

Form ADV Part 2A: FIRM BROCHURE



RIVERGLADE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

181 W. Madison Street, Suite 4450
Chicago, IL 60602

Contact: Mark Pridgeon
Tel: (312) 940-6700
Email: mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com
www.rivergladecapital.com

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of RiverGlade Capital Management, L.P. (“RiverGlade”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

RiverGlade is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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

Item 2 – Material Changes

Since RiverGlade’s last annual Brochure filed on March 30, 2021, the Firm has reorganized into a limited partnership. There was no practical change in control or ownership associated with the reorganization of the Firm.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

RiverGlade Capital Management, L.P., (together with its fund general partner) (“RiverGlade” or the “Firm”), a Delaware limited partnership, is a private equity firm based in Chicago. Founded in 2017, the Firm primarily invests in control buyouts of growth-oriented lower middle market healthcare services companies.

RiverGlade serves as the investment adviser for, and provides discretionary investment advisory services to, private funds as well as to co-investment special purpose funds established to invest alongside a fund in a single portfolio company. RiverGlade currently manages RiverGlade Capital, L.P. (“Fund I”) and two co-investment funds (the “Co-Investment Funds” and collectively with Fund I, the “Funds”). In certain circumstances, as more fully described in Item 7 below, the Firm also permits certain investors and third parties to co-invest directly into a portfolio company. Unlike the Co-Investment Funds mentioned above, such direct co-investments are not considered Funds or clients of RiverGlade.

Each Fund is affiliated with a general partner (the “General Partner”) with authority to make investment decisions on behalf of the Funds. The General Partner is deemed registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (“Advisers Act”), pursuant to RiverGlade’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. While the General Partner maintains ultimate authority over the respective Funds, RiverGlade has been designated the role of investment adviser. For more information about the Funds and General Partner, please see RiverGlade’s Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.A. and Section 7.B.(1).

RiverGlade provides investment advisory services as a private equity fund manager to its Funds. The Funds invest through privately negotiated transactions in healthcare services companies, generally referred to as “portfolio companies”, in the lower middle market. Each portfolio company has its own independent management team responsible for managing its day-to-day operations, although the senior principals or other personnel and/or third parties appointed by RiverGlade will generally serve on such portfolio companies’ respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies held by the Funds. In addition, in some cases, RiverGlade will more directly influence the day-to-day management of the company by recruiting certain individuals in various leadership roles, such as chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer or in other roles. RiverGlade’s investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investment, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions of such investments. Investments are made predominantly in nonpublic companies.

The Firm’s investment advice and authority for each Fund is tailored to the investment objectives of that Fund; RiverGlade does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in its Funds. These objectives are described, as applicable, in the private placement memorandum, limited partnership agreement, investment advisory agreements, side letter agreements and other governing

documents of the relevant Fund (collectively, “Governing Documents”). The Firm does not seek or require investor approval regarding each investment decision.

Fund investors generally cannot impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund and generally cannot be excused from a particular investment except pursuant to the terms of the applicable Governing Documents. RiverGlade has entered into side letters or similar agreements with certain investors including those who make substantial commitments of capital or were early-stage investors in the Funds, or for other reasons in the sole discretion of RiverGlade in each case that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing, a Fund’s Governing Documents. Examples of side letter rights include advisory committee appointments, alternative investment vehicle participation, distributions in-kind, transfers, information rights, co-investment interest and reporting obligations, most favored nations, regulatory compliance and tax matters, among others. These rights, benefits or privileges are not always made available to all investors nor in some cases are they required to be disclosed to all investors. Side letters are negotiated at the time of the relevant investor’s capital commitment, and once invested in a Fund, investors generally cannot impose additional restrictions on such Fund.

RiverGlade is owned by Managing Partners Garrick M. Rice and Daniel W. Rosenberg. For more information about RiverGlade’s owners and executive officers, see RiverGlade’s Form ADV Part 1, Schedule A.

As of December 31, 2020, RiverGlade manages approximately \$426,608,763 in Fund assets, all managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

RiverGlade receives a management fee and the General Partner is allocated carried interest as compensation for providing investment advisory services to the Funds. The following is a general description of fees, compensation and expenses of the Funds. Differences exist from Fund to Fund, and certain Funds do not charge certain fees, compensation or expenses that other Funds charge or may charge them in different amounts. RiverGlade entities or affiliates receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of the Fund, as described more fully below. Such additional compensation generally will reduce in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable to RiverGlade. In addition, the portfolio companies reimburse RiverGlade or the Funds for certain expenses advanced on their behalf. Investors should refer to the Governing Documents of the applicable Fund for a complete understanding of how RiverGlade is compensated for its advisory services; the information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

Management Fees

RiverGlade charges Fund I a management fee (the “Management Fee”) of 2% per annum of non-affiliated investors’ aggregate commitments (either committed or invested, depending on the life-stage of the applicable Fund), assessed quarterly in advance. Generally, Management Fees are initially calculated based upon each investor’s committed capital for the period of time during which Fund I is making investments; thereafter, the Management Fee will be equal to 2% per annum of each investor’s invested capital, subject to various other factors. Management Fees were negotiated with Fund I’s investors during the fundraising period and are not subject to further negotiation thereafter. Management Fees may differ from one Fund to another and certain Funds may not pay Management Fees. Generally, investors participating in a subsequent closing after the initial closing of a Fund are responsible for paying the Management Fee as of the date of the initial closing of Fund, I plus interest, as applicable.

The General Partner is permitted, in its sole discretion, to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee; however, Management Fees are the same for all investors in Fund I. Fees are typically waived for RiverGlade employees, affiliates and their respective families investing in Fund I (although these investors generally pay their pro rata share of certain Fund expenses).

For Fund I, Management Fees are generally reduced by (i) placement fees, (ii) costs incurred by RiverGlade in connection with the organization of a Fund that exceed the limit as specified in such Fund’s Governing Documents and (iii) certain supplemental fees and compensation with respect to Fund investments, including break-up fees, directors’ fees, transaction fees (including closing fees, investment banking fees, consulting fees, placement fees and other similar fees), monitoring fees and consulting fees, the amount of which are paid by the applicable Fund (directly, or indirectly by the portfolio companies) and are determined by RiverGlade on a transaction-by-transaction basis, subject to the terms set forth in each Fund’s Governing Documents.

Specifically, for Fund I the Management Fee will be reduced by (i) 100% of any break-up fees, directors’ fees and transaction fees and (ii) 80% of any monitoring fees, subject to other requirements as further described in Fund I’s Governing Documents.

Any such reduction of Fund I’s Management Fee is typically (i) limited to the extent of such Fund’s proportionate interest in any such portfolio company, (ii) not applicable to fees received by Operating Partners (as defined below), Executive Healthcare Advisory Council (as defined below) members or other non-RiverGlade persons (each as more fully defined below) and (iii) shall not include (A) any monitoring fees received from a Co-Investment Fund’s interest in such portfolio company, (B) any amounts received by RiverGlade from a portfolio company as reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses directly related to such portfolio company, (C) as payment for services provided to any portfolio company in the ordinary course of such portfolio company’s business, or (D) as compensation for services provided by a person as an employee of, or in a similar capacity for, such portfolio company.

Fund I Management Fee reductions are applied to the quarterly period immediately succeeding the quarterly period (or other applicable preceding period) in which the offset was received. In the event that the aggregate amount of offsets to be applied against the Management Fee exceeds the Management Fee payable for the immediately succeeding quarterly period, the excess shall be carried forward to reduce the Management Fee payable in following quarterly periods. If a credit remains upon dissolution, a payment will be made to investors that have not elected to waive such amount for tax or other reasons. The amount and manner of such reduction is set forth in Governing Documents of Fund I.

Investors in a Co-Investment Fund generally do not pay Management Fees (however, such co-investors generally pay their pro rata share of certain expenses as described more fully below). Thus, RiverGlade will retain the portion of fees allocable to the Co-Investment Funds without reduction.

Carried Interest

The General Partner is entitled to be allocated carried interest (“Carried Interest”) with respect to Fund I. Such Carried Interest is generally equal to 20% of realized profits net of expenses in excess of an 8% annually compounded preferred return and catch-up provisions. Fund I’s Carried Interest calculation as well as any clawback provisions are further described (i) in full detail in the relevant Fund’s Governing Documents and (ii) more briefly in Item 6, below.

Investors in the Co-Investment Funds are typically not subject to Carried Interest.

Fund Expenses

The Funds are responsible for all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to such Fund’s (and its subsidiaries’ and intermediate entities’) activities, investments and business (to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company), *which differ across Funds*, including, without limitation: (i) all fees, costs and expenses attributable to sourcing, diligencing, structuring, organizing, acquiring, holding, managing, operating, monitoring, financing, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving and disposing of a Fund’s investments (including, without limitation, travel costs, interest and fees on money borrowed by the Fund, registration expenses and commitment, brokerage, finders’, custodial and other fees); (ii) legal, accounting, auditing, asset and financial administration (including third party administration), consulting, financing, appraisal (including third party appraisal), custodian, depository, brokerage, finders’ and other fees and expenses; (iii) expenses associated with the preparation of a Fund’s financial statements, tax returns, tax estimates, Schedule K-1s and any other reports or information to be delivered to investors (including, without limitation, costs of development, implementation and maintenance of investor information portals or secure websites and electronic reporting) and any administrative, regulatory or other reporting or filing directly attributable to a Fund (such as those contemplated by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation to the extent directly attributable to the Fund); (iv) premiums and expenses for insurance protecting the Fund, the General Partner, RiverGlade, any of their respective affiliates, members of the advisory committee and any of

their respective officers, directors, members, partners, employees and agents from liabilities to third parties in connection with a Fund's affairs (including the full cost of directors and officers, errors and omissions liability, cybersecurity and other insurance); (v) costs and expenses of the advisory committee; (vi) all other fees, costs and expenses associated with the acquisition, holding and disposition of a Fund's investments, including extraordinary costs, expenses and liabilities of a Fund (including, without limitation, litigation and indemnification costs and expenses, judgments and settlements); (vii) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by a Fund, any RiverGlade person or any member of the Executive Healthcare Advisory Council relating to investment and disposition opportunities for a Fund which are not consummated by such Fund (including, without limitation, expenses related to transactions offered to co-investors and legal, accounting, auditing, consulting, and other third party fees and expenses, financing commitment fees, real estate title and appraisal costs, and other due diligence expenses); (viii) all unreimbursed out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred by a Fund, any RiverGlade person or any member of the Executive Healthcare Advisory Council in connection with any conference or meeting organized by RiverGlade for investors or portfolio company senior executives; (ix) the Management Fee; (x) expenses related to attending industry meetings, conferences or similar events in connection with the evaluation of investment opportunities or business sector opportunities (including the evaluation of potential investments, regardless of whether such investment is ultimately consummated); and (xi) any taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Fund, *but not including* (A) Organizational Expenses (as defined below), (B) any placement fees, (C) ordinary overhead and administrative expenses which are payable by RiverGlade and (D) any expenses included as part of the definition of "investment contributions" as defined in the Governing Documents. Costs and expenses noted above generally also include travel, private premium hired cars, premium lodging (including temporary housing), ground transportation and meals. For the avoidance of doubt, expenses for the Co-Investment Funds vary from the above-listed expenses, as negotiated with each Co-Investment Fund and memorialized in the Governing Documents between RiverGlade and such Co-Investment Fund.

Out-of-pocket expenses associated with completed transactions are capitalized as part of the acquisition price of a consummated transaction. Out-of-pocket expenses associated with unconsummated transactions ("broken deal expenses") are paid by the relevant Fund(s) selected as proposed investors in such transaction.

