Partner or any other Affiliate of the General Partner; (xviii) the Management Fee; (xix) except as otherwise determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion, any fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation relating to any alternative investment vehicle or its activities, business, portfolio companies or actual or potential investments (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company of such alternative investment vehicle) that would be a Fund expense or organizational expense if it were incurred in connection with the Fund, and any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, management, operation, termination, winding up and dissolution of any feeder vehicles related to the Fund to the extent not paid by the investors investing in such entities; (xx) the termination, liquidation, winding up or dissolution of the Fund; (xxi) defaults by Fund partners in the payment of any capital contributions; (xxii) amendments to, and waivers, consents or approvals pursuant to, the constituent documents of the Fund, the General Partner, the Adviser and related entities and any alternative investment vehicle of the Fund, including the preparation, distribution and implementation thereof; (xxiii) (A) complying with any law, regulation or policy related to the activities of the Fund (including regulatory expenses of the General Partner incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund, legal fees and expenses, and any costs and expenses related to compliance with any environmental, social and governance investor considerations and policies of the General Partner or the Fund) and/or (B) any litigation or governmental inquiry, investigation or proceeding involving the Fund, including the amount of any judgments, settlements or fines paid in connection therewith, except to the extent such expenses or amounts have been determined to be excluded from the indemnification provided for in the Partnership Agreement; (xxiv) any third-party experts, including independent appraisers, engaged by the General Partner or its affiliates, in connection with the Fund considering, making or holding an investment in the same entity as one or more other funds or other entities sponsored by the General Partner or its affiliates; provided that, unless otherwise approved by the Advisory Board, the Fund shall bear as a Fund expense or organizational expense no more than its pro rata share (based on the aggregate cost of such investment) of any such amounts paid to experts; (xxv) unreimbursed costs and expenses incurred in connection with any transfer or proposed transfer by a limited partner; (xxvi) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Fund and all expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation settlement or review of the Fund (except to the extent that the Fund is reimbursed therefor by a reimbursing partner or such tax, fee or charge is treated as having been distributed to the partners of the Fund pursuant to the Partnership Agreement); (xxvii) distributions to the partners of the Funds and other expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of the Fund's investments, including extraordinary expenses; (xxviii) unreimbursed costs or expenses and unpaid fees or other compensation of the Operations Group or its members, employees or other persons engaged by the Operations Group; (xxix) compliance or regulatory matters related to the Fund, except as otherwise set forth in the Partnership Agreement; (xxx) any travel, lodging, meals or entertainment relating to any of the foregoing, including in connection with consummated and unconsummated investment and disposition

opportunities; (xxxi) all costs and expenses associated with operating a feeder fund, which invests all or substantially all of its assets in a Fund, including all expenses associated with its management, operation, winding-up, liquidating and dissolution and with preparing and distributing such feeder fund's financial statements, tax returns and feeder fund limited partner reports, but not including any income based or similar taxes, fees or other governmental charges levied against such feeder fund; (xxxii) any organizational expenses; (xxxiii) any Placement Fees; and (xxxiv) any other fees, costs, expenses, liabilities or obligations approved by the Advisory Board; but not including (A) ordinary overhead and administrative expenses that are payable by the General Partner and/or the Adviser pursuant to the Partnership Agreement and (B) any expenses included as part of the definition of "Investment Contributions" in the Partnership Agreement. The foregoing shall be Fund expenses notwithstanding that they may be specially treated or excluded from being characterized as an expense under GAAP.

As described above, in certain circumstances the relevant General Partner is expected to permit certain investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to Center Rock's related policies and the relevant Partnership Agreement(s) and/or Side Letter(s). Where a co-investment vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise be beneficial to the transaction, in the judgment of the General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, the full amount of any fees and expenses generated in the course of evaluating any such proposed transaction generally would be borne by the Fund, and not by any potential co-investors that would have participated in such transaction. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already invested in a co-investment or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle is expected to bear its share of such expenses.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge transaction fees, monitoring fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such compensation. The receipt of such compensation generally will give rise to potential conflicts of interest between the Funds, on the one hand, and Center Rock and/or its affiliates on the other hand.

Operations Group

Additionally, as further described herein and in the applicable Memorandum and Partnership Agreement of each Fund, Center Rock may create an operations group (the "Operations Group"), comprised of persons employed or retained by Center Rock, including certain company executives referred to as "Executive Advisors," primarily to provide manufacturing, sales, marketing, technology, human resources, acquisition integration/rationalization and/or other operations services, acquisition or other due diligence, or similar services to the General Partner, the Adviser, the Funds, or any portfolio company or prospective portfolio company of a Fund. In certain circumstances, these services also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies. The Operations Group and/or its members, including Executive Advisors, receive compensation including, but not limited to cash fees, incentive equity or other stock awards, and reimbursement of certain travel and other expenses and costs. Any such compensation or reimbursement received by the Operations Group

or its members, including Executive Advisors, may be paid by a portfolio company or prospective portfolio company or directly by one or more Funds. No such payments will be included as Transaction Fees or otherwise offset a Fund's Management Fee. Operations Group members, including Executive Advisors, also may receive fees and other compensation, including a limited partner or profits interest in the General Partner and/or its affiliates, expense reimbursements and/or other amounts from Center Rock or its affiliates pursuant to consulting, employment or similar arrangements, and such amounts are in addition to any payments such persons receive from the Fund and/or portfolio companies and similarly do not offset the Management Fee. Center Rock also expects to retain, on behalf of the Funds and/or the portfolio companies, operating partners and/or other consultants ("Special Consultants"), which may be affiliates of the General Partner, employees of such affiliates and portfolio companies of other funds managed by the General Partner or its affiliates, third party consultants (including external executives), the Operations Group (including Executive Advisors), "strategic partners," "executive partners" or "senior advisors." Special Consultants may regularly provide services to, or in connection with, the Fund in relation to its activities, or to one or more existing or prospective portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies, including the operational aspects of such companies, and are expected to receive similar compensation and expense reimbursements that similarly may be paid by a portfolio company, prospective portfolio company or the Funds, and similarly will not offset a Fund's Management Fee. The use of the Operations Group and Special Consultants subjects Center Rock to conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under "Fees and Compensation," Center Rock receives a carried interest allocation on certain realized profits in the Funds. Center Rock does not expect to advise Funds not subject to a carried interest, although it generally has the authority to waive carried interest with respect to certain affiliated partners as described under "Fees and Compensation."