For more information about RiverGlade's brokerage practices, please see Item 12, below.

Expense Reimbursement

Each portfolio company typically pays for or reimburses the Firm or a Fund for certain expenses incurred in connection with RiverGlade's performance of services for such portfolio company. Such expenses generally include, without limitation: (i) travel expenses, which often will include expenses for first-class airfare, meals and entertainment expenses (such expenses including, as applicable, those relating to (a) the usage of premium black car and other car services, which from time to time include waiting time, (b) premium meals (including outside normal business hours) and (c) social and

entertainment events, (including closing dinners and mementos, with portfolio company management, customers, clients, borrowers, brokers and service providers)); (ii) expenses relating to training programs, meetings, conferences or other events; (iii) expenses relating to hiring portfolio company personnel (including background checks, recruiting and relocation expenses); (iv) indemnification expenses; (v) insurance; (vi) consulting; (vii) certain legal expenses; (viii) similar out-of-pocket expenses; and (ix) consulting fees. In addition, to the extent a Fund or RiverGlade initially bears the cost of certain fees or expenses but the benefit of the related services or expense is also received by another Fund, portfolio company or future fund or portfolio company, RiverGlade will generally, subject to its ultimate discretion, cause such other Fund or portfolio company to reimburse the initial Fund or RiverGlade for such fees or expenses. Reimbursement by a portfolio company of out-of-pocket expenses incurred by RiverGlade, the General Partner or their respective affiliates will not be offset against the Management Fee payable by the Funds.

Offering and Organizational Expenses

For Fund I, each investor will bear its pro rata share of organizational and startup expenses, including, without limitation, travel, printing, legal, capital raising, filing, accounting, regulatory compliance (including, without limitation, initial compliance contemplated by the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive or any similar law, rule or regulation) and any other administrative or other filings incurred in connection with the organization and funding of Fund I, any parallel funds and the General Partner, including the preparation of, and negotiations with respect to, the Governing Documents and any side letters or similar agreements, but not including any placement fees (“Organizational Expenses”).

Organizational Expenses for the Co-Investment Fund are specified in the underlying agreement with such co-investor.

Third-Party Professional Fees and Expenses

It is RiverGlade’s practice to retain certain executives, including operating partners and Executive Healthcare Advisory Council members (together, “third-party professionals”) to provide services to (or with respect to) the Funds or to certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which a Fund invests. Operating partners (“Operating Partners”) are professionals retained by RiverGlade as non-employee consultants to (i) provide specialized operations and consulting services to RiverGlade, the Funds, the portfolio companies or subsidiaries of portfolio companies and/or (ii) serve as a member of the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company or a subsidiary of a portfolio company. Executive healthcare advisory council members (“Executive Healthcare Advisory Council” members) are professionals that RiverGlade, at times, will compensate as non-employee consultants to provide services in relation to the identification, introduction, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. Executive Healthcare Advisory Council member services can also include serving in management or policy-making positions for RiverGlade portfolio companies. There can be no

assurance that any of the third-party professionals will continue to serve in such role and/or continue their arrangement with RiverGlade and/or any portfolio company throughout the terms of the Funds.

Third-party professionals on occasion receive compensation, including, but not limited to, transaction fees (including finders' fees), a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company, co-investment rights, equity allocations (including stock), a profits interest, options in a portfolio company or other compensation, which typically is determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such executives, 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. RiverGlade often appoints third-party professionals to serve on the board of a portfolio company, and in connection with such board service third-party professionals will generally earn a fee and/or are given the opportunity to invest in a portfolio company. Certain fees payable to third-party professionals are associated with a particular transaction and will typically be included in the closing costs payable by the applicable portfolio company. The determination of the appropriate form and amount of compensation for such services takes into account a variety of factors but will ultimately be at the discretion of RiverGlade. Third-party professionals on occasion perform work for a portfolio company in addition to board service, and in such capacity earn fees as negotiated and paid by the applicable portfolio company. Third-party professionals are reimbursed for the cost of their travel to and from portfolio company board meetings and other portfolio company business and such expenses are generally borne by the relevant portfolio company which the third-party professional is advising (generally in the case of a consummated transactions), but may also be paid by the relevant Fund (generally in the case of an unconsummated transaction). Some third-party professionals are investors in Fund I.

None of these fees, bonuses, profit interests, other compensation or reimbursements received by third-party professionals are subject to the Management Fee offset provisions.

Co-Investment Fund Fees and Expenses

In certain circumstances, RiverGlade permits certain investors of Fund I to co-invest in investments alongside the Fund through a Co-Investment Fund, subject to RiverGlade's related policies and procedures, the relevant Governing Documents and/or side letter(s) or similar arrangements. Management Fees and other co-investor related compensation does not reduce Management Fees paid by Fund I. Where a Co-Investment Fund is formed, such entity will bear expenses related to its organization, formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by Fund I. Investors in a Co-Investment Fund typically do not bear Management Fees and are typically not subject to Carried Interest or a transaction fee.

If a proposed transaction is not consummated, no such co-investment vehicle generally will have been formed, and the full amount of any fees and expenses relating to such proposed but not consummated transaction ("broken deal expenses") therefore would generally be borne by the Fund or Funds

selected as proposed investors for such proposed transaction and not by any prospective co-investors that were to have participated in such transaction. However, to the extent that such co-investors have already invested in a Co-Investment Fund or other vehicle in connection with such transaction or are contractually committed to invest in such Co-Investment Fund or other vehicle, such co-investor or vehicle is expected to bear its share of such broken deal expenses. Broken deal expenses incurred in connection with a follow-on investment for an existing portfolio company for which the co-investment vehicle was originally created are generally borne by such portfolio company.

Portfolio Company Remuneration

As mentioned above, RiverGlade receives certain supplemental fees and compensation with respect to portfolio companies, including break-up fees, directors' fees, transaction fees (including closing fees, investment banking fees, consulting fees, placement fees and other similar fees), monitoring fees, consulting fees, or other remuneration (including any options, warrants or other equity securities), the amount of which are paid by the Funds directly (or indirectly, when paid by the portfolio companies) and are determined by RiverGlade on a transaction by transaction basis, subject to the terms set forth in each Fund's Governing Documents. An allocable portion of all such fees received are offset in whole or in part against the Management Fee as described above, net of any expenses incurred in connection with such portfolio company; however, any such fees received by non-RiverGlade employees or third-party professionals are not subject to an offset against Management Fees. Any reduction of a Fund's Management Fee is typically limited to the extent of such Fund's proportionate interest in any such portfolio company and only to the extent a Management Fee is payable by such Fund.

On occasion, in certain circumstances (such as a portfolio company's liquidity needs or otherwise) RiverGlade determines in its discretion to waive, defer or renegotiate, in whole or in part, the amount of supplemental fees received from a portfolio company. RiverGlade endeavors to require the payment of such fees only to the extent permitted by the earnings of the applicable portfolio company, and RiverGlade will defer or forego the payment of such fees if the portfolio company's earnings or cash position render the payment of such fees too burdensome for the portfolio company. RiverGlade makes such determinations on a case-by-case basis and reserves the right to take different actions (or no action) with respect to similarly-situated portfolio companies.

Fee Receipt Allocation

From time to time, RiverGlade, a Fund or a portfolio company pays a transaction fee, portion of the Management Fee, Carried Interest, equity grant or other fee to a third party, such as a consultant, advisor, third-party professional, finder, placement agent, another sponsor, broker and/or investment banker. Similarly, on occasion certain members of a portfolio company management team receive additional compensation, including bonus payments based on the applicable portfolio company meeting certain success hurdles. Such compensation indirectly reduces the revenue available for

distribution to the relevant Fund at the time of such portfolio company's sale. None of these fees or compensation offset Management Fees payable by Fund I.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

In good faith and in its fair and reasonable discretion, RiverGlade determines on a case-by-case basis whether an expense should be borne by the Firm, a Fund, multiple Funds or a portfolio company. To the extent that the Governing Documents do not expressly provide for a method of allocation or to the extent that an invoice does not relate to a specific Fund, RiverGlade will typically allocate common expenses among multiple Funds on a pro rata basis and in accordance with its policies and procedures on expense allocation, unless another method is more equitable. Where one or more Funds to which an expense would otherwise be allocable are not permitted to receive an allocation based on the applicable Governing Documents, the portion of the expense attributable to such Fund(s) will be borne by RiverGlade.

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

A Carried Interest allocation represents an adviser's compensation based on a percentage of net profits of the funds it manages. As described above in Item 5, the General Partner receives a Carried Interest allocation on certain realized profits in the Funds equal to 20% of all realized profits (although some Co-Investment Funds are not subject to a Carried Interest allocation) subject to an 8% annually compounded preferred return (or hurdle) and subject to reimbursement of all relevant Fund expenses, including Management Fees. Calculated based on cumulative net realized gains and income only, Carried Interest is payable to the General Partner as portfolio holdings are liquidated or otherwise monetized and is subject to a potential giveback if the respective General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions. Each Fund's Carried Interest calculation, as well as the clawback provisions of each Fund, is further described in the relevant Fund's Governing Documents.

RiverGlade's Carried Interest allocation has been structured subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Advisers Act in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3. The General Partner of each Fund, in its sole discretion, is permitted to waive or reduce the amount of Carried Interest for certain Fund investors. Specifically, if principals and employees and their respective family are Fund investors, they will generally pay reduced Carried Interest or none at all. Similarly, investors in Co-Investment Funds generally pay a lower amount or no Carried Interest on the co-investment portion of their investment.

The fact that the General Partner's Carried Interest allocations are based on the performance of each Fund can create an incentive for RiverGlade to make investments that are more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such distributions. The Firm believes this incentive is sufficiently mitigated, however, due to the fact that: (i) any losses the Funds sustain will reduce the General Partner's Carried Interest distribution; (ii) Carried Interest is generally calculated only after investors have received as distribution 100% of their capital contributions plus a preferred return; (iii) the applicable Governing Documents create limitations on the ability of RiverGlade to establish new

investment funds; (iv) the General Partner often makes a substantial commitment to a Fund to invest its own capital alongside the investors; and (v) RiverGlade's ability to attract future investors is tied to the performance of its investments.

Investment opportunities which satisfy the investment parameters of more than one Fund will be allocated in accordance with RiverGlade's policies and procedures, the applicable Governing Documents and taking into consideration certain factors, as determined in the Firm's sole discretion, which can include, but are not limited to: the amount of available capital commitments of the applicable Fund(s); anticipated future capital requirements of an investment opportunity; life-cycle of the applicable Fund(s); expected time to obtain liquidity; legal, tax and regulatory considerations; and any other factors deemed relevant by RiverGlade. RiverGlade will not allocate investment opportunities based in whole or in part on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Fund or (ii) the profitability of any Fund. RiverGlade's policies and procedures for the allocation of investments are determined by the Investment Committee.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

RiverGlade provides investment advice to its Funds. The Funds limit their respective investors to: (i) "accredited investors" as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), and (ii) "qualified purchasers" or "knowledgeable employees," each as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended ("Investment Company Act"), or (iii) "qualified clients," as defined in the Advisers Act. Investors in the Funds must also meet certain other suitability qualifications prior to making an investment in the Funds. The Funds are not registered or required to be registered under the Investment Company Act; are not made available to the general public; their securities are not registered or required to be registered under the Securities Act; and Fund interests are privately placed to qualified investors. Qualified investors include individuals or entities to which Fund interests are allowed to be sold, which generally includes (i) in the United States, people or organizations who meet certain net worth, income and/or financial sophistication requirements as described above or (ii) in other countries as permitted by the relevant securities laws in such jurisdiction and in compliance with any foreign offering provisions applicable to RiverGlade and/or the Funds. The minimum capital commitment for each institutional investor is \$5 million and for each individual investor is \$1 million, although the Fund's General Partner can accept capital commitments of lesser amounts in its sole discretion.