The existence of performance-based compensation has the potential to create an incentive for the General Partner to make more speculative investments on behalf of a Fund than it would otherwise make in the absence of such arrangement, although Center Rock generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

Center Rock provides investment advice to the Funds. The Funds may include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The investors participating in the 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 Center Rock and its affiliates and members of their families, Special Consultants or other service providers retained by Center Rock.

The Funds generally have a minimum investment amount of \$5 million for third-party investors, which can be waived by the General Partner. Fund interests are generally offered and

sold solely to persons that are (i) “accredited investors,” as that term is defined in Regulation D promulgated under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (ii) “qualified clients,” as that term is defined under the Advisers Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and (iii) unless waived in the discretion of the General Partner, “qualified purchasers,” as that term is defined under the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (or certain qualified knowledgeable Center Rock personnel).

The Funds 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. There generally is limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the related Fund.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

Center Rock seeks to execute a strategy of primarily making deep-value, control investments in lower middle market businesses (<\$50MM of EBITDA and \$100MM of enterprise value) within protected niches of the industrial sector, including industrial manufacturing, service and value-added distribution (the “Target Market”). Center Rock seeks to acquire companies within the Target Market that can be purchased at discounts due to high degrees of complexity arising from performance or transactional challenges.

Center Rock, on behalf of the Funds, will typically seek to make control investments of \$10-75 million in lower middle market industrial companies, typically with less than \$50 million of EBITDA (including negative EBITDA), that are headquartered in North America. Companies in which the Fund seeks to invest will typically serve both domestic and global customers through multi-national operations within the industrial manufacturing, industrial service, and industrial value-added distribution sectors. Center Rock anticipates that the Funds will primarily seek to invest in transactions with individual enterprise values below \$100 million in which the Funds will have a controlling interest and typically greater than 50% of the equity, although the Funds may in certain circumstances pursue investments with larger individual enterprise values and/or shared control.

There can be no assurance that Center Rock will achieve the investment objectives of any Fund and a loss of investment is possible.

Investment and Operating Strategy

Center Rock is committed to seeking attractive rates of return with asymmetric risk that is uncorrelated to general macroeconomic conditions. Center Rock will seek to employ a disciplined investment strategy and processes that are consistent with the Center Rock team’s extensive prior investment and improvement experience. In summary, Center Rock’s investment strategy involves seeking to:

- Acquire control positions in strong industrial franchises in the lower middle market of historically attractive protected niche industries, while being mindful of economic cycles and macro-trends over the investment period;
- Invest at a discount to prevailing market valuations or historical company valuations because of high degrees of complexity resulting from performance or transactional challenges that discourage other potential investors;
- Reduce complexity in portfolio companies by improving performance or reducing risk through the application of codified processes and tools that have historically created value for portfolio companies in the Target Market; and
- Improve management execution by working closely and consistently with management through direct “hands-on” engagement to identify, prioritize, plan and measure portfolio company performance improvement activities.

Risks of Investment

Each Fund and its investors bear the risk of loss that Center Rock’s investment strategy entails. The risks involved with Center Rock’s investment strategy and an investment in a Fund include, but are not limited to, those described below.

Business Risks. The Fund’s investment portfolio may 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 principals’ prior investments is not necessarily indicative of the Fund’s future results. While the General Partner intends for the Fund to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that any targeted internal rate of return will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.

Investment in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Fund will invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company’s capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect the Fund’s investment once made.

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

The Fund may provide interim financing (“Bridge Financing”) in order to facilitate portfolio company investments. It is possible that all or a portion of a Bridge Financing will not be recouped within the time period specified in the Partnership Agreement, in which case the

investment would be treated as a permanent investment of the Fund. As a result, the Fund's portfolio could become more concentrated with respect to such investment than initially expected or otherwise provided for under the Fund's investment limitations, certain of which exclude Bridge Financing investments.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that the Fund 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 Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' Commitments and other expenses as set forth in the Partnership Agreement.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for the Fund primarily through making private equity investments as described herein, the General Partner may pursue additional investment strategies and may modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. The General Partner may pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience. Further, while the General Partner intends to focus on investments based on the financial metrics and investment size described in "Investment and Operating Strategy" above, it may make investments outside of these ranges.

Growth Equity Transactions. The Fund's strategy may include in certain situations targeting growth-equity investments. While growth-equity investments offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, such investments may involve a higher degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial or total loss. Growth-equity portfolio companies may operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, and many will need substantial additional capital to support additional research and development activities or expansion, to achieve or maintain a competitive position, and/or to expand or develop management resources. Growth-equity portfolio companies may face intense competition, including from companies with greater financial resources, better brand recognition, more extensive development, marketing and service capabilities and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

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

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

Leveraged Investments; Borrowing. The Fund may make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in a given portfolio company, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both the Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment, and the magnification of the risk of loss may be substantial. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which are difficult to accurately forecast and may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and 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 Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of the Fund'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 Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Fund. Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by the Fund to the assets of such portfolio company in an insolvency event or proceeding. Should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time the Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. If a portfolio company is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments, refinance its indebtedness or maintain a desired or optimal amount of financial leverage, the Fund may hold a larger than expected equity investment in such portfolio company and may realize lower than expected returns from the portfolio company that would adversely affect the Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns for the Fund as a whole. Any failure by lenders to provide previously committed financing could also expose the Fund to potential claims by sellers of businesses which the Fund may have been contracted to purchase.

The Fund may also borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that the Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. Although use of such borrowing facilities enhances the Fund's ability to close transactions quickly, such activity also increases risk and raises the possibility that the Fund will need to call additional capital to pay off such debt. Any use of leverage by the Fund may result in interest expense and other costs to the Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation

of its investments. The Fund may incur leverage on a joint and several basis with one or more other investment funds and entities managed by the General Partner or any of its affiliates and, in connection with incurring such indebtedness, the General Partner may, in its sole discretion, cause the Fund to enter into one or more agreements to obtain a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. However, it is possible that, if and when the Fund were to seek to enforce any such right, any such entity could default on its obligation and/or such right may otherwise be unenforceable. In addition, to the extent the Fund incurs leverage or provides any guaranty, such amounts may be secured by the capital commitments made by the Fund's investors and other Fund assets. The inability of the Fund to repay any leverage secured by the capital commitments of the Fund's investors could enable a lender to issue a capital call on behalf of the General Partner.

Early Stage and Startup Investments. The Fund may in certain situations make investments in startup and early stage companies that have inherently greater risk than more established businesses. Accordingly, the growth of these companies may require significant time and effort resulting in a longer investment horizon than can be expected with lower risk investment alternatives. Such investments can experience failure or substantial declines in value at any stage. There is no assurance that such investments by the Fund will be successful.

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

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for Fund investments, and hence, most of the Fund's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the Fund 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 Fund 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.

Reliance on the General Partner and Portfolio Company Management. Control over the operation of the Fund will be vested with the General Partner, and the Fund's future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the principals. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the principals could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. If the Adviser, which was recently established, is unable to attract or retain a sufficient number of investment professionals and other employees, it could have a similar adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, the principals may in the future, manage other investment funds besides the Fund and the principals may need to devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of such other funds, which may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the principals. Limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of the Fund, and as a result, the investment performance of the

Fund will depend on the actions of the General Partner. In addition, certain changes in the General Partner or circumstances relating to the General Partner may have an adverse effect on the Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

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

Absence of Operating History. The Fund has no operating history and will be entirely dependent on the General Partner. While the principals of the General Partner have previous experience making and managing investments similar to those contemplated by the Fund, the principals have limited experience managing a committed pool of funds, and the Adviser was recently established. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investments will achieve results similar to those attained by previous investments of the principals. In addition, the Fund's investments may differ from previous investments made by the principals in a number of respects, including target return levels, level of risk associated with a particular investment, amount invested in a particular company, types of companies within a particular industry sector, amount of leverage used, structure, and holding period.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which the Fund 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.

Tax Information Exchange Regimes; FATCA Withholding Tax on Certain Non-U.S. Entities. The United States, pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") has entered into numerous intergovernmental agreements with various jurisdictions concerning the exchange of information as a means to combat tax evasion. The United Kingdom has entered into similar agreements with various jurisdictions. Other countries are also considering such agreements, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "OECD") has been actively working towards the exchange of information on a global scale and has published a global Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for the exchange of information pursuant to which many countries have now signed multilateral agreements. A limited partner's failure to provide such information may result in expulsion from the Fund and/or alternative investment vehicles. One or more of these information exchange regimes are likely to apply to the Fund and/or alternative investment vehicles, and may require the General Partner to collect and share with applicable taxing authorities information concerning limited partners (including identifying information and amounts of certain income allocable or distributable to them). In addition, FATCA generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on a non-U.S. entity's share of most payments attributable to investments in the United States, including dividends, interest, and,

beginning on January 1, 2019, gross proceeds of a disposition of stock, unless an exception applies. The Fund may be required to withhold such taxes from certain non-U.S. limited partners, unless an exception applies. The Fund may take such action as it considers necessary in relation to a limited partner as a result of relevant legislation and regulations, including, but not limited to, FATCA.

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

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

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

Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as the Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law is treated as an allocation of the partnership's income, which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income. Enactment of any such legislation, whether during or after the initial closing of the Fund, could adversely affect the ability of the principals, employees or other individuals associated with the Fund, the Adviser or the General Partner who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in the General Partner to benefit from carried interest taxed at lower rates. This may reduce such persons' after-tax returns from the Fund and the General Partner, which could make it more difficult for the General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for the Fund. These same issues may also apply to officers, directors and employees of the Fund's portfolio companies if such persons receive a profits interest in such companies.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. The AIFMD regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests

to investors within the European Economic Area (“EEA”). To the extent that the Fund is actively marketed to investors domiciled or having their registered office in the EEA: (i) the Fund and the General Partner will be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which will result in the Fund incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) the Fund and/or the General Partner may become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions, which would result in the Fund incurring additional costs and expenses or may otherwise affect the management and operation of the Fund; (iii) the General Partner will be required to make detailed information relating to the Fund and its investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD will also restrict certain activities of the Fund in relation to EEA portfolio companies including, in some circumstances, the Fund’s ability to recapitalize, refinance or potentially restructure an EEA portfolio company within the first two years of ownership, which may in turn affect operations of the Fund generally. In addition, it is possible that some EEA jurisdictions will elect to restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA funds to investors based in those jurisdictions, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to raise its targeted amount of Commitments.