The investors participating in the Funds include high net worth individuals, other investment entities such as insurance companies and fund-of-funds, university endowments, family offices, pension plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations, corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies or other business entities, and typically include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of RiverGlade.

RiverGlade also serves as the investment manager for co-investment vehicles that invest alongside a Fund in certain Fund portfolio companies. As referenced in Item 4 above, in certain cases co-

investments have been structured either as (i) a separate Fund or (ii) as may occur, a direct investment by certain investors into a portfolio company or its holding or operating company. When structured as a Fund, RiverGlade considers the investment to be a Fund client, identifies the Fund in its Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1), obtains an audit for the Fund, reserves the option to assess a Management Fee and Carried Interest on such Fund and includes the amount of assets of such Fund in the Firm's regulatory assets under management. In the case of direct co-investments, RiverGlade does not consider the investment to be a Fund or a client, does not act as the investment manager to the co-investment portion of the investment, does not charge Management Fees or Carried Interest to the investment, does not have custody of the investment or include the amount of assets of the co-investment in the Firm's regulatory assets under management. In such direct co-investment opportunities, RiverGlade will perform management, advisory and other services for the portfolio companies in which these co-investment vehicles invest alongside the Funds, generally at no cost to such vehicles except expenses.

Opportunities to participate in a co-investment transaction arise when RiverGlade has the opportunity for an investment in an existing or prospective portfolio company and RiverGlade determines that (i) an investment requires additional capital, (ii) all or a portion of the applicable opportunity is not required to be offered to a Fund or (iii) the full investment opportunity is not appropriate for a Fund whether due to concentration restrictions contained in the Fund's Governing Documents or otherwise. Such determinations are based on the provisions of the applicable Governing Documents, side letter agreements and such other factors as RiverGlade will consider in its sole discretion, including those specified in its policies on investment allocation and co-investments. Subject to any restrictions contained in the Governing Documents of the relevant Fund or any side letter or other terms negotiated with respect to such Fund, in general no investor has a right to participate in any co-investment opportunity. Opportunities to invest in a portfolio company are made available to select persons or entities, who will not necessarily be Fund investors, including, without limitation, strategic investors, lenders, deal sources (including finders and consultants), other sponsors (including other private equity or venture capital firms), Fund investors, service providers, other persons or entities affiliated, associated or otherwise known to RiverGlade or its personnel and unrelated third parties. Certain service providers, including lenders and individuals who source transactions, have in the past and are expected in the future to negotiate co-investment rights or co-investment priority rights as a component of their compensation in connection with the services provided. RiverGlade's exercise of discretion in allocating co-investment opportunities often will not result in proportional allocations among such co-investors and such allocations can be more or less advantageous to some co-investors relative to other co-investors. When co-investment opportunities are permitted, it is possible that the size of the investment opportunity otherwise available to RiverGlade's Fund(s) will be less than it would otherwise have been without the inclusion of such co-investors.

RiverGlade can cause some co-investors to bear a Management Fee and/or Carried Interest while not imposing a Management Fee and/or Carried Interest (or imposing a different Management Fee or Carried Interest) on other co-investors. Co-investment vehicles typically invest and dispose of their

investments in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on substantially the same terms as Fund I. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investment vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from Fund I after Fund I has consummated its investment in the portfolio company. Any such purchase from Fund I by a co-investment vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment (also known as post-close warehousing or bridge financing). In its discretion, RiverGlade is permitted to charge the participants in the co-investment vehicle interest on the purchase to compensate Fund I for the applicable holding period.

In the event RiverGlade is not successful in offering a co-investment opportunity to potential co-investors, in whole or in part, it is possible that a Fund will consequently hold a greater concentration and have greater exposure in the related investment opportunity than was originally intended, which could make the Fund more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic and/or business conditions with respect thereto and would result in a greater concentration of risk as a result. Thus, an investment that is not syndicated to co-investors as originally anticipated could result in a significant impact to a Fund's overall investment returns.

Some co-investors are provided the opportunity to sit, or have a representative sit, on the board of directors or board of advisers of a RiverGlade portfolio company. Positions on boards of directors or advisers of such portfolio companies provide such persons with voting rights, access to information and potentially the ability to influence the operations and decision-making of the portfolio company that are not necessarily available to other investors.

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

The Funds invest in control buyouts of growth-oriented lower middle market healthcare services companies with approximately \$5 million to \$15 million of EBITDA and on occasion will selectively make growth equity investment in such companies. The Funds focus on founder-owned businesses with differentiated business models and proven organic growth. RiverGlade seeks to create value for its portfolio companies by installing or partnering with highly qualified CEOs with an experienced board of directors and professionalizing/institutionalizing the business for scale and successful achievement of long-term growth objectives. Additionally, RiverGlade pursues investments in which it believes it is able to capitalize on multiple growth levers and identify several potential exit opportunities for the business.

The Funds focus primarily on the following business models:

- Multi-unit and facility-based care;
- Outsourced services;
- Tech-enabled solutions; and
- Medical products and distribution

Risk Factors

An investment in the Funds involves a high degree of risk, including the risk of a partial or total loss of capital, and investors must be prepared to bear capital losses which might result from investments. An investment in the Funds is speculative, illiquid and long-term in nature, and is suitable only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Funds and for which the Funds do not represent a complete investment program. Investors should also refer to a Fund's Governing Documents for a description of the risk factors specific to such Fund. Different or new risks not addressed below will likely arise in the future and, therefore, the following list is not intended to be exhaustive. Risks and potential conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, the following:

Competition for Investments. The Funds expect to encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Potential competitors include other investment partnerships and corporations, business development companies, strategic industry acquirers and other financial investors investing directly or through affiliates. It is possible that some of these competitors will have more relevant experience, greater financial resources and more personnel than the Funds, RiverGlade or their affiliates. It is also possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities will increase, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to a Fund and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to identify or consummate investments satisfying its investment criteria, that a Fund will be able to fully invest its committed capital or that such investments will satisfy a Fund's rate of return objective.

Ability to Manage Rapid Growth. The Funds expect many of their portfolio companies to grow rapidly. Rapid growth often places considerable operational, managerial and financial strain on a business. To successfully manage rapid growth, a Fund's portfolio companies must, among other things, rapidly improve, upgrade and expand their business infrastructures, deliver services and products on a timely basis, maintain levels of service expected by clients and customers and maintain adequate levels of liquidity. The financial returns of a Fund will suffer if a Fund's portfolio companies are unable to successfully manage their growth.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Given the Funds' investment strategy, the Funds intend to provide additional assets to its platform companies in order to make add-on acquisitions. The Funds will often have the opportunity to increase their investment in a successful portfolio company. However, there is no assurance that a Fund will be able to make follow-on investments or that a Fund will have sufficient capital to make all of the follow-on investments that it desires. Any decision by a Fund not to make a follow-on investment or its inability to make such investments can have a substantial negative impact on a platform or portfolio company in need of such investment or result in a lost opportunity for a Fund to increase its participation in a successful portfolio company.

Ability to Successfully Exit Investments. The ability of a Fund to achieve successful and profitable exits of its investment(s) is expected to be impacted by a number of factors prevailing at the time, including general economic conditions, interest rates, availability of capital, interest levels of strategic and financial buyers and cyclical trends in particular industry segments. It is difficult to predict with any certainty whether there will be a ready and willing market of buyers for any particular portfolio company at the time a Fund seeks a realization.

Projections are Only Estimates. The Funds use financial projections to help analyze a potential investment or future capital raises and financing for portfolio companies or other transactions. A Fund will generally determine the appropriate capital structure of each portfolio company in which it invests based upon financial projections for that company. Projected operating results will normally be based primarily on management judgments. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results based upon assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of a portfolio company to realize projected values. There can be no assurance that the projected results will be obtained, and actual results can vary significantly from the projections. Also, general economic conditions, which are not predictable, can have a material adverse impact on the accuracy of projections.

Operating and Financial Risks of Portfolio Companies. Companies in which the Funds invest can deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, it is possible that companies which the Funds expected to be stable will (i) operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, (ii) require substantial additional capital to support their operations or to maintain their competitive position, or (iii) otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress.

Investments in Junior Securities. The securities in which the Funds invest can, in some cases, be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect an investment once made.

Refinancing Risk. In circumstances where RiverGlade intends to refinance all or a portion of the capital invested, there is a risk that such refinancing will not be completed, which could lead to increased risk as a result of a Fund having an unintended long-term investment as to a portion of the amount invested and/or reduced diversification.

Investments Longer than Term. It is possible that a Fund will make investments which will not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date such Fund is dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund's term or otherwise. Although RiverGlade expects that investments will be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, and although RiverGlade has a limited ability to extend the term of a Fund, there exists the possibility that a Fund will have to sell, distribute

or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution. In addition, although upon the dissolution of a Fund RiverGlade (or the relevant liquidator) will be required to use reasonable efforts to reduce to cash and cash equivalents such assets of a Fund as RiverGlade or such liquidator shall deem it advisable to sell, subject to obtaining fair value for such assets and any tax or other legal considerations (including legal restrictions on the ability of an investor to hold any assets to be distributed in kind), over such time as is reasonably necessary to settle gradually and close a Fund's business under the circumstances then applicable to the Fund, there can be no assurances with respect to the time frame in which the winding up and the final distribution of proceeds to the investors will occur.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The private equity industry generally, and the success of the Funds' investment activities specifically, will be affected by general economic and market conditions, as well as by changes in laws, currency exchange controls and national and international political and socioeconomic circumstances. Such factors are unpredictable and cannot be controlled by RiverGlade. General fluctuations in the market prices of securities and economic conditions generally have the potential to reduce the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Funds and can affect a Fund's ability to make investments. Instability in the securities markets and economic conditions generally (including a slow-down in economic growth and/or changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates) can also increase the risks inherent in a Fund's investments and could have a negative impact on the performance and/or valuation of the portfolio companies. A Fund's performance can be affected by deterioration in the capital markets and by market events, 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 can adversely affect the value of investments in portfolio companies and a Fund's performance. Volatility and illiquidity in the financial sector can have an adverse effect on the ability of a Fund to sell and/or partially dispose of its portfolio company investments. Such adverse effects can include the requirement of a Fund to pay break-up, termination or other fees and expenses in the event a 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 a Fund to dispose of investments at prices that RiverGlade believes reflect the fair value of such investments. The impact of market and other economic events can also affect a Fund's ability to obtain funding to support its investment objectives. Any of the foregoing events could result in substantial or total losses to a Fund in respect of certain Fund investments, which losses will likely be exacerbated by the presence of leverage in a portfolio company's capital structure.