In the future, it may be possible for non-EEA alternative investment fund managers (“AIFMs”) to market an alternative investment fund (“AIF”) within the EEA pursuant to a pan-European marketing “passport” instead of under national private placement regimes. The access to the passport may be subject to the non-EEA AIFM complying with various requirements under the AIFMD, which may include one or more of the following: additional conduct of business and organizational requirements, rules relating to the remuneration of certain personnel, minimum regulatory capital requirements, restrictions on the use of leverage, additional disclosure and reporting requirements to both investors and EEA home state regulators, the independent valuation of an AIF’s assets, and the appointment of legal representatives and an independent depositary to hold assets. Certain EEA Member States have indicated that they will cease to operate national private placement regimes when or shortly after the passport becomes available, which would mean that non-EEA AIFMs to whom the passport is available would be required to comply with all relevant provisions of the AIFMD in order to market to professional investors in those jurisdictions. As a result, if in the future non-EEA AIFMs may only market in certain EEA jurisdictions pursuant to a passport, the General Partner may not seek to market interests in the Fund in those jurisdictions, which may lead to a reduction in the overall amount of capital invested in the Fund. Alternatively, if the General Partner sought to comply with the requirements needed to use the passport, this could have other adverse effects including, among other things, increasing the regulatory burden and costs of operating and managing the Fund and its investments, and potentially requiring changes to compensation structures for key personnel, thereby affecting the General Partner’s ability to recruit and retain these personnel.

United Kingdom Exit from the European Union (the “EU”). On June 23, 2016, the people of the United Kingdom (“UK”) voted in a referendum to leave the EU. As at the date of this Memorandum, there has been no change in the status of the UK as a member of the EU. Pursuant to the EU constitution, the only method of withdrawal is via Article 50 of the Treaty of the EU, which itself provides for a period of up to two years during which the terms of the UK’s ongoing relationship with the EU will be negotiated. The Article 50 procedure was triggered by the UK government on March 29, 2017; accordingly, it is currently anticipated that the UK will cease to be a member of the EU by the end of March 2019 (subject to any transitional arrangements or extensions which may be agreed).

As a result of the UK ceasing to be a member of the EU, the manner in which the Fund invests in assets located within the EU may be impacted. The terms of the UK's exit from the EU are not clear, and the shape of the regulatory landscape following exit is not yet defined; the legal, political and economic uncertainty generally resulting from the UK referendum result and anticipated exit from the EU may adversely impact UK-based businesses, and may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in one or more EU Member States.

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

Non-U.S. Investments. The Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. 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 Fund), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on the Fund and/or its partners with respect to the Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for the Fund and/or its partners.

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.

Hedging Arrangements; Related Regulations. The General Partner may (but is not obligated to) endeavor to manage the Fund's or any portfolio company's currency exposures, interest rate exposures or other exposures, using hedging techniques where available and appropriate. The Fund may incur costs related to such hedging arrangements, which may be undertaken in exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") contexts, including futures, forwards, swaps, options and other instruments. There can be no assurance that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis or that such hedging arrangements

will achieve the desired effect, and in some cases hedging arrangements may result in losses greater than if hedging had not been used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Company Holdings. The Fund's investment portfolio may contain securities and debt issued by publicly held companies. Such investments may subject the Fund to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held companies. Such risks include greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, limitations on the ability of the Fund to dispose of such securities and debt at certain times, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider

trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including the principals, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Distressed Investments. The Fund may invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, or will become, involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation processes. Distressed debt securities are subject to the significant risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations (credit risk) and also may be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). Distressed securities may react to developments affecting market and credit risk more than non-distressed securities. A wide variety of other considerations exist, including, for example, the possibility of litigation between the participants in a reorganization or liquidation proceeding or a requirement to obtain mandatory or discretionary consents from various governmental authorities or others. The uncertainties inherent in evaluating such investments may be increased by legal and practical considerations which limit the access of the General Partner or the Adviser to reliable and timely information concerning material developments affecting a company, or which cause lengthy delays in the completion of the liquidation or reorganization proceedings. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial distress is unusually high. There is no assurance that the General Partner or Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which the Fund invested.

In connection with the Fund's distressed investment strategy, the Fund may acquire plan of reorganization "blocking positions" in securities of portfolio companies. This strategy entails significant risks. If the General Partner's evaluation of the anticipated outcome of such a blocking position or any investment situation should prove incorrect, the Fund could experience substantial losses.

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

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

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

Litigation. In the ordinary course of its business, the Fund and/or Center Rock and its personnel are expected to be subject to litigation from time to time. Litigation may continue without resolution for long periods of time, and the outcome of any proceedings may materially and adversely affect Center Rock's ability to manage the Fund and/or the value of the Fund. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the General Partner's and the Principals' time and attention, and that time and the devotion of resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation, and also may adversely affect Center Rock's ability to manage the Fund.

Advisory Board. The General Partner will appoint one or more limited partner representatives to an advisory board of the Fund (the "Advisory Board"). The Partnership Agreement may provide that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, none of the Advisory Board members shall owe any fiduciary duties to the Fund or any other partner of the Fund. In addition, representatives of the Advisory Board may have various business and other relationships with the General Partner and its partners, employees and affiliates. These relationships may influence their decisions as members of the Advisory Board.

Delayed Schedule K-1s. The Fund may not be able to provide final Schedule K 1s to limited partners for any given fiscal year until after April 15 of the following year. Limited partners may be required to obtain extensions of the filing dates for their U.S. federal, state and local income tax returns. Each prospective investor should consult with its own adviser as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

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 Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by the Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon the Fund's portfolio companies.

Market Conditions. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally may reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Fund and may affect the Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) may also increase the risks inherent in the Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. The Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, such as the onset of the credit crisis in the summer of 2007 or the downgrading of the credit rating of the United States in 2011, which, among other things, can impact the public market comparable earnings multiples used to value privately held portfolio companies and investors' risk-free rate of return. Movements in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and the Fund's performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to sell and/or partially dispose of its portfolio company investments. Such adverse effects may include the requirement of the Fund to pay break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the lenders' unwillingness to provide previously committed financing or otherwise) and/or the inability of the Fund to dispose of investments at prices that the General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The impact of market and other economic events may also affect the Fund's ability to raise funding to support its investment objective.

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 Fund intends to manage its investments to minimize any such exposure, the Fund may, from time to time, invest in a portfolio company that has unfunded pension fund liabilities, including structuring the investment in a manner where the Fund may own an 80% or greater interest in such a portfolio company. If the Fund (or other 80%-owned portfolio companies of the Fund) were deemed to be liable for such pension liabilities, this could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Fund and the companies in which the Fund invests. This discussion is based on current court decisions, statute and regulations regarding control group liability under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, as in effect as of the date of this Memorandum, which may change in the future as the case law and guidance develops.

Valuation of Assets. There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Fund. When estimating fair value, the General Partner will apply a methodology it determines to be appropriate based on accounting guidelines and the applicable

nature, facts and circumstances of the respective investments. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. The exercise of discretion in valuation by the General Partner may give rise to conflicts of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of management fees.

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 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 Fund, to substantial losses. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at the General Partner, the Adviser, its affiliates or one of their service providers holding financial or investor data, the General Partner, the Adviser, their affiliates and/or the Fund may also be at risk of loss.

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

Loans in Lieu of Distributions. Pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, certain distributions to the General Partner may be deferred to the extent the amount distributable exceeds the General Partner's tax basis in the Fund. In such case, the deferred distribution amount may be loaned by the Fund to the General Partner. Any interest accruing with respect to such a loan will be allocated and distributed solely to the General Partner.

Tax Liability Considerations. The Fund may take positions with respect to certain tax issues that depend on legal and other interpretive conclusions. Should any such positions be successfully challenged by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), a limited partner might be found to have a different tax liability for that year than that reported on its federal income tax return. In addition, an audit of the Fund may result in an audit of the returns of some or all of the limited partners, which examination could result in adjustments to the tax consequences initially reported by the Fund and affect items not related to a limited partner's investment in the Fund. If

such adjustments result in an increase in a limited partner's federal income tax liability for any year, such limited partner may also be liable for interest and penalties with respect to the amount of underpayment. The legal and accounting costs incurred in connection with any audit of the Fund's tax return will be borne by the Fund. The cost of any audit of a limited partner's tax return will be borne solely by the limited partner. The taxation of partnerships and partners is complex. Prospective limited partners are strongly urged to review the disclosure included in the Fund's Memorandum and to consult their own tax advisors.

New Rules Regarding U.S. Federal Income Tax Liability Resulting from IRS Audits. U.S. federal income taxes arising from an IRS audit will be paid by the Fund absent an election to the contrary. In addition, a newly designated "partnership representative" will have the power to act on behalf of the Fund and its partners in all IRS audits and other proceedings involving the Fund's U.S. federal income, loss, deductions, and credits. These new rules may be less favorable than current partnership audit rules for certain Fund partners in certain cases.

Risks Associated with Bankruptcy Cases. The Fund's investment activities, particularly involving companies in distressed situations, may result in it becoming involved as a creditor in bankruptcy cases. In addition, the General Partner may purchase securities or assets of, or claims against, companies in bankruptcy.

Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court would not approve actions which may be contrary to the interests of the Fund.

Generally, the duration of a bankruptcy case can only be roughly estimated. The reorganization of a company usually involves the development and negotiation of a plan of reorganization, plan approval by creditors and confirmation by the bankruptcy court. This process can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the company and the Fund; it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays; and during the process the company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and the company may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets.

The debt of companies in financial reorganization will in most cases not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during the reorganization and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the issuer's fundamental values. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

U.S. bankruptcy law permits the classification of "substantially similar" claims in determining the classification of claims in a reorganization for purposes of voting on a plan of reorganization. Because the standard for classification is vague, there exists a significant risk that the Fund's influence with respect to a class of securities can be lost by the inflation of the number and the amount of claims in, or other gerrymandering of, the class. In addition, certain administrative costs and claims that have priority over the claims of certain creditors (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite high.

There are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority such as when they take over management and functional operating control of a debtor. In those cases

where the Fund, by virtue of such action, is found to exercise “domination and control” of a debtor, the Fund may lose its priority if the debtor can demonstrate that it was adversely impacted or other creditors or equity holders were harmed by the Fund. The Fund may purchase creditor claims subsequent to the commencement of a bankruptcy case. Under judicial decisions, it is possible that such purchase may be disallowed by the bankruptcy court if the court determines that the purchaser has taken unfair advantage of an unsophisticated seller, which may result in the rescission of the transaction (presumably at the original purchase price) or forfeiture by the purchaser.

Conflicts of Interest

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

During the commitment period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Adviser principals through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions. Without limitation, the Adviser principals currently manage, and expect in the future to manage, several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those investments. The Adviser’s principals and the Adviser’s investment staff will continue to manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that the Adviser principals may control or manage may potentially compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the commitment period of a Fund, the Adviser principals may and likely will focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund’s investments.

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

The Adviser must first determine which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity. The Adviser generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on the Fund’s Partnership Agreement, as

well as factors including but not limited to: conflicts of interest provisions in the Fund's Partnership Agreement and other operating documents (including side letters), investment and operating guidelines, diversification limitations, tax and regulatory considerations, investment restrictions, risk and other relevant factors, including agreements with co-sponsors. For example, a newly organized Fund generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate amount of investments until it is substantially invested. A Fund may invest together with other Funds advised by an affiliated adviser of the Adviser in the manner set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreements and Center Rock's investment allocation policy. The Adviser will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable consistent with the Adviser's obligations and may take into consideration factors such as those set forth above.