Deterioration of Credit Markets Can Affect Ability to Finance and Consummate Investments. In the event that the global credit markets deteriorate and it becomes more difficult for investment funds such as the Funds to obtain favorable financing for investments, a Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns would likely be adversely affected to the extent such Fund is unable to obtain favorable financing terms for its investments. Increased government regulation and oversight of lenders or potential lenders reduces available credit and depresses the value of leveraged assets. Moreover, to

the extent that such marketplace events are not temporary and continue, they have the potential to have an adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally and could lead to an overall weakening of the U.S. and global economies. Such marketplace events also can restrict the ability of the Funds to realize its investments at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Economic Disruptions Due to Public Health Emergencies. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, such as, and including but not limited to the recent global spread of COVID-19 (the “coronavirus”) have shown an ability to result in a broad-based economic decline and significant market volatility. In particular, the ongoing coronavirus outbreak has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in certain equity and debt markets. Pandemics present economic threats that are subject to frequent and rapid change and therefore present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Funds’ performance and financial results. In an attempt to decrease the global impact of such pandemics, countries, states and municipalities have instituted quarantines, prohibitions on travel and the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores and other public venues. Different countries, states and municipalities have instituted different levels of such security measures and have had varying levels of success in implementing such restrictions. This has resulted in sometimes stark geographic differences in economic activity as well as safety standards. Businesses have also implemented similar precautionary measures, notably including a significant shift to work-from-home and restrictions on business travel. The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on the Funds’ and their portfolio companies’ operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, how quickly vaccines can be rolled out and whether such vaccines will provide lasting benefits or if it will require annual inoculations, and governmental, regulatory and private sector safety precautions, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

Aside from the broad effects on the economy, the global viral pandemic has also had specific implications for the Firm’s operations and activities of its personnel, which range from employees needing to work from home, to restrictions on non-essential travel, and the absence of in-person meetings. The Firm instituted procedures beginning in the spring of 2020, as it deemed appropriate, to deal with operational impacts from a pandemic. Many of these procedures mirrored procedures contained in the Firm’s Business Continuity Plan for dealing with other significant business disruption events.

Additionally, although the Funds generally invest on a long-term basis in privately held companies that are less correlated to broader market forces, the impact of a global economic slowdown, including from a pandemic, has the potential to impact the Funds’ performance and/or financial results by negatively affecting the Firm’s ability to, among other things, source new investments, diligence such potential

investments, exit current investments (or exit them at the valuations previously expected) or obtain financing. Depending on the specific industries in which the Funds' portfolio companies operate and where their supply and distribution chains are located, the coronavirus or other pandemics are likely to have a material impact on individual portfolio companies.

In addition to the potential impact on the Firm's operations and the overall profitability of a Fund, the Firm's portfolio companies have faced their own operational challenges in dealing with the current pandemic. These include, but are not limited to, employees being required to work remotely for extended periods of time or disruptions to the portfolio company's sales or supply chain. The Firm has in the past, and expects again in the future, to assist certain portfolio companies with implementing procedures to mitigate the impact of a pandemic; however, there can be no assurance that such measures will ultimately be effective or that even if effective, that such portfolio company will not sustain significant financial losses.

Depending on the length and severity of the pandemic, it is possible that Firm personnel will continue to spend a significant amount of time and attention addressing the pandemic, including minimizing the impact at the Firm, on the Funds or specific portfolio companies, which time generally would have been devoted to activities on behalf of the Funds.

Environmental, Social and Governance Matters. RiverGlade recognizes that, for many investors, environmental, social or governance ("ESG") concerns and the societal impact of their portfolios is an important consideration which cannot be viewed in isolation from overall investment performance. Therefore, the Firm will take certain ESG considerations into account in its investment decision process (including the decision to buy, sell or hold an investment) and will, in appropriate circumstances, incorporate similar considerations into the Firm's ongoing management decisions with respect to each portfolio company. However, ESG is only one of the many factors RiverGlade will consider in making investment decisions, and unless otherwise required pursuant to a Fund's Governing Documents, the weight placed on any such ESG considerations will be in RiverGlade's sole and absolute discretion. Further, applying ESG goals to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by RiverGlade or any judgment exercised by RiverGlade will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor or group of investors. Finally, an assessment of ESG factors is not necessarily determinative and RiverGlade's investment decisions will always be subject to being made in a manner that is consistent with the Firm's fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the Fund's investors.

To the extent that RiverGlade engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, there can be no guarantee that (i) such engagements will achieve either or both of the desired financial and social results, and/or (ii) the market or other stakeholders (community members, portfolio company employees, customers, etc.) will view any such changes as desirable (either socially or to a Fund's financial health).

There is a risk that the Funds will underperform other funds that do not take ESG-related factors into account or conversely, could underperform specialized funds that are largely or exclusively focused on sustainable investing principles.

Illiquidity of Fund Investments. A Fund's investments in portfolio companies generally will be illiquid and not readily marketable, and the transferability of such investments generally will be restricted under the terms of the documents governing such investments. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to liquidate a particular interest in any portfolio company at the time and upon the terms it desires. Less marketable or illiquid investment positions can be more difficult to value than more marketable assets, due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations and other factors. The ability of the Funds to successfully exit and achieve liquidity on their investments is dependent in large part on the condition of and valuations available in the public equity markets and valuations available in privately negotiated transactions at the time, neither of which can be projected with any certainty. The sale of less marketable securities or other assets can require more time and result in lower prices, due to higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses, than the sale of more marketable assets. The disposition of illiquid assets can involve distributions in kind to the investors.

Use of Leverage at the Portfolio Company. The Funds are permitted to make use of leverage by having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of their investment in such portfolio company, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. While investments in leveraged companies offer the opportunity to improve rates of investment return and/or reduce the overall cost of capital for such companies, leverage generally magnifies both the opportunities for gain and the risks of loss from investments, and the magnification of the risk of loss can be substantial. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets, which can be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines and which are difficult to accurately forecast, especially in light of the uncertainty in connection with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, at times it can be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The availability of leverage also is subject to governmental and regulatory oversight, and certain governmental bodies (including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) can restrict or otherwise discourage lending that results in companies carrying large amounts of debt.

The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and can 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 a Fund's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment or rising interest rates and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of a Fund's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event a portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, it is possible that a Fund will suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which would likely adversely affect the returns of such Fund.

Additionally, lenders would typically have a claim that has priority over any claim by a 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 a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, there exists the possibility that such Fund will 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, a Fund would likely hold a larger than expected equity investment in such portfolio company and realize lower than expected returns from the portfolio company that would adversely affect a Fund's ability to generate attractive investment returns for such Fund as a whole. Any failure by lenders to provide previously committed financing also carries the potential to expose a Fund to potential claims by sellers of businesses which such Fund will potentially have been contracted to purchase.

Borrowing. The Funds from time to time borrow funds or enter into other financing arrangements for various reasons, including to pay Fund expenses, to pay Management Fees, to make or facilitate new or follow-on investments (including borrowings pending receipt of capital contributions from investors). If a Fund borrows in lieu of calling capital to fund the acquisition of an investment, the borrowing generally would be used for all investors in such Fund on a pro rata basis, including the General Partner.

Borrowings by a Fund have the potential to enhance overall returns that exceed the Fund's cost of capital. Any such borrowings would further diminish returns (or increase losses on capital) to the extent overall returns are less than the Fund's cost of funds. To the extent a Fund uses borrowed funds in advance or in lieu of capital contributions or a portfolio company borrows funds directly through the Fund facility, the Fund's investors generally make later capital contributions, but the Fund will bear the expense of interest on such borrowed funds. Calling a large amount of capital at once to repay the then-current amount outstanding under the credit facility could cause liquidity concerns for investors that would not arise had the Firm called smaller amounts of capital incrementally over time as needed. This risk would be heightened for an investor with commitments to other funds that employ similar borrowing strategies or with respect to other leveraged assets in its portfolio; a single market event could trigger simultaneous capital calls, requiring the investor to meet the accumulated, larger capital calls at the same time. In addition, a Fund's use of borrowed funds has the potential to impact the calculation of net performance metrics (to the extent that they measure investor cash flows) and make net IRR calculations higher than they otherwise would be without Fund-level borrowing (especially where financing remains outstanding for longer durations) as these calculations generally depend on the amount and timing of capital contributions, which timing is delayed by virtue of the use of the line of credit by purchasing an investment prior to a capital call. The Funds typically pay interest on amounts borrowed under the credit facility and also pay a fee on the undrawn portion of the credit facility. Funds customarily pay a one-time fee for establishing the credit facility as well as certain other one-time and recurring fees and expenses. While a Fund will bear the expense of borrowed funds, such borrowings can also increase the Carried Interest received by the Fund's

General Partner by effectively reducing or eliminating the preferred return received by the investors and accelerating or increasing distributions of Carried Interest to the General Partner. The General Partner therefore has a conflict of interest in deciding whether to borrow funds because it has the potential to receive disproportionate benefits from such borrowings.

Borrowing by a Fund will generally be secured by capital commitments made by investors to such Fund and/or by the Fund's assets, and documentation relating to such borrowing can provide that during the continuance of a default under such borrowing, the interests of the investors can be subordinated to such Fund-level borrowing, and the lenders have the ability to call capital directly from the investors. Moreover, tax-exempt investors should note that the use of borrowings by the Fund has the potential to cause the realization of UBTI.

Although RiverGlade generally structures Funds to avoid cross-guarantees and other circumstances in which one Fund bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Fund, in certain circumstances (i) a cross-guarantee would be more efficient and convenient for administrative purposes and/or (ii) lenders and other market parties negotiate for the right to face only select Fund entities, which would result in a single Fund being solely liable for other Funds' share of the relevant obligation and/or joint and several liability among Funds. In each such case, RiverGlade intends to cause the relevant other Funds to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification or other similar reimbursement arrangement; provided, however, that the Fund undertaking the obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements.

Non-Controlling Investments. While not its primary strategy, the Funds are permitted to hold meaningful minority stakes in privately held companies and in some cases will have limited minority protection rights. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund at times can hold minority equity stakes of any size such as might occur if portfolio companies are taken public. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that a Fund holds will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Where a Fund holds a minority stake, it is possible that it will be more difficult for such Fund to liquidate its interests than it would be had the Fund owned a controlling interest in such company. Even if a Fund has contractual rights to seek liquidity of its minority interests in such companies, it can 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.

Investments in Growth-Stage Companies. While not its primary strategy, RiverGlade can, in appropriate circumstances, invest in growth-stage companies. Investments in growth-stage companies have the potential to involve greater risks than generally are associated with investments in more established companies. Less established companies tend to have lower capitalizations and fewer resources and, therefore, often are more vulnerable to financial failure. Such companies also often have shorter

operating histories on which to judge future performance. There can be no assurance that any such losses will be offset by gains (if any) realized on a Fund's other investments.

Director Liability. The Funds will often seek to obtain the right to appoint one or more representatives to the board of directors (or similar governing body) of the companies in which it invests. Serving on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a portfolio company exposes a Fund's representatives, and ultimately the Fund, to potential liability. It is possible that not all portfolio companies will be able to obtain insurance with respect to such liability, and there can be no guarantee that the insurance that portfolio companies do obtain will be sufficient 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 Funds' investment activities.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Funds are permitted to invest in portfolio companies that are organized or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories and possessions. Such investments can be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, (i) currency exchange matters, including the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, (ii) potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, (iii) the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, (iv) possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Fund and/or the investors with respect to the Fund's income, (v) possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for a Fund and/or its investors, (vi) differences between the U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative liquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets, (vii) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and variations in government supervision and regulation, and (viii) certain economic and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on non-U.S. investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic or social instability and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation.

Cybersecurity Risks and Identity Theft. Cybersecurity incidents and cyber-attacks, both generally and within the financial services industry, have been occurring globally at a more frequent and secure level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. The Funds, their portfolio companies, their service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These information and technology systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their investors, despite the efforts of RiverGlade and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes and practices intended to mitigate these risks and protect the security of their computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets, as well as the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information belonging to the Funds and their investors. For example, these systems can be subject to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Third parties can also attempt to fraudulently induce

employees, customers, third-party service providers or other users of such systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to RiverGlade's data or that of Fund investors.

Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject. 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 can 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 can be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. Any of such circumstances could subject a portfolio company, or the Funds, to substantial losses. In addition, in the event that such a cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is directed at RiverGlade or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, RiverGlade, its affiliates or the Funds will also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks.