Following such determination of allocation among Funds, the Adviser will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity in which one or more Funds will invest exceeds the amount that would be appropriate for such Fund(s) and any such excess may be offered to one or more potential co-investors, including certain investors, other sponsors, market participants, finders, Special Consultants including Operations Group members and other service providers and other persons, as determined by the Funds' Partnership Agreements, Side Letters and the Adviser's procedures regarding allocation. The Adviser's procedures permit it to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations, including but not limited to: whether the prospective co-investor has expressed an interest in evaluating co-investment opportunities, including the perceived intensity of that interest; the expertise, knowledge and sophistication of the prospective co-investor with respect to the issuer, segment, industry, geographic region or other characteristics that are relevant to the investment; the prospective co-investor's perceived ability to approve the investment pursuant to any applicable internal approval processes (including the predictability of the prospective co-investor's investment process), and to otherwise execute the transaction, in a timely manner with respect to the timeframe in which the General Partner believes favorable transaction terms may be achieved; any tax, regulatory, securities laws and/or other legal considerations with respect to the prospective co-investor (e.g., qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); confidentiality concerns that may arise in connection with providing the prospective co-investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity; the General Partner's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the prospective co-investor to legal, regulatory, reporting, or other burdens that make it less likely that the prospective co-investor would act upon the investment opportunity if offered or would impair the General Partner's ability to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired terms; the size of the investment allocation available to the General Partner (and not being allocated to the Fund or any future Funds, and the practicality of splitting the allocation into smaller tranches; the ability of the prospective co-investor to invest an amount of capital that is consistent with the needs of the investment, taking into account the amount of capital reasonably expected to be needed (including for potential add-on acquisitions and other potential additional investments) and the maximum number of investors that can realistically participate in the transaction; any requirements of any third-party lenders as to the identity of any investors participating as co-investors, or as to the creditworthiness of any co-investors, or as to the number of co-investors, or as to other matters with respect to the investors in the transaction; whether the prospective co-investor is considered "strategic" to the investment because it is able to offer a Fund or the General Partner or its affiliate certain benefits, including, but not limited to, the ability to help consummate the investment, the ability to aid in operating or monitoring the investment, or whether the General

Partner believes that allocating investment opportunities to an investor or person will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to any of the relevant Funds, the General Partner or its affiliates; whether the prospective co-investor has a history of consummating co-investment opportunities with the General Partner or its affiliates; whether the prospective co-investor has the financial and operational resources and other relevant wherewithal to evaluate and participate in a co-investment opportunity; the likelihood that the prospective co-investor would require governance rights (including, but not limited to, board or observer rights, access to the management team of the underlying portfolio company, or material informational rights) that would complicate or jeopardize the transaction (or, alternatively, where the investor would be willing to defer to the General Partner and assume a more passive role in governing the investment); whether the prospective co-investor has any interests in any competitor of the underlying investment; the size of the prospective co-investor's interest to be held in the underlying portfolio company as a result of a Fund's investment (which is likely to be based on the size of the prospective co-investor's capital commitment and/or investment in such Fund); the size of the prospective co-investor's commitment to the relevant Fund or other Funds; whether the prospective co-investor has any known investment policies and restrictions, guideline limitations or investment objectives that are relevant to the transaction, including the need for early or recurring distributions; the extent to which the prospective co-investor has previously been provided a greater amount of co-investment opportunities relative to other prospective co-investors; the prospective co-investor's current priority in any rotation-based list maintained by the General Partner, to the extent that the General Partner otherwise deems the prospective co-investor to otherwise be eligible to participate pursuant to any other applicable co-investment allocation factors; and other factors that the General Partner considers important in connection with the specific transaction or investment, including, without limitation, expected investment holding period, services provided by the prospective co-investor to the issuer of the investment (or otherwise provided by the prospective co-investor with respect to the investment).

Furthermore, decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities may be made by the Adviser or its related persons in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not to other investors in the Funds. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, the Adviser and its affiliates are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

The Adviser's 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 the 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 Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the conflicts of interest to which the Adviser may be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

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

Conflicts may arise when a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or if it were to invest in the securities of a company in which another Fund has already made an investment. A Fund may not, for example, invest through the same investment vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as other Funds. This may result in differences in price, terms, leverage and associated costs. Further, there can be no assurance that the relevant Fund and the other Fund(s) or vehicle(s) with which it co-invests will exit such investment at the same time or on the same terms. The Adviser and its affiliates may express inconsistent views of commonly held investments or of market conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that the return on one Fund's investments will be the same as the returns obtained by other Funds participating in a given transaction. Given the nature of the relevant conflicts there can be no assurance that any such conflict can be resolved in a manner that is beneficial to both Funds. In that regard, actions may be taken for one or more Funds that adversely affect other Funds.

Subject to any relevant restrictions or other limitations contained in the Partnership Agreements of the Funds, the 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, the Adviser may be faced with a variety of potential conflicts of interest.

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

As a result of the Funds' controlling interests in portfolio companies, the Adviser and/or its 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 Adviser and/or its 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

Fund to the Adviser. The Adviser's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who may be involved in approving compensation payable to the Adviser subjects the Adviser and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse the Adviser or service providers retained at the Adviser's discretion for expenses (including without limitation travel expenses) incurred by the Adviser or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects the Adviser and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. The Adviser determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to its internal reimbursement policies and practices. Although the amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Fund, their effect is reflected in each Fund's audited financial statements, and any fee paid or expense reimbursed to the Adviser or such service providers generally is subject to lender approval and/or the review and supervision of the board of directors of the portfolio companies, which may include a member of management. These factors help to mitigate related conflicts of interest.