Although RiverGlade has implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, RiverGlade, the Funds and/or a service provider thereof will likely have to make a significant investment to fix or replace system components. The successful penetration or circumvention of the security of these systems, or a failure of these service provider's systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in RiverGlade's, the Funds' and/or a service provider's operations. This could result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors) and proprietary and/or confidential information relating to portfolio companies, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system and costs associated with system repairs. Data taken in such breaches can be used by criminals in identity theft, to commit insider trading, in obtaining loans or payments under false identities and other crimes that could affect the investors directly as well as affect the value of assets in which a Fund invests. Such a breach or failure could harm RiverGlade's, the Funds' and/or a service provider's reputation, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims, compliance costs and otherwise affect their business and financial performance. In addition, RiverGlade will, in some cases, incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction or litigation which costs, under certain circumstances, will be borne by a Fund.

Past Performance; No Assurance of Investment Return. The investment performance of prior investments made by RiverGlade's principals is not necessarily indicative of the Funds' future results. While RiverGlade intends to make investments which have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that the targeted IRR of each Fund, if any, will be achieved.

On any given investment, total loss of principal is possible. There is no assurance that the Funds will be able to generate returns for its investors or that returns will be commensurate with the risks of investing in the type of companies and transactions described herein. An investment in the Funds should only be considered by persons who can afford a loss of their entire investment. An investment in the Funds requires a long-term commitment, with no certainty that a Fund will realize its rate of return objectives or that capital loss will not occur. There can be no assurance that the Funds' investment objective will be achieved or that an investor will receive a return of its capital.

Portfolio Concentration. With the exception of the Co-Investment Funds, generally no more than 20% of the aggregate commitments will be invested in any single portfolio company (including any bridge financings), and diversification is not a requirement of the Funds. Accordingly, Fund I's investments are expected to include a small number of large positions while each Co-Investment Fund will include only one position. While this portfolio concentration can enhance total returns to investors, if any large position has a material loss, then returns to investors are expected to be lower than if they had invested in a well-diversified portfolio.

Risk of Limited Number of Investments. Because it is possible that the Funds will only make a limited number of investments and such investments can involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by even a single portfolio company could severely affect the total returns to investors, particularly in the case of the Co-Investment Funds. Other than as set forth in the Governing Documents, investors have no assurance as to the degree of diversification of a Fund's investments, either by geographic region, asset type or sector. To the extent a Fund concentrates investments in a particular issuer, security or geographic region, as is the case with the Co-Investment Funds, its investments will become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions with respect thereto. As a consequence, the aggregate return of the Funds can be adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of one or a small number of investments. Moreover, because it is not reasonable to expect all of a Fund's investments to perform well or even return capital, for a Fund to achieve above average returns one (in the case of the Co-Investment Funds) or a few of its investments must perform very well. There are no assurances that this will be the case.

Unspecified Investments. An investor acquiring interests must rely upon the ability of RiverGlade to identify, structure and implement investments consistent with the Funds' investment objectives and policies. It is possible, however, that Fund I, will be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities to meet its investment objectives. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of RiverGlade to identify suitable investments, to negotiate and arrange the closing of appropriate transactions and to arrange the timely disposition of such investments. Furthermore, to the extent the investment strategy of the Funds rely upon the recovery, stabilization or improvement of market and economic conditions and such events do not occur for an extended period of time, it is possible that Fund I will not be able to invest a significant portion of its commitments during the commitment period.

Hedging Policies/Risks. The Funds are permitted to employ hedging techniques in connection with the acquisition, holding, financing, refinancing or disposition of Fund investments, and portfolio companies themselves can also utilize hedging techniques in order to enhance returns. While such transactions can reduce certain risks, such transactions themselves generally entail certain other risks, such as counterparty default, bankruptcy or insolvency, convergence and other risks all related with derivative instruments. Thus, while a Fund has the potential to benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and/or other events relating to such hedging transactions can result in a poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it or its portfolio companies had not entered into such hedging transactions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Fund will not be required to hedge currency fluctuations or interest rate risks.

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

Reliance on General Partner and RiverGlade. Decisions made with respect to the management of the Funds are made by the General Partner and RiverGlade. The General Partner and RiverGlade will have exclusive responsibility for the Funds' activities and, other than as set forth in the Governing Documents, investors will not be able to make investment or other decisions with respect to the management of the Funds. The success of the Funds will depend on the ability of the General Partner, RiverGlade, the principals and RiverGlade's other investment professionals to identify and consummate suitable investments, to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies and to dispose of the investments of the Funds at a profit. The loss of the services of one or more of the principals would likely have an adverse impact on the Funds' ability to realize its investment objectives. The composition of the professionals making up particular industry sector investment teams can change over time, and there can be no guarantee that the professionals included in such teams and who have contributed to the past performance of the Funds will continue to be members of the particular team or serve in the same or similar roles thereon, or that each of the principals and other investment professionals will continue to be associated with the Funds throughout its anticipated term.

Use of Expert Networks and Data Analytics. In connection with the evaluation of potential investment opportunities, RiverGlade on occasion engages expert networks and/or makes use of data analytics, including data provided by third-party vendors. RiverGlade seeks to avoid inadvertently obtaining confidential information from such sources and has therefore implemented policies and procedures to mitigate the risk that the use of expert networks or data analytics could result in the receipt of confidential information by investment professionals.

Valuation of Assets. There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by the Funds. When estimating fair value, RiverGlade 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 can differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately are sold. Accordingly, the valuation decisions made by RiverGlade can cause it to ineffectively manage the Funds' investment portfolio and risks and also affect the diversification and management of a Fund's portfolio of investments. Additionally, the exercise of discretion in valuation by RiverGlade can 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.

In addition, the Firm regularly reports to Fund investors, prospective investors and the investor community more generally, metrics of each Fund's performance, such as rates of return and multiples-of-money, whose calculation depends on the value of the Funds' investments, including unrealized investments. These reports are an indication of the overall health of a Fund and are important to the Firm's efforts to attract investors to the Firm and any current or future Fund.

Portfolio Company Management Team. Each portfolio company's day to day operations are the responsibility of such company's management team. Although RiverGlade is responsible for monitoring the performance of each investment and intends to invest in companies operated by strong management, there can be no assurance that the existing management team, or any successor management team, will be able to operate the portfolio company in accordance with a Fund's plans or expectations.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, the Funds provide interim financing in order to facilitate an investment on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or refinancing. Such bridge loans would typically be convertible into a more permanent, long-term security; however, for reasons not always in a Fund's control, it is possible that such long-term debt will not be issued and such bridge loans will potentially remain outstanding. In such an event, the interest rate on such loans will often not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by a Fund.

Reinvestment. RiverGlade has the right to recall certain capital returned or distributed to investors under the circumstances set forth in the Governing Documents. Accordingly, during the term of a Fund, it is possible that an investor will be required to make capital contributions in excess of its commitment (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Governing Documents), and to the extent such recalled or retained amounts are reinvested in investments, an investor will remain subject to investment and other risks associated with such investments.

Insufficient Investment Opportunities. Although members of the General Partner have been successful in identifying attractive investment opportunities in the past, there can be no guarantee that the Funds will be able to find a sufficient number of attractive opportunities at appropriate prices to meet its investment objectives. The business of identifying and structuring private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. However, investors will be required to pay annual Management Fees during the commitment period based on the entire amount of their capital commitments.

Agreements with Certain Investors. The General Partner has entered into side letters or other similar agreement with particular investors in connection with its admission to a Fund without the approval of any other investor, which has the effect of establishing rights under, altering or supplementing the terms of, or confirming the interpretation of a Fund document (including the Governing Documents and any related subscription agreement) with respect to such investor in a manner more favorable to such investor than those applicable to other investors, and such rights can be significant. Such rights or terms in any such side letter or other similar agreement can include, without limitation, (i) excuse, exclusion or withdrawal rights applicable to particular investments or investors (which has the potential to increase the percentage interest of other investors in, and contribution obligations of other investors with respect to, certain investments); (ii) reporting obligations of RiverGlade; (iii) waiver of certain confidentiality obligations; (iv) consent of the General Partner to certain transfers by such investor; or (v) rights or terms necessary in light of particular legal, regulatory or public policy characteristics of such investor.

Dependence on Patents, Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property. Many companies in the healthcare industry depend heavily on intellectual property rights, including patents, trademarks and service marks. The ability to effectively enforce patent, trademark and other intellectual property laws will affect the value of many of these companies. Patent disputes are frequent and can preclude commercialization of products, and patent litigation is costly and could subject a portfolio company to significant liabilities to third parties. The presence of patents or other proprietary rights belonging to other parties can lead to the termination of the research and development of a portfolio company's particular product.

Healthcare Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. Various segments of the healthcare industry are (or can in the future become) (i) highly regulated at both the state and federal levels in the United States and internationally, (ii) subject to frequent regulatory change and (iii) dependent upon various government or private insurance reimbursement programs. While the Funds intend to make investments in companies that comply with relevant laws and regulations, certain aspects of these laws and regulations have been subject to judicial or regulatory interpretation. An adverse review or determination by any one of such authorities, or an adverse change in the regulatory requirements or reimbursement programs, could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the portfolio companies. The extensive government regulation of the healthcare industry creates additional uncertainty and risks for

the Funds. Obtaining government approval when required is a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome. It is possible that portfolio companies will be unable to obtain necessary regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all, for any of the services they propose to render or products they are developing, and the failure to obtain regulatory approval can have a material, adverse effect on the success of the portfolio companies. Moreover, the current regulatory framework can change or additional regulations can arise at any stage during the lifecycle of a portfolio company, which can affect the company's ability to obtain approval of its products. There is the possibility for future changes that result in reductions in current coverage and reimbursement levels for current and future products and services, and RiverGlade cannot predict the scope of any future changes or the impact that those changes will have on the operations or potential profitability of any of a Fund's portfolio companies. Any of these changes could negatively affect the future revenues and potential profitability of the Funds' portfolio companies. Healthcare systems outside of the United States are also subject to significant change. It is not clear at this time what changes, if any, will occur and what effect such proposals would have on the healthcare industry.

Potential Conflict of Interest

Investors should be aware that there will be occasions when RiverGlade will encounter potential conflicts of interest in connection with managing the Funds. The following discussion identifies certain potential conflicts of interest that should be carefully considered before making an investment in a Fund. In addition, investors should be aware that RiverGlade, its personnel, and its affiliates are likely to in the future engage in further activities that will potentially result in additional conflicts of interest not addressed below. There can be no assurance that RiverGlade will identify or resolve all conflicts of interest and, if resolved, that such conflicts will be resolved in a manner that is favorable to a Fund. To the extent that RiverGlade identifies conflicts of interest in the future, the Firm intends to, but is under no obligation to, disclose these conflicts and their implications to investors through a variety of channels, including in subsequent Brochures or in other written or oral communications to the advisory committees or to investors.

If any matter arises that RiverGlade determines in its good faith judgment constitutes an actual or potential conflict of interest, RiverGlade intends to take such actions as necessary or appropriate to ameliorate such conflict (and upon taking such actions, RiverGlade will be relieved of any responsibility for such conflict to the fullest extent permitted by law and shall be deemed to have satisfied its fiduciary duties related thereto to the fullest extent permitted by law). These actions can include, by way of example: (i) disposing of the security giving rise to the conflict of interest; (ii) appointing an independent fiduciary to act with respect to the matter giving rise to the conflict of interest; or (iii) in connection with a matter giving rise to a conflict of interest with respect to an investment, consulting with the advisory committee regarding the conflict of interest and either obtaining a waiver from the advisory committee of the conflict of interest or acting in a manner, or pursuant to standards or procedures, approved by the advisory committee with respect to such conflict of interest.

In addition, investors should note that the Governing Documents contain provisions that, subject to applicable law, (i) reduce, modify or eliminate the duties, including fiduciary duties, that the General Partner would otherwise owe to a Fund and its investors; (ii) waive duties or consent to the conduct of the General Partner that might not otherwise be permitted pursuant to such duties; and (iii) limit the remedies of an investor with respect to breaches of such duties.

Additionally, the Governing Documents contain exculpation and indemnification provisions that, subject to the specific exceptions identified therein, provide that RiverGlade and its employees and affiliates, among others, will be held harmless and indemnified, respectively, for matters relating to the operation of the Funds, including matters that involve one or more potential or actual conflicts of interest.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Certain conflicts between the Funds and its investors, on one hand, and the General Partner and its affiliates or principals, on the other hand, can arise with respect to the allocation of prospective investment opportunities. Although RiverGlade is obligated to present to Fund I all investment opportunities that it believes in good faith are suitable for and in the best interests of the Fund, the General Partner will potentially cause Fund I to forego certain investment opportunities in which RiverGlade and its respective members, employees or affiliates invest, even though such prospective investment opportunities arguably were suitable for investment by Fund I. Additionally, none of the General Partner, RiverGlade or their respective members, employees or affiliates shall be restricted with respect to (i) follow-on investments in portfolio companies of any predecessor investment vehicles sponsored or managed by RiverGlade, (ii) any successor fund, (iii) investment opportunities requiring a total equity investment of less than \$2 million, or (iv) permitted co-investments by the General Partner, RiverGlade and their respective members, employees and affiliates.

Investor Transfer of Interest. In certain cases, RiverGlade will have an opportunity (but, subject to any applicable restrictions or procedures in the relevant Governing Documents, no obligation) to identify one or more secondary transferees of interest in a Fund. In the case of ordinary transfers, RiverGlade will not receive compensation for identifying such transferees and will use its discretion to select such transferees based on eligibility and other factors, and unless required by the relevant Governing Documents, 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 with Portfolio Companies. In connection with the equity investments of the Funds, officers and employees of RiverGlade or its affiliates typically serve as directors of a portfolio company and in such capacity will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of such portfolio company. Additionally, from time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and other amounts payable to RiverGlade in connection with services provided by the Firm and its affiliates to such portfolio company, and, except to the extent such amounts are subject to the partnership

agreement's offset provision, are in addition to the Management Fee or Carried Interest. RiverGlade's authority to appoint or influence the appointment of portfolio company board members who will potentially be involved in approving compensation payable to the Firm subjects RiverGlade and any such portfolio company board appointees to potential conflicts of interest. In certain circumstances, such as situations involving bankruptcy or near insolvency of a portfolio company, it is possible that actions that are in the best interest of the portfolio company will not be in the best interests of a Fund and vice versa. Accordingly, in these situations, there will be conflicts of interests between such individual's duties as an officer or employee of RiverGlade or such affiliate and such individual's duties as a director of such portfolio company.

Time and Attention. The General Partner and its affiliates are expected to raise additional private equity funds as well as become involved with other businesses and, while it is expected that they will devote an adequate amount of time to the management of the Funds, conflicts of interest can arise with respect to allocating their professional time between the Funds and their various other business pursuits.

Co-Investments. RiverGlade, in its sole discretion, provides or commits to provide co-investment opportunities to one or more investors and/or third persons, in each case on terms to be determined by RiverGlade in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in the allocation of such co-investment opportunities. There can be no guarantee that the allocation of co-investment opportunities, which can be made to one or more persons for any number of reasons as determined by RiverGlade in its sole discretion, will necessarily be in the best interests of the Funds or any individual investor. In exercising its discretion to allocate co-investment opportunities with respect to a particular investment to and among potential co-investors and the terms thereof, RiverGlade will consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which include, but are not limited to: the ability of a person to react promptly to co-invest opportunities; any strategic advantages that can result from a person's participation in a co-investment opportunity; a person's commitment to the Funds; and/or the likelihood that a person will invest in a future fund sponsored by RiverGlade. RiverGlade also is permitted, in its sole discretion, charge a Management Fee and obtain a Carried Interest in respect of any such co investment.

Co-investments with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements can involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third party co-venturer or partner will at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds, have financial difficulties (which can increase the possibility of default), or be in a position to take (or block) action contrary to the investment objectives of the Fund. In addition, the Funds will in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. In those circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties will generally receive compensation arrangements relating to such co-investments, including incentive compensation arrangements.

Allocation of Expenses. RiverGlade and its affiliates from time to time incur fees, costs and expenses, including in connection with transactions not consummated, on behalf of the Funds. To the extent such fees, costs and expenses are incurred for the account or for the benefit of more than one Fund, each Fund will typically bear an allocable portion of any such fees, costs and expenses in proportion to the size of the investment made or proposed to be made by each in respect of the entity to which the expense relates or in such other manner as RiverGlade considers fair and equitable. Although RiverGlade and its affiliates will endeavor to allocate such fees, costs and expenses on a fair and equitable basis, there can be no assurance that such fees, costs and expenses will in all cases be allocated appropriately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, RiverGlade and its affiliates will potentially in the future develop policies and procedures to address the allocation of expenses that differ from its current practice.

Advisory Committee. The General Partner has established an advisory committee comprised of investor representatives, which has the ability to review and waive compliance with certain provisions of the Governing Documents, including resolving potential conflicts of interest situations, and the approval of which is required or can be requested in certain circumstances under the Governing Documents, including certain approvals or consents required by the Advisers Act. Pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents, all investors are bound by the determinations of the advisory committee, regardless of whether an investor is represented by a member of the advisory committee. The Governing Documents will provide that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, none of the advisory committee members shall owe any fiduciary duties to the Funds or any other investor. Members of the advisory committee will, on occasion, have conflicts of interest that do not disqualify such members from voting or consenting to matters submitted to the advisory committee for consideration or review. Members of the advisory committee often have various business and other relationships with RiverGlade and its members, investors, managers, directors, officers, employees and affiliates. These relationships have the potential to influence their decisions as members of the advisory committee. To the extent that an investor is not represented by a member of the advisory committee, such investor will have no influence over matters submitted to the advisory committee for review or approval. On any issue involving actual conflicts of interest, RiverGlade will be guided by its good faith discretion.

Conflicting Investor Interests. Investors will likely have conflicting investment, tax, and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds, including conflicts relating to the structuring and timing of investment acquisitions and dispositions. As a result, conflicts can arise in connection with decisions made by RiverGlade regarding an investment that are more beneficial to one investor than another, especially with respect to tax matters. In structuring, acquiring and disposing of investments, RiverGlade generally will consider the investment, tax and other relevant objectives of the Funds and its investors as a whole, not the investment, tax, or other objectives of any investor individually.

Illiquidity and Lack of Current Distributions. An investment in the Funds should be viewed as illiquid, and generally will be neither transferable nor subject to withdrawal prior to termination. There is no market for interests in the Funds, and none is expected to develop. Thus, investors will not necessarily

be able to liquidate their investment, and interests in the Funds will likely not readily be accepted as collateral for a loan. Moreover, interests in the Funds are not redeemable and investors are not permitted to transfer their interests in a Fund without prior consent of the General Partner, which can be withheld for any or no reason, in its sole discretion.

It is uncertain as to when profits, if any, will be realized. Losses on unsuccessful investments can 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 can be sold at any time, it is expected that dispositions generally will occur a number of years after initial investment. Prior to disposition, there will generally be no current return on investments. Moreover, the expenses of operating the Funds, including payment of the Management Fees, can potentially exceed a Fund's current income, thereby requiring payment of expenses through the use of a Fund's capital.

Transactions with the Funds Investors. RiverGlade has admitted certain investors into the Funds that are or will potentially become service providers of, or business partners with, the Firm (including, without limitation, investors who are lenders, insurance agents, investment banks, broker-dealers, placement agents and legal counsel). RiverGlade will be subject to a conflict of interest in negotiating the terms of any service or business arrangement between such investors and the Firm because the Firm will typically benefit from retaining such investors' investments in the Funds.

Employees and Service Providers. It is possible that RiverGlade will, from time to time, employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in, or who were employed by portfolio companies owned by, RiverGlade Funds; conversely, it is possible that former personnel or executives of RiverGlade will serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or at service providers recommended by RiverGlade. Similarly, RiverGlade and/or its personnel maintain relationships with financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including managers of private funds, law firms, banks and broker-dealers. Certain of these persons or entities will engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to RiverGlade and/or the Funds.

Over the life of a Fund, RiverGlade generally expects to exercise its discretion to recommend to the Funds or to a portfolio company thereof that it contracts for services with various service providers, potentially including, among others: (i) RiverGlade (or an affiliate, which includes other portfolio companies of the Funds) and at rates determined or substantively influenced by RiverGlade; (ii) an entity with which RiverGlade 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) an investor or its affiliates. This subjects RiverGlade to potential 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, RiverGlade can have an incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or business interest. Additionally, there is a possibility that RiverGlade, because of such incentive or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could

establish, recognize, strengthen or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer term benefits to RiverGlade or the Funds), favors such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service provider could be obtained from another person. Whether or not RiverGlade 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.

Products or Services Received by RiverGlade Funds from Portfolio Companies. From time to time, certain portfolio companies of the Funds provide RiverGlade and its affiliates, employees, employee's friends and families, third-party professionals or board members of such portfolio companies appointed by RiverGlade with products or services that such portfolio companies regularly produce or provide as part of their business operations at reduced rates or without charge.

Intangible Benefits. RiverGlade and its employees receive certain intangible and/or other benefits or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of a Fund, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as Fund expenses often result in "miles" or "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs to RiverGlade and/or its employees, and such rewards or amounts will exclusively benefit RiverGlade and/or such employees and will not be subject to the offset arrangements or otherwise shared with such Fund, its investors, or the portfolio companies.

Conflicts Related to the Interpretation of Governing Documents and Other Legal Requirements. The Governing Documents of each Fund and related documents are detailed agreements that establish complex arrangements among RiverGlade, the investors, the Fund, the General Partner and other entities and individuals. Questions arise under these agreements regarding the parties' rights and obligations in certain situations, some of which will not have been contemplated at the time of the agreements' drafting and execution. In these instances, the operative provisions of the agreements, if any, can be broad, general, ambiguous or conflicting, and permit more than one reasonable interpretation. At times there will not be a provision directly applicable to the situation. While RiverGlade will construe the relevant agreements in good faith and in a manner consistent with its legal obligations (and, when appropriate, in consultation with external legal counsel), the interpretations RiverGlade adopts will not necessarily be, and need not be, the interpretations that are the most favorable to the Funds or their investors.

Conflicts Related to the Withholding of Certain Information. The Governing Documents of the Funds generally permit the applicable Fund's General Partner to withhold information from designated investors in such Fund under specified circumstances. For instance, information will at times be withheld from investors that are subject to Freedom of Information Act or similar requirements. The General Partner will also from time to time elect to withhold certain information from investors for reasons relating to the General Partner's public reputation or overall business strategy, despite the potential benefits to such investors of receiving such information.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Like other registered investment advisers, RiverGlade is required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would materially impact an investor's evaluation of RiverGlade or the integrity of RiverGlade's management. RiverGlade and its management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events applicable to this Item.