The Adviser generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with various service providers, potentially including, among others: (i) the Adviser (or an affiliate, which may include other portfolio companies of the Fund or other investment funds sponsored by the Adviser) and at rates determined or substantively influenced by the Adviser; (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which such person derives a financial or other benefit; or (iii) certain Fund 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 Fund's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This subjects the Adviser to conflicts of interest, because although it intends to select service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and that will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or business interest. Additionally, there is a possibility that the Adviser, because of such incentive 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 Adviser, the General Partner, the Funds or other investment funds sponsored by the Adviser or its affiliates), 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 with 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.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also, from time to time, employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by the Adviser and/or its affiliates; conversely, former personnel or executives of the Adviser and/or its affiliates may serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies

or service providers recommended by the Adviser. Similarly, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former employees, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide the Adviser with information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that the Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by a Fund.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to a Fund. In addition, officers, principals and employees may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by a Fund, subject to any restrictions in the Fund's Partnership Agreement (if any) and the Adviser's policies and procedures. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Employees and related persons of the Adviser have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

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

In addition, as described above, the Funds and portfolio companies typically pay certain fees to Special Consultants (including those introduced or arranged by the Adviser and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies, prospective portfolio companies or the Funds). Special Consultant compensation is expected to include cash fees, profits or equity interests in a portfolio company, a share of proceeds upon sale of a portfolio company and/or other incentive-based compensation to the Special Consultant, which may be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of the Special Consultant, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such company. Additionally, portfolio companies may provide opportunities for Special Consultants to invest in

such portfolio company and reimburse costs and expenses incurred by Special Consultants. Special Consultants also may receive remuneration from the General Partner and/or the Adviser or their affiliates and/or be entitled to other forms of compensation, including equity grants in portfolio companies. Special Consultants also may have a limited partnership or profit interest in a Fund, the General Partner, one or more other investment funds sponsored by the General Partner or in an affiliate of the General Partner. Such investment opportunities, interests, reimbursements and compensation (or any other compensation) paid to a Special Consultant will not offset the Management Fee of any Fund, as described herein. To the extent there are any limitations on the amount of compensation paid to the Operations Group or members thereof on an annual basis pursuant to a particular Partnership Agreement and Memorandum of a Fund, such limitation only shall apply to the Operations Group and its members and not other Special Consultants, which subjects the Adviser to conflicts of interest as described in the applicable Memorandum. From time to time Special Consultants, and Operations Group members in particular, make use of Adviser resources or otherwise are associated with the Adviser.

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

Because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in a Fund may only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of a Fund, based upon capital invested by such Fund, this fee structure may create an incentive to deploy capital when the Adviser may not otherwise have done so. Because the Adviser is permitted to retain certain Transaction Fees (as described under "Fees and Compensation") in connection with Fund investments, it could have a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation.

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

The Adviser expects to institute a program under which portfolio companies owned by the Funds are given the option or may be required to participate in purchasing, vendor or similar

arrangements with the Adviser, its affiliates and other portfolio companies. Program participants expect to receive discounts negotiated with various vendors and service providers on a groupwide basis. The Adviser may allocate fees and costs for the program among the relevant Funds and/or portfolio companies. The Adviser and its affiliates also have the ability to participate in the program in exchange for an allocable portion of such fees and costs, and receive similar benefits and discounts as the portfolio companies participating therein. No such amounts will result in additional offsets to the Management Fee. The Adviser believes the potential for conflicts relating to such arrangements is mitigated by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable Fund(s)) that will result if the negotiated discounts rates for goods and services are discounted relative to those widely available in the market.

From time to time the Adviser, its affiliates and personnel and persons selected by them expect to receive the benefit of “friends and family” and similar discounts from portfolio companies owned by the Funds under which such portfolio companies make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates. Because its portfolio companies offer such discounts to customers other than the Adviser and such persons as part of their standard commercial practices in an effort to expand their respective customer bases, the Adviser believes that the potential for conflicts of interest relating to such discounts is mitigated.

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

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

The Adviser 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 Adviser is affiliated with the General Partners, which are subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to the Adviser’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. These affiliated entities operate as a single advisory business together with the Adviser and serve as managers or general partners of the Funds and other pooled vehicles and generally share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

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

Center Rock has adopted the Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy (the “Code of Ethics”), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of Center Rock’s principals and

employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code of Ethics requires certain personnel of Center Rock to report their personal securities transactions, prohibits or requires pre-clearance for personnel of Center Rock from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership or disposing of securities in an initial public offering, and prohibits personnel of Center Rock from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership of securities with limited exceptions, without first obtaining approval from the Chief Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code of Ethics requires such personnel to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information. A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request to John Newman, the Chief Compliance Officer, at (248) 532-0200. 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.

Center Rock and its affiliated persons may come into possession, from time to time, of material non-public or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, Center Rock and its affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a client of Center Rock.

Accordingly, should Center Rock or any of its affiliated persons come into possession of material non-public or other confidential information with respect to public and non-public company, Center Rock generally would be prohibited from communicating such information to clients, and Center Rock 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 Center Rock personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of clients, including a Fund.

Principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more Funds, including certain co-invest vehicles. To the extent that co-invest vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Fund. Co-invest opportunities may also be presented to certain affiliates of Center Rock, as well as third party investors and other persons, and such co-investments may be effected through co-invest 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."

Center Rock and its affiliates, principals and employees may carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in a Fund, and may give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, any Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The operative documents and investment programs of certain Funds may restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other vehicles in issuers held by such Funds or may give priority with respect to investments to such Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives) in such Funds.

From time to time, the Adviser may borrow funds on behalf of a Fund and contribute such borrowed amounts to the relevant Fund as a special capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. Interest in connection with such borrowing is borne by the relevant Fund as a Fund expense, consistent with the Partnership Agreement and the expense policy described under “Fees and Compensation.” In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund. The Adviser will effect such borrowings in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable to the Fund, and consistent with the Adviser’s obligations to the Fund and the Partnership Agreement.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Adviser focuses on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer may be retained. However, the Adviser may also distribute securities to investors in a Fund or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists. Although the Adviser does not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions, to the extent it does so, it follows the brokerage practices described below.

If the Adviser sells publicly traded securities for a Fund, it is responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by the Adviser. In such event, the Adviser will seek to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability. In selecting a broker to execute client transactions, the Adviser may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) a broker’s execution capabilities with respect to the relevant type of order; (ii) the commissions charged by a broker, which may be based on the size of the order, the price of the security and whether the receipt of products or services is involved; (iii) the broker’s reputation and responsiveness to requests for trade data and other financial information; and (iv) other factors suggested by the SEC for determining best execution.

The Adviser has no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular client transaction or to select any broker on the basis of its purported or “posted” commission rate, but will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting client transactions to the extent consistent with the interests of such clients. Although the Adviser generally seeks competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved and thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Consistent with the Adviser seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions may be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although the Adviser generally does not make use of such services at the current time and has not made use of such services since its inception.

The Adviser does not anticipate engaging in significant public securities transactions; however, to the extent that the Adviser engages in any such transactions, orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of

order receipt. To the extent that orders for Funds are completed independently, the Adviser may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Funds simultaneously. From time to time, the 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 Fund of the Adviser is favored over any other Fund. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Fund generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. To the extent such orders are not batched, they may have the effect of increasing brokerage commissions or other costs.

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

The Funds generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. Exceptions to *pro rata* allocations are permissible provided they are fair and equitable to Funds over time.

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

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

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

Each Fund generally will provide to its limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually commencing with the first year in which it makes an investment, (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 periodically.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a Fund’s portfolio and may receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the Partnership Agreement, this compensation may,

in many cases, offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by such Fund. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, payments to Special Consultants and reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees may be in addition to Management Fees. *See* “Fees and Compensation.”

From time to time, the Adviser may enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents will be borne by the Adviser 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 Fund(s). The Adviser currently has retained Moelis & Company LLC, a placement agent, to solicit Commitments from investors in exchange for a nonrefundable cash fee equal to the sum of 2% of the aggregate amount of investor Commitments subject to certain exclusions and exceptions, in addition to the reimbursement of certain expenses.

CUSTODY

The Adviser maintains custody of assets held in the name of one or more Funds with Silicon Valley Bank.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Adviser will have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, the Adviser does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement, however, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may enter into Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in a Fund 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 Adviser assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of such Fund.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The Adviser has adopted the Center Rock Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Proxy Policy”) to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Funds’ portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Adviser generally believes its interests are aligned with those of each Fund’s investors, for example, through the principals’ beneficial ownership interests in such Fund and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that the Adviser may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of a Fund’s advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund’s advisory board may approve the Adviser’s vote in a particular solicitation. The Adviser does not consider service on portfolio company boards by personnel of the Adviser or the Adviser’s receipt of management or other fees from portfolio

companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by the Adviser when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Clients or Fund investors that would like a copy of the Adviser's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Adviser voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact John Newman, the Chief Compliance Officer, at (248) 532-0200, and it will be provided at no charge.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Adviser 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.

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE SUPPLEMENT

CENTER ROCK CAPITAL PARTNERS, LP

**Center Rock Capital Partners, LP
1600 Golf Road, Suite 1200
Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008
<http://centerrockcapitalpartners.com/>**

May 18, 2018

This Brochure Supplement provides information about investment personnel of Center Rock Capital Partners, LP (“Adviser”) that supplements the Adviser’s Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact us at (312) 635-8075 if you did not receive the Adviser’s Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. All defined terms used but not defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to them in the Adviser’s Brochure.

IAN M. KIRSON

Educational Background and Business Experience

Ian Kirson (52) is a Partner and President of the Adviser, and a member of the Adviser's investment committee.

Mr. Kirson founded the Adviser in August 2017. Prior to founding the Adviser, Mr. Kirson was at Wynnchurch Capital, LLC, where he worked from 2004 to 2017, most recently as a Partner and a member of the firm's investment committee. Prior to Wynnchurch Capital, Mr. Kirson held positions with Kirkland & Ellis LLP, Goldman Sachs & Co., Willis Stein & Partners, and Crossroads Capital Partners.

Mr. Kirson received a J.D. from Harvard Law School and an A.B. from the University of Illinois.

Disciplinary History

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose with respect to Mr. Kirson.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Kirson is not engaged in any investment-related business outside of his roles with the Adviser.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Kirson does not receive any additional compensation that is required to be disclosed.

Supervision

Mr. Kirson, in his role as a member of the Adviser's investment committee, shares responsibility for providing investment advice to the Funds advised by the Adviser. Mr. Kirson is subject to the provisions of the Adviser's Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics. The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, John Newman, supervises the actions of Mr. Kirson with respect to compliance matters, including compliance with applicable investment guidelines set forth in the Memorandum and Partnership Agreement of the Funds provided to investors in the Funds. Mr. Newman can be reached at (248) 532-0200.

TERRY M. THEODORE

Educational Background and Business Experience

Terry Theodore (54) is a Partner and Executive Vice President of the Adviser, and a member of the firm's investment committee.

Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Theodore was at Wynnchurch Capital, LLC, where he worked from 2004 to 2016, and was a member of the firm's investment committee. Prior to Wynnchurch Capital, Mr. Theodore held positions with Questor Management Company, Kidd Kamm & Company, Bear Stearns and Credit Suisse.

Mr. Theodore received a B.A. from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Disciplinary History

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose with respect to Mr. Theodore.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Theodore is a member of the Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees for The Cranbrook School.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Theodore does not receive any additional compensation that is required to be disclosed.

Supervision

Mr. Theodore, in his role as a member of the Adviser's investment committee, shares responsibility for providing investment advice to the Funds advised by the Adviser. Mr. Theodore is subject to the provisions of the Adviser's Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics. The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, John Newman, supervises the actions of Mr. Theodore with respect to compliance matters, including compliance with applicable investment guidelines set forth in the Memorandum and Partnership Agreement of the Funds provided to investors in the Funds. Mr. Newman can be reached at (248) 532-0200.