On occasion, in the ordinary course of its business, it is possible that RiverGlade, the Funds, or the Funds' portfolio companies (or their respective directors and executive officers) will be named as defendants in a legal action. Although there can be no assurance of the outcome of such legal actions, RiverGlade does not believe that any current legal proceedings or claims to which RiverGlade, the Funds, or the Funds' portfolio companies (or their respective directors and executive officers) are a party, if any, would individually or in the aggregate materially affect an investor's or prospective investor's evaluation of the Firm or the integrity of the Firm's management.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither RiverGlade nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer. Neither RiverGlade nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing.

RiverGlade does not have arrangements with a related person who is a broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, government securities dealer or broker, investment company, other investment adviser or financial planner, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, banking or thrift institution, accountant or accounting firm, lawyer or law firm, insurance company or agency, pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer, or sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships that are material to its advisory business or to its Funds or its investors. RiverGlade has and will continue to develop relationships with professionals who provide services it does not provide, including legal, accounting, banking, investment banking, tax preparation, insurance brokerage, recruiting and other services. Some of these professionals provide services to the principals, the Funds or their portfolio companies. Additionally, some of these professionals are investors in RiverGlade Funds, either personally or indirectly through another entity.

As described above in Item 4, RiverGlade is affiliated with the Funds' General Partner which is deemed registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to RiverGlade's registration. The General Partner (i) operates as a single advisory business together with RiverGlade; (ii) serves as the General Partner of private investment funds and other pooled vehicles; and (iii) shares common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants, third-party professionals or persons occupying similar positions. The General Partner does not have employees of its own.

From time to time, RiverGlade receives training, information, promotional materials, meals, entertainment, gifts or other perquisites from vendors and others with whom it does business or to whom it makes referrals. However, at no time will RiverGlade accept any benefits, gifts, entertainment or other arrangements that are conditioned on directing individual Fund transactions to a specific investment, product or provider. Similarly, RiverGlade employees have in the past, and expect in the future, to speak at and attend conferences and programs for potential investors interested in investing in private funds and other industry events that are sponsored by various investment bankers, broker-dealers or others. Through such capital introduction and other industry events, prospective investors have the opportunity to meet with RiverGlade. Neither RiverGlade nor any Fund compensates these investment bankers, broker-dealers or others for investments ultimately made by prospective investors attending such events other than registration, sponsorship, membership or other similar fees paid to attend such events.

RiverGlade does not recommend or select other investment advisers for the Funds.

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

Code of Ethics

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, RiverGlade has adopted a written code of ethics (“Code of Ethics” or the “Code”) that sets forth standards of conduct expected of supervised persons and addresses personal trading and reporting of personal securities transactions, gifts and entertainment and outside business activities, among other topics. The Code of Ethics requires all supervised persons to place Fund interests ahead of the Firm’s interests, to avoid taking advantage of his or her position and to maintain full compliance with the federal securities laws.

Supervised persons are required to certify to their compliance with the Code of Ethics upon hire and on an annual basis. Supervised persons who violate the Code will be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, censure, suspension or dismissal. Supervised persons are also required to promptly report any violations of the Code of which they become aware.

RiverGlade will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to any existing or prospective investor upon request to RiverGlade’s Chief Compliance Officer, Mark Pridgeon, (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com.

Personal Trading

The personal trading policy for RiverGlade supervised persons is set forth in RiverGlade’s Code of Ethics and is acknowledged as received and understood by each supervised person. RiverGlade’s personal trading policies are designed to ensure that no Fund is disadvantaged by the transactions executed by a supervised person and that supervised persons in no respect misappropriate any benefit properly belonging to a Fund.

RiverGlade's supervised persons are prohibited from trading, either personally or on behalf of others, in securities while in possession of material nonpublic information regarding publicly traded securities or communicating material nonpublic information about such securities to others. The Code of Ethics establishes guidelines for personal trading requirements, insider trading and reporting of personal securities transactions, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. RiverGlade maintains a restricted list of issuers about which it has or may have material nonpublic information. Pre-clearance is required by supervised persons for certain personal securities transactions, including trading in restricted list securities, initial public offerings and limited offerings. In addition, supervised persons are required to file certain reports and submit their brokerage account statements to the Chief Compliance Officer for review.

The principals and employees of RiverGlade will occasionally carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members or others who do not invest in the Funds, and in connection therewith, can potentially give advice and recommend securities which differs from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds, even if their investment objectives are the same or similar. In addition, principals, employees and affiliates are permitted to buy securities with respect to (i) follow-on investments in portfolio companies of any predecessor investment vehicles sponsored or managed by RiverGlade, (ii) any successor fund, (iii) investment opportunities requiring a total equity investment of less than \$2 million, or (iv) permitted co-investments by the General Partner, RiverGlade and their respective members, employees and affiliates.

Because of the private nature of the Funds' investments, RiverGlade does not typically face a situation where a supervised person buys or sells a security for his or her own account at or about the same time that the Firm is also buying or selling the same securities for the Funds. Subject to the enumerated exceptions highlighted in the prior paragraph, a supervised person wishing to purchase or sell an interest in a RiverGlade portfolio company is required to seek pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer for such transaction.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain RiverGlade employees and their family members have invested in the Funds through the General Partner and/or as Fund investors. As mentioned in Item 5 above, RiverGlade generally reduces all or a portion of the Management Fee and Carried Interest related to investments held by such persons.

Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account, knowingly buys from or sells a security to an advisory client. This also applies to any affiliates or controlling persons of the adviser (*i.e.*, an owner, employee or affiliate of the adviser). Cross trades between funds can also be deemed to be principal transactions if the adviser (and/or its affiliates, owners, or controlling persons) own, in the aggregate, 25% or more of either fund. In the

context of RiverGlade's business, a principal transaction would most likely refer to the practice of warehousing an investment for the formation of a future fund or RiverGlade or a Fund General Partner purchasing the interest of an existing investor. Agency cross transactions occur when an adviser or an affiliate arranges a transaction (*i.e.*, acts as broker) between two or more different funds or accounts that are managed by that same adviser or an affiliate. Agency cross transactions can also arise where an adviser is dually registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer. An adviser is not "acting as a broker" if the adviser receives no compensation (other than the advisory fee earned in the ordinary course of managing the assets) for effecting the transaction and therefore is not considered to be conducting an agency cross transaction under Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. In the context of RiverGlade's business, an agency cross transaction would occur when selling a portfolio company, investment or other asset from one Fund to another.

In the event RiverGlade were to recommend a principal transaction or agency cross transaction, it would only be after: (i) the Firm has determined the transaction to be in the best interest of participating Funds; (ii) the transaction is permitted by the relevant Governing Documents; (iii) proper disclosure is given to the General Partner, investors or an advisory committee, as appropriate; (iv) consent is obtained from the appropriate parties; and (v) the Firm ensures that best execution is achieved for the transaction.

Conflicts of Interest

If any matter arises that RiverGlade determines in its good faith constitutes an actual conflict of interest, RiverGlade will take such actions as are necessary or appropriate, and as permitted by any applicable Fund's Governing Documents, to address the conflict.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Generally, RiverGlade focuses on securities transactions of private companies and purchases and sells such companies through privately negotiated transactions. In pursuing privately negotiated transactions, RiverGlade will, on occasion, engage the services of a broker-dealer or investment banker in connection with the purchase and sale of an investment. In such privately negotiated transactions, best execution is met by the consummation of the deal with the best possible terms for the Fund. Whether for private or public securities transactions, RiverGlade selects a broker-dealer or investment banker based on RiverGlade's judgment regarding a variety of factors, which will not be limited solely to ultimate deal price, including but not limited to: RiverGlade's prior experience in working with the broker-dealer or investment banker; the broker-dealer or investment banker's execution capability, financial responsibility, reputation and expertise within the industry; the broker-dealer or investment banker's responsiveness to the Firm; the broker-dealer or investment banker's expertise in dealing with investments that are restrictive or illiquid in nature; the value of any research services provided; and the commission rates, among other factors.

Although RiverGlade generally seeks competitive commission rates, it will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, especially in private securities transactions that rely heavily on the specialty services or experience of a broker-dealer or investment banker that operate outside of a competitive bidding environment. Transactions that involve such specialized services on the part of the broker-dealer or investment banker can thereby entail higher commissions, or their equivalents, than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

RiverGlade does not receive research or other soft dollar benefits in connection with securities transactions for the Funds, does not receive investor referrals in connection with selecting or recommending broker-dealers for the Funds, and does not engage in directed brokerage. In the event RiverGlade were to aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for Fund accounts, it would do so on a pro rata basis.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The investment portfolios of each Fund are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature and accordingly RiverGlade's review of them is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. RiverGlade closely monitors the portfolio companies of its Funds and a team of investment professionals reviews, without limitation, sales trends, margins, profitability, debt covenants, material business and market developments, forecasted capital needs (if any), competitive landscape and management. RiverGlade typically holds board seats for the majority of investments it makes. It is not uncommon for the relevant investment professionals for an investment to be in regular, as often as weekly, contact with the portfolio company's senior management team. Moreover, partners of RiverGlade monitor portfolio company performance through regular management meetings, as well as detailed reviews of specific portfolio companies that occur as needed. The investment committee would perform additional reviews in the event that a portfolio company needed subsequent financing, in the event of a potential acquisition or liquidity event, or if there were a serious performance issue.

RiverGlade provides to investors on behalf of Funds the following written reports: (i) annual audited financial statements prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), accompanied by the report of the independent certified public accountant, within 120 days of fiscal year end; (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year; and (iii) annual tax information necessary for the completion of tax returns (K-1). Investors in Fund I also receive a quarterly statement of the determination of the value of each investment as of the end of the preceding calendar quarter. The Firm has contact with investors (*e.g.*, personal visits, telephone and email) throughout the year as conditions warrant.

In the course of conducting due diligence or otherwise, investors periodically request information pertaining to RiverGlade's investments. RiverGlade responds to these requests, and in answering such requests, provides information that is not generally made available to other investors who have not requested such information. Additionally, as it pertains to existing investors, upon request or pursuant

to contractual obligations, certain investors receive additional information and reporting that other investors do not receive. The fact that RiverGlade provides such information upon request to one or more investors does not obligate RiverGlade to affirmatively provide such information to all investors. As a result, certain investors will have more information about a Fund than other investors, and RiverGlade has no duty to, and does not intend to, ensure all investors seek, obtain or possess the same information regarding a Fund and its investments and/or portfolio companies.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As described in Item 5 above, RiverGlade receives break-up fees, directors' fees, transaction fees (including closing fees, investment banking fees, consulting fees, placement fees and other similar fees), monitoring fees, consulting fees and reimbursements from the portfolio companies held by the Funds. These fees are paid pursuant to separate agreements entered into with the portfolio companies to provide certain consulting services that RiverGlade believes will ultimately enhance the value of the companies and benefit the Funds and their investors.

These types of fee arrangements present potential conflicts of interest and provide RiverGlade with an incentive to recommend investments based on compensation received rather than the best interests of the Funds. To help mitigate this potential conflict of interest, an allocable portion of such benefits received by RiverGlade or its employees (but not Operating Partners or Executive Healthcare Advisory Council members) in connection with services rendered to portfolio companies or transactions of the Funds are offset in whole or in part against Management Fees payable by the Funds, to the extent described above in Item 5 and as detailed in each Fund's Governing Documents.

While fundraising for Fund I, RiverGlade engaged a placement agent in connection with the offer and sale of Fund interests to certain potential investors. Fees for the placement agent were generally calculated as a percentage of investor commitments. Placement agent fees were payable by the Fund and any such fees paid offset the Management Fee on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the placement agent agreement, including but not limited to placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses were borne by the Fund as part of its organizational expenses. All placement agents engaged by RiverGlade are registered broker-dealers.

Item 15 – Custody

RiverGlade is deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets because of its affiliation with the General Partner and the General Partner's ability to deduct fees from Fund accounts. To comply with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the "Custody Rule"), RiverGlade has elected to undergo an annual GAAP financial statement audit by an independent public accountant registered with and subject to examination by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") for each of the Funds over which it is deemed to have custody, copies of which are (or will be, for newly closed Funds) delivered to the Funds and their respective investors within 120 days of fiscal year end. In addition, upon the final liquidation of a Fund, RiverGlade will obtain a final audit and distribute audited financial statements

prepared in accordance with GAAP with respect to such Fund to all underlying investors promptly upon completion of the audit. Investors are encouraged to carefully review such financial statements.

RiverGlade does not accept physical custody of Fund assets (other than certain privately offered securities to the extent permitted by the Advisers Act). Called capital is directly sent or wired to the relevant Fund's bank account maintained with a qualified custodian. RiverGlade receives monthly statements from each of its qualified custodians on behalf of the Funds. For more information about RiverGlade's qualified custodians, please see Form ADV Part 1, Schedule D, Section 7.B.(1).

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

RiverGlade generally receives and exercises complete discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the Funds as per the Governing Documents of each Fund. Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds, subject to the discretion and control of the General Partner, and not to investors in the Funds individually. To become an investor in a Fund, an investor must execute, among other documents, a subscription agreement and a limited partnership agreement (or similar agreement) with such Fund. Such documents generally contain a power of attorney that grants RiverGlade or the applicable Fund's General Partner certain powers related to the orderly administration of the affairs of the Funds. Once an investor executes these documents, with limited exceptions, such as certain conflicts of interest as discussed elsewhere in this Brochure, RiverGlade is not required to contact such investor prior to transacting business in a Fund.

Generally, RiverGlade's only restrictions with respect to managing a Fund, such as (but not limited to) the type of securities in which a Fund invests, will be contained in the relevant Fund's Governing Documents. However, an investor can seek to impose limitations on RiverGlade's authority through a side letter agreement, and the Firm and/or the General Partner can choose to accept reasonable limitations or restrictions at its discretion. All limitations and restrictions placed on RiverGlade's investment authority with respect to an investor's investment must be presented to RiverGlade and the relevant Fund's General Partner in writing and agreed to by all applicable parties. Other investors meeting certain commitment thresholds are often provided with notification provisions regarding such side letter agreements but are not provided with consent rights over such agreements.

To date, no investors have limited the Firm's discretionary authority to provide investment advice.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

By virtue of the applicable Governing Documents, RiverGlade has the authority to vote proxy statements on behalf of the Funds. The majority of "proxies" received by RiverGlade, however, are written shareholder consents or similar instruments for private companies owned by the Funds. As such, RiverGlade has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6. RiverGlade's proxy voting policy seeks to ensure that it votes proxies in the best interest of the Funds, including where there are material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. RiverGlade

generally believe its interests are aligned with those of the Funds' investors through the principals' beneficial ownership interests in the Funds. However, in the event that there is a conflict of interest in voting proxies, RiverGlade's proxy voting policy provides that the Firm can address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of an advisory committee on the proposed proxy vote, or through other alternatives as set forth in RiverGlade's proxy voting policy. Investors in the Funds cannot direct how RiverGlade votes proxies or shareholder consents, nor is RiverGlade required to seek investor approval or direction from investors when voting proxies or when giving consent on any matter requiring the consent of shareholders.

Firm principals and affiliated or unaffiliated third parties appointed by RiverGlade (including third-party professionals) often sit on the boards of portfolio companies to which RiverGlade provides operational, management and consulting services and, as such, exercise authority with respect to various issues faced by the portfolio companies. RiverGlade does not consider service on portfolio company boards by the aforementioned persons or their receipt of nominal board fees, if any, to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies.

RiverGlade will provide a copy of its proxy voting policy to existing or prospective investors upon request to Mark Pridgeon, Chief Compliance Officer, at (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com. Investors can also obtain information from the Firm, free of charge, about how RiverGlade voted any previous public proxies, if any.

Item 18 – Financial Information

RiverGlade does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Fund, six months or more in advance; has no financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Funds or investors; and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Brochure Supplement

Form ADV Part 2B: BROCHURE SUPPLEMENT



RIVERGLADE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

181 W. Madison Street, Suite 4450
Chicago, IL 60602

Contact: Mark Pridgeon
Tel: (312) 940-6700
Email: mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com
[www. rivergladecapital.com](http://www.rivergladecapital.com)

August 27, 2021

This Brochure Supplement provides information about RiverGlade Capital Management, L.P. (“RiverGlade”) that supplements the RiverGlade Brochure. Please contact us at (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com if you did not receive RiverGlade’s Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

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

Garrick Rice

Year of Birth: 1972

Managing Partner

181 W. Madison Street, Suite 4450

Chicago, IL 60602

(312) 940-6700

Item 2 – Educational Background and Business Experience

Garrick Rice has over nineteen years of private equity experience. Before co-founding RiverGlade in 2017, Mr. Rice was a Managing Director at Sterling Partners, a private equity firm based in Chicago, focusing on founder-owned healthcare services, education and business services companies. Prior to Sterling Partners, Mr. Rice was Director of Business Development for FOB.com, an internet start-up that developed an online vertical purchasing hub connecting chemical and paper industrial companies with key raw material suppliers. Prior to FOB.com, Mr. Rice was an Investment Banking Associate at Robert W. Baird primarily focused on M&A execution assignments within business and industrial services. Prior to Robert W. Baird, Mr. Rice joined the founding team of Einstein Bros. Bagels supporting the CEO and CFO in corporate and operations finance as the company went from an early stage business through its IPO and initial growth phase. Mr. Rice began his career within the leverage lending group at Bank of America in Chicago, working closely with service-based, family-owned growth businesses.

Mr. Rice is a Board of Trustees Member of the Hadley Institute for the Blind and Visually Impaired. He holds a BBA in finance from the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business and an MBA from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management.

Item 3 – Disciplinary Information

There are no disciplinary events material to an investor's evaluation of Mr. Rice.

Item 4 – Other Business Activities

Mr. Rice serves on the board of directors of several RiverGlade portfolio companies. Mr. Rice's appointment on such boards has been designated to be in the best interests of the Funds and their respective investors. Serving on portfolio company boards could lead to potential conflicts of interest. For example, a conflict of interests can arise between Mr. Rice's fiduciary duties to the portfolio company on which he serves and his duty to RiverGlade, as there is no guarantee that decisions that are in the portfolio companies' best interests will necessarily be in RiverGlade's best interests. As the Funds will generally be significant shareholders of such companies, it is expected that such interest will generally be aligned; however, in the event of a conflict of interest, Mr. Rice intends to recuse himself from the decision-making process.

RiverGlade does not believe that any of Mr. Rice's outside business activities create a conflict of interest with RiverGlade or its Funds.

Item 5 – Additional Compensation

Other than as mentioned above, Mr. Rice does not receive an economic benefit for providing advisory services other than the compensation received by RiverGlade.

Item 6 – Supervision

For compliance matters, Mr. Rice is supervised by RiverGlade's Chief Compliance Officer, Mark Pridgeon, who can be reached at (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com. Mr. Rice is subject to the provisions of the Firm's Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics. For investment matters, the investment committee is responsible for approving and monitoring all investments.

Daniel W. Rosenberg

Year of Birth: 1965

Managing Partner

181 W. Madison Street, Suite 4450

Chicago, IL 60602

(312) 940-6700

Item 2 – Educational Background and Business Experience

Daniel Rosenberg has over twenty-one years of private equity experience. Before co-founding RiverGlade in 2017, Mr. Rosenberg was a Managing Director at Sterling Partners, a private equity firm based in Chicago, focusing on founder-owned healthcare services, education and business services companies. Prior to Sterling Partners, Mr. Rosenberg was an Investment Banking Associate at Vector Securities International, where he focused on M&A and equity offerings for a variety of healthcare businesses. Prior to Vector, Mr. Rosenberg was a Vice President at Heitman Financial, an owner and manager of commercial real estate assets.

Mr. Rosenberg is a founding member, former Chairman, and former Board Member of the Illinois Venture Capital Association, the largest regional private equity association in the United States. He holds an AB in Economics and Public Policy from Duke University and an MBA from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management.

Item 3 – Disciplinary Information

There are no disciplinary events material to an investor's evaluation of Mr. Rosenberg.

Item 4 – Other Business Activities

Mr. Rosenberg serves on the board of directors of several RiverGlade portfolio companies. Mr. Rosenberg's appointment on such boards has been designated to be in the best interests of the Funds and their respective investors. Serving on portfolio company boards could lead to potential conflicts of interest. For example, a conflict of interests can arise between Mr. Rosenberg's fiduciary duties to the portfolio company on which he serves and his duty to RiverGlade, as there is no guarantee that decisions that are in the portfolio companies' best interests will necessarily be in RiverGlade's best interests. As the Funds will generally be significant shareholders of such companies, it is expected that such interest will generally be aligned; however, in the event of a conflict of interest, Mr. Rosenberg intends to recuse himself from the decision-making process.

RiverGlade does not believe that any of Mr. Rosenberg's outside business activities create a conflict of interest with RiverGlade or its Funds.

Item 5 – Additional Compensation

Mr. Rosenberg does not receive an economic benefit for providing advisory services other than the compensation received by RiverGlade.

Item 6 – Supervision

For compliance matters, Mr. Rosenberg is supervised by RiverGlade's Chief Compliance Officer, Mark Pridgeon, who can be reached at (312) 940-6700 or mpridgeon@rivergladecapital.com. Mr. Rosenberg is subject to the provisions of the Firm's Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics. For investment matters, the investment committee is responsible for approving and monitoring all investments.

Mark Pridgeon

Year of Birth: 1975

Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Financial Officer

181 W. Madison Street, Suite 4450

Chicago, IL 60602

(312) 940-6700

Item 2 – Educational Background and Business Experience

Mark Pridgeon has fourteen years of private equity finance and accounting experience, and five years of consulting and public accounting experience. Prior to joining RiverGlade as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer in 2017, Mr. Pridgeon was VP of Finance at GTCR LLC, a private equity firm based in Chicago. During his eleven year tenure at GTCR LLC, Mr. Pridgeon was responsible for maintaining the capital accounts for the funds, general partners and related entities.

Prior to GTCR LLC, Mr. Pridgeon served as a Vice President in the Financial Advisory Services group at AlixPartners, a global business advisory firm. While at AlixPartners, he helped companies conduct forensic accounting investigations, assess corporate solvency, and analyze issues related to fraudulent conveyance. He started his career in auditing with public accounting firm Deloitte & Touche.

Mr. Pridgeon is a CPA and holds a BS in Accounting from Michigan State University and an MBA from Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.

While state laws and regulations vary, for additional information regarding the minimum qualifications generally required to achieve and maintain a CPA designation, please refer to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (<https://www.aicpa.org/>).

Item 3 – Disciplinary Information

There are no disciplinary events material to an investor's evaluation of Mr. Pridgeon.

Item 4 – Other Business Activities

Mr. Pridgeon engages in no other business activities that provide a substantial amount of income to him or that require a substantial amount of his time.

Item 5 – Additional Compensation

Mr. Pridgeon does not receive an economic benefit for providing advisory services other than the compensation received by RiverGlade.

Item 6 – Supervision

For compliance matters, Mr. Pridgeon is supervised by RiverGlade's Managing Partner, Daniel Rosenberg, who can be reached at (312) 940-6700 or drosenberg@rivergladecapital.com. Mr. Pridgeon is subject to the provisions of the Firm's Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics.