

INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC GROWTH
INVESTMENT ADVISORS, LLC**

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This Investment Adviser Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Northern Pacific Growth Investment Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (952) 456-5309. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state authority.

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

Additional information regarding Northern Pacific Growth Investment Advisors, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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MATERIAL CHANGES

Northern Pacific Growth Investment Advisors, LLC filed its most recent Form ADV Part 2 on March 29, 2020. This annual amendment updates the description of certain risk factors and the business practices of Northern Pacific Growth Investment Advisors, LLC and its affiliates.

ADVISORY BUSINESS

Northern Pacific Growth Investment Advisors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a registered investment adviser (the “**Adviser**”), and its affiliated investment adviser provides investment advisory services to investment funds privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. The Adviser commenced operations in June 2014.

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

- Northern Pacific Growth Foundation Partners, L.P. (“**NPGFP**”);
- Northern Pacific Growth Investment Partners, L.P. (“**NPGIP**”); and
- Northern Pacific Investment Partners, L.P. (“**NPIP**” and, together with NPGFP and NPGIP, “**Fund I**”).

The following general partner entity is affiliated with the Adviser:

- Northern Pacific Group GP I, LLC (the “**General Partner**” and together with the Adviser and their affiliated entities, “**NPGIA**”).

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

Northern Pacific Group, L.P. (“**NPG**”) and its affiliated general partners, Lake Street Partners GP, L.P. and Northern Pacific Group GP II, L.P. (together with NPG and Lake Street Partners GP, L.P., the “**NPG Advisers**”), are also affiliated with NPGIA.

NPG is a separately registered investment adviser and management company, and each of the other NPG Advisers is subject to the Advisers Act pursuant to NPG’s registration in accordance with SEC guidance. NPGIA has an arrangement with the NPG Advisers pursuant to which NPGIA provides employees and back office services to, and shares office space with, the NPG Advisers. NPGIA and the NPG Advisers are not under common control, but are operated as a single investment advisory firm.

The Funds are private equity funds and invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as “portfolio companies.” NPGIA’s investment advisory services to the Funds consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for

such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. From time to time, where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of NPGIA or its affiliates generally serve on such portfolio companies' respective boards of directors or otherwise act to influence control over management of portfolio companies in which the Funds have invested.

NPGIA's advisory services to the Funds are detailed in the relevant private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a "**Memorandum**"), limited partnership or other operating agreements or governing documents of the Funds (each, a "**Partnership Agreement**" and, as applicable, together with any relevant Memorandum, the "**Governing Documents**"), and are further described below under "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss." Investors in the Funds participate in the overall investment program for the applicable Fund, but in certain circumstances are excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the Governing Documents; for the avoidance of doubt, such arrangements generally do not and will not create an adviser-client relationship between NPGIA and any investor. The Funds or the General Partner generally enter into side letters or other similar agreements ("**Side Letters**") with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms (including economic or other terms) of, the Governing Documents with respect to such investors.

Additionally, from time to time and as permitted by the Governing Documents, the Adviser expects to provide (or agree to provide) co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) to certain investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants (including Third Party Consultants (as defined below)) and other service providers, NPGIA's personnel and/or certain other persons associated with NPGIA and/or its affiliates. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Fund making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle (including a co-investing Fund) purchases a portion of an investment from one or more Funds after such Funds have consummated their investment in the portfolio company (also known as a post-closing sell-down or transfer), which generally will have been funded through Fund investor capital contributions and/or the use of a Fund credit facility. Any such purchase from a Fund by a co-investor or co-invest vehicle generally occurs shortly after the Fund's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment; provided that, with respect to investments by Lake Street Partners, L.P. ("**Lake Street**"), which is an investment fund sponsored by NPG, into existing portfolio companies owned by Fund I, such transactions generally will be completed at the then-current fair market value, as determined by NPGIA and NPG, and approved by the advisory board of Fund I (and, thus, will be made on terms different than those received with respect to the initial investment by Fund I). Where appropriate, and in NPGIA's sole discretion, NPGIA reserves the right to charge interest on the purchase to the co-investor or co-invest vehicle (or otherwise equitably adjust the purchase price under certain conditions), and to seek reimbursement to the relevant Fund for related costs. However, to the extent such amounts are not so charged or reimbursed, they generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

As of December 31, 2020, NPGIA, together with the NPG Advisers, managed \$163,205,863 in client assets on a discretionary basis. NPGIA is controlled by Jeff Greiner, Scott Honour and Peter Offenhauser (together, the “**Principals**”).

FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, NPGIA receives a management fee and a carried interest in connection with the provision of advisory services to its clients. The Adviser or other NPGIA entities or affiliates receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of the Funds, and, in some cases, a portion of such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part the management fees otherwise payable to NPGIA to the extent provided by the Governing Documents. In addition, in certain circumstances NPGIA receives compensation for management and other services performed in connection with co-investments made in portfolio companies of the Funds. Investors in a Fund also bear certain expenses.

Management Fees

During the commitment period, Fund I will pay NPGIA, quarterly in advance, a management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) equal to 2.0% on an annual basis of aggregate investor capital commitments (“**Commitments**”) less the amount of any capital contributions for portfolio companies that have been sold. Investors participating in a closing after the initial closing bear the Management Fee from the date of the initial closing. After the expiration of the commitment period, the Management Fee will be reduced, and will equal 1.5% of invested capital. The Management Fee will be payable until all portfolio investments are distributed or until NPGIA’s relationship with the applicable Fund is terminated for other reasons (as described in the Governing Documents). Installments of the Management Fee payable for any period other than a full period are adjusted on *pro rata* basis according to the actual number of days in such period. Where the Governing Documents calculate Management Fees based on the amount of Commitments or the amount of investment contributions, the amount of Management Fees generally will not be reduced based on reductions in investment value, except where specified by the relevant Governing Documents. As a general matter, Management Fees will be payable during term extensions unless otherwise agreed with investors. NPGIA will be permitted to receive and retain break-up fees or other forms of compensation in the nature of a topping, no-go or similar arrangement, plus unreimbursed costs, fees and expenses related to the proposed transaction giving rise to such break-up fees, and 100% of such amounts will be credited against and thereby reduce the Management Fee otherwise payable to NPGIA. In addition, NPGIA will be permitted to receive and retain without offset against the Management Fee: (i) a portion of customary transaction fees in connection with the acquisition and disposition of portfolio companies; and (ii) management, monitoring or director’s fees from each portfolio company (“**Supplemental Fees**”). In some cases, an investor in a Fund has served as a member of the board of directors with respect to one or more portfolio companies held by such Fund, and any board or similar fees received by such investor do not offset the Management Fee payable by the Fund, and any transaction, management, monitoring or directors’ fees received by NPGIA that are subject to offset are net of any such board or similar fees paid to the investor.

As a matter of practice, NPGIA may be paid fees of the type referred to in the preceding paragraph from, on behalf of or with respect to co-investors in an investment, as well as other fees

relating to the structuring and administration of co-investment arrangements. The receipt of such fees will not reduce the Management Fee payable by any Fund(s) that have also invested in such investment, and as a result a Fund will, in most cases, only benefit with respect to its allocable portion on a fully diluted basis of any such fee and not the portion of any fee that relates to such co-investors or potential co-investors (which could include co-investment vehicles managed by NPGIA, third parties, portfolio company management or employees and/or others), which have the potential to be significant. Supplemental fee offsets generally are performed on a net basis, after giving effect to taxes and other expenses in connection with the receipt of such fees or the provision of related services. Unless otherwise agreed with investors, Supplemental Fees generally will be payable without further offset during term extensions, even if Management Fees are reduced or eliminated during the extended term. In certain circumstances, NPGIA expects that co-investors or other parties from time to time will negotiate the right to share a portion of such fees from a particular investment, and the above-described offset percentage will be applied after excluding any amounts paid to such persons. For the avoidance of doubt, NPGIA also will not offset compensation received from outside sources, such as residual employee board seats at entities that are no longer Fund portfolio companies.

Additionally, NPGIA has used or retained, and in the future may use or retain, certain third party consultants (“**Third Party Consultants**”) to provide services to (or with respect to) certain portfolio companies in which one or more Funds invest. Such Third Party Consultants generally receive compensation and other amounts described herein from the relevant portfolio companies or Funds to which they provide services, but no such amounts will result in additional offsets to the Management Fee.

Any Supplemental Fees or similar fees received by NPG with respect to investment funds sponsored by NPG will not offset the Management Fee payable by any of the Funds.

Carried Interest

NPGIA will be entitled to receive a carried interest (subject to a preferred return and potential giveback), as more fully described in the applicable Governing Documents. Except as otherwise agreed, the General Partner and affiliated limited partners, employees and other designees of NPGIA are not subject to carried interest.

Other Information

NPGIA is permitted to exempt certain investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of Management Fees and/or carried interest, including NPGIA and any other person designated by NPGIA, such as “friends and family” of NPGIA or its personnel, or other investors meeting certain qualification requirements based on commitment size or other strategic or relationship factors. The relevant General Partner reserves the right to make any such exemption from Management Fees and/or carried interest by a direct exemption, a rebate by NPGIA and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds which co-invest with a Fund. For example, in instances where an NPGIA professional (or an affiliated entity thereof) invests in a Fund, such professional (or such affiliated entity) generally will be exempt from payment of the Management Fee and/or carried interest with respect to such Fund. Additionally, to the extent permitted by the Governing Documents, NPGIA has the right to permit investors, affiliated with NPGIA or otherwise, to invest

through the General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear Management Fees or carried interest. In general, the Management Fee offsets described above apply only with respect to the Commitments of fee-paying investors.

The Funds generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Governing Documents, over the term of the relevant Fund, and investors generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Funds.

Principals or other current or former employees of NPGIA generally receive salaries and other compensation derived from, and in certain cases including a portion of, the Management Fee, carried interest or other compensation received by NPGIA or its affiliates.

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to NPGIA, each Fund bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the Governing Documents, each Fund bears all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Funds' (and its subsidiaries' and intermediate entities') activities, investments and business to the extent not reimbursed by a portfolio company or applied to reduce Management Fees, including: (i) costs and expenses attributable to identifying, structuring, organizing, negotiating, acquiring, managing, operating, holding, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving and disposing of the Fund's investments or potential investments, including expenses relating to the purchase or sale or other disposition (or proposed purchase or sale) of portfolio investments; (ii) legal, filing, accounting, auditing, investment banking, travel (including, where appropriate, meal and entertainment expenses and the cost of chartering private aircraft or other private air travel at a cost above the cost of first class commercial airfare) or ground transportation (including car service), consulting, research, brokerage, finder's fees, printing, reporting, custody, depositary, transfer and registration fees, costs and expenses, as applicable; (iii) expenses incurred in connection with the dissolution and liquidation of the Fund; (iv) Management Fees (subject to reduction in respect of Supplemental Fees, as set forth in the Governing Documents); (v) expenses with respect to borrowings by the Fund; (vi) expenses incurred in connection with any amendment of the Governing Documents; (vii) costs and expenses attributable to interest and taxes, including expenses incurred by the General Partner in its capacity as the tax matters partner of the Fund; (viii) expenses related to the advisory board and limited partner meetings, including related meal and entertainment expenses; (ix) organizational and offering expenses of the Fund up to a set amount set forth in the Governing Documents, including legal fees, printing, travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the formation of the Fund; (x) D&O liability insurance and other insurance expenses; (xi) expenses incurred in connection with any litigation or administrative proceeding involving the Fund or any portfolio investment; (xii) expenses for indemnity or contribution payable by the Fund and (xiii) extraordinary expenses and other similar fees and expenses related to the management of the business and operations of the Fund, including such fees and expenses, or other liabilities or obligations, incurred for transactions not consummated ("**Broken Deal Expenses**"). As a general matter, Broken Deal Expenses are allocated among Fund investors regardless of whether any individual investor negotiated for an elective or automatic contractual right that would have excused them from participating in the investment. Each Fund also bears expenses indirectly to the extent a portfolio company (or intermediate entity) pays expenses, including expenses of NPGIA and/or its affiliates. Generally included in the expenses permitted to be borne by a Fund are the fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations of legal counsel,

consultants and/or other service providers to procure, develop, establish, review, revise, customize, upgrade and/or negotiate relationships relating to the foregoing items, which generally are expected to be significant. In certain cases, these or similar expenses (and/or Supplemental Fees) are expected to be charged to portfolio companies, capitalized into the cost basis of a transaction or, to the extent necessary or desirable for operational, administrative, tax or other reasons, charged at the level of an intermediate holding company between the relevant Fund and the portfolio company. To the extent holding or intermediate entities include one or more special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”), the relevant Fund(s) will bear the costs of organizing and offering such SPACs, as well as the amount and dilutive effect of any founders’ equity or similar interests issued thereby that are not held directly or indirectly by the Fund, and except where prohibited by the Governing Documents, such interests are permitted to be issued to NPGIA and its personnel. Excluded from each Fund’s expenses are ordinary expenses of the General Partners, including officers’ and employees’ salaries, office overhead and other similar expenses specified in the Governing Documents. Each Fund also generally will bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines and directives relating to the Fund’s strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto, and (where applicable) environmental, social, governance and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed in making investments on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, subject to the Governing Documents, a Fund typically will bear certain unreimbursed expenses of portfolio companies and intermediate holding vehicles through which the Fund invests. As is typical for private equity funds, each Fund likely bears additional and greater expenses, directly or indirectly, than many other pooled investment products, such as mutual funds, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to investors will be commensurate with such expenses. To the extent brokerage fees are incurred, they will be incurred in accordance with the general practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices.”

In certain circumstances, one Fund is expected to pay an expense or obligation common to multiple Funds (including without limitation legal expenses for a transaction in which all such Funds participate, or other fees or expenses in connection with services the benefit of which are received by other Funds over time), and be reimbursed by the other Funds by their share of such expenses or obligations, without interest; provided that where Lake Street has invested in an existing portfolio company held by a Fund, certain expenses incurred by the Fund are not reimbursed by Lake Street and are, therefore, borne by the Fund (including without limitation any fees incurred by the Fund in connection with the use of its subscription or other similar credit facility). To the extent the paying Fund makes use of a credit facility to pay such expense, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by other Funds for use of the facility. While NPGIA believes such circumstances to be highly unlikely, it is possible that one of the other Funds could default on its obligation to reimburse the paying Fund. In certain circumstances, NPGIA, the relevant General Partner or an affiliate thereof is expected to advance amounts related to the foregoing and receive reimbursement from the Funds to which such expenses relate.

As described above, in certain circumstances, the General Partner is expected to permit certain investors to co-invest in portfolio companies alongside one or more Funds, subject to NPGIA’s related policies and practices and the Governing Documents and/or Side Letter(s). Where a co-invest vehicle is formed, such entity generally will bear expenses related to its formation and operation, many of which are similar in nature to those borne by the Funds. In the event that a transaction in which a co-investment was planned, including a transaction for which a co-investment was believed necessary in order to consummate such transaction or would otherwise

be beneficial, in the judgment of the General Partner, ultimately is not consummated, all Broken Deal Expenses relating to such proposed transaction will be borne by the Fund(s), and not by any potential 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 or other vehicle in connection with such transaction, such vehicle is expected to bear its share of such Broken Deal Expenses. To the extent the Fund makes use of a credit facility to invest in a portfolio company or pay related expenses, it generally will not be reimbursed separately by co-investors for use of the facility.

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

Third Party Consultants

Additionally, NPGIA has used or retained, and in the future may use or retain, on behalf of a Fund and/or the portfolio companies, as applicable, Third Party Consultants, which may be affiliates of NPGIA, employees of such affiliates or portfolio companies of other Funds, third-party consultants (including individual consultants and external executives), "strategic partners," "executive partners" or "senior advisors." The Third Party Consultants may regularly provide services to, or in connection with, a Fund in relation to its activities, or to one or more portfolio companies in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of such portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies ("**Services**").

Pursuant to the Governing Documents, fees and expenses associated with the Services (collectively "**Consulting Fees and Expenses**"), may be paid and/or reimbursed by applicable portfolio companies and/or the applicable Fund, and Consulting Fees and Expenses do not offset the Management Fee. Consulting Fees and Expenses are expected to include cash fees, discretionary bonuses (whether or not based on pre-determined milestones), profits, participation or equity interests in a portfolio company or holding company, incentive equity and stock awards, a share of proceeds upon sale of a portfolio company and/or other incentive-based compensation to the Third Party Consultant, 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 the Third Party Consultant, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts believed to be charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such portfolio company. Compensation in the form of profits or equity interests in a portfolio company or intermediate holding company generally has a dilutive impact on the Fund's investment, and the relevant Fund typically will bear the costs of all Third Party Consultant compensation as well as fees, costs and expenses of structuring Third Party Consultant arrangements. Additionally, portfolio companies may provide opportunities for Third Party Consultants to invest in such portfolio company and reimburse costs and expenses incurred by Third Party Consultants. Third Party Consultants also may receive remuneration from NPGIA and/or a Fund or affiliates thereof, and/or be entitled to other forms of compensation, including, without limitation, equity grants in portfolio companies.

Such investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation paid to a Third Party Consultant will not offset or reduce the Management Fee. Third Party Consultants may have a limited partnership or profit interest in a Fund, NPGIA, one or more other investment funds sponsored by NPGIA or in an affiliate of NPGIA. Although NPGIA intends to retain Third Party Consultants with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies (and, ultimately, each Fund) and/or improving portfolio company performance, a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention. 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.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” the General Partner receives a carried interest allocation, as set forth in the applicable Fund’s Governing Documents. NPGIA does not advise Funds not subject to a carried interest, although it generally has the authority to waive carried interest with respect to certain affiliated partners as described under “Fees and Compensation.”

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

TYPES OF CLIENTS

NPGIA provides investment advice solely to its Fund clients, and references throughout this Brochure to “clients” and to NPGIA’s related duties to and practice on behalf of its clients and/or investors should be construed accordingly. The Funds generally may include investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The investors participating in the Funds generally may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and from time to time include, directly or indirectly, the Principals or other employees of NPGIA and its affiliates and members of their families, Third Party Consultants or other service providers retained by NPGIA, as well as executives of portfolio companies.

The relevant General Partner also generally is permitted from time to time to establish Funds that are alternative investment vehicles in order to permit certain investors to participate in one or more particular investment opportunities in a manner desirable for tax, regulatory or other reasons. Alternative investment vehicle sponsors generally have limited discretion to invest the assets of these vehicles independent of limitations or other procedures set forth in the organizational documents of such vehicles and the related Fund.

Each Fund generally has a minimum investment amount of \$100,000 for third-party investors, and Fund interests are offered and sold solely to accredited investors and, to the extent such investors participate in NPIP, qualified purchasers (or qualified knowledgeable NPGIA personnel). NPGIA generally is permitted to waive such minimum investment amount.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

General

NPGIA is a private investment firm focused on pursuing growth investments primarily in the technology and business services industries, alone or together with co-investors and other partners, in growing businesses, primarily in the Midwest region of the United States. NPGIA's investment advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for investments. Investments are predominantly of non-public companies although investments in public companies are permitted.

NPGIA believes that the Midwest market is underserved by private equity and that an opportunity exists to effect "buy-and-build" acquisition strategies in the region. NPGIA focuses on providing companies with the capital necessary to execute on organic and acquisition expansion opportunities as well as providing liquidity to existing owners. NPGIA generally seeks companies headquartered, or with major operations, in the Midwest to be able to efficiently leverage its network of relationships to assist and oversee the portfolio.

There can be no assurance that NPGIA will implement the investment strategy or achieve the investment objectives of any Fund, and a loss of investment is possible.

Investment and Operating Strategy

Deal Sourcing and Due Diligence. NPGIA markets its investment criteria to its deal source network with frequent mailings, telephone calls, public relations, conference attendance and in-person meetings. Once a potential investment is identified, NPGIA develops an investment thesis and, through a detailed due diligence process, seeks to verify such thesis and investigate the major business risks. As part of its diligence process, NPGIA completes a detailed analysis of an industry, including contacting a target company's customers and vendors, trade organizations, NPGIA's contact network and, in certain instances, industry consultants.

Develop Restructuring and Operating Plan. Senior members of the professional and operating staff of NPGIA and its affiliates generally develop a restructuring and operating plan prior to the close of transactions focusing on the target's strengths, weaknesses, competitive position, industry trends and other relevant factors.

Build Management Team. NPGIA may supplement or replace the management team at a new portfolio company or advise the existing management team on ways to improve performance. NPGIA and its affiliates routinely search for highly qualified senior managers and often identify qualified candidates prior to making the next investment. In certain instances, operating professionals of NPGIA or its affiliates may fill key management roles (including chief executive officer or chief financial officer) on an interim basis immediately following closing until a professional management team can be assembled.

Maintain Active Involvement in Portfolio Companies. NPGIA aims to act decisively with respect to newly acquired portfolio companies and typically makes significant changes to the company within the first three to six months after acquisition. Thereafter, NPGIA stays actively

involved in the management of the portfolio companies by, among other things, requiring its portfolio companies to distribute periodic flash reports and scheduling frequent meeting with the senior staff to focus on operations, competition, new products and personnel.

Internal Growth and Add-on Acquisitions. Once the above strategies have been implemented, NPGIA will often seek to utilize the portfolio company's cash flow, equity value and borrowing capacity to accelerate growth through new product and market opportunities and add-on acquisitions.

Exit Strategy. Once a portfolio company has restored a track record of sales growth and consistent profitability, NPGIA will consider appropriate exit strategies, including the sale to a strategic or financial buyer, an initial or secondary public offering or a recapitalization. Factors considered include the company size, company growth rate, industry and competitive dynamics, banking market conditions and capital market conditions.

Risks of Investment

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

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

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

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

Concentration of Investments. Each Fund will participate in a limited number of investments and may seek to make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, a Fund's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings or of a particular industry may substantially affect its aggregate return. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, a Fund may invest in fewer portfolio companies and thus be less diversified.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. It is possible that a Fund will never be fully invested if enough sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. However, regardless of the extent to which the Commitments of the limited partners are invested (or drawn down to be invested), limited partners will be required to

bear the Management Fee through a Fund during the investment period based on the entire amount of the limited partners' Commitments and other expenses as set forth in the Governing Documents.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the General Partner generally intends to seek attractive returns for each Fund primarily through making control-oriented, growth equity investments as described herein, the General Partner is permitted to pursue additional investment strategies and/or modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process and investment techniques as it determines appropriate. The General Partner is permitted to pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which the Principals have previously made investments or have internal operational experience.

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

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

Leveraged Investments. A Fund is permitted to make use of leverage by incurring or having a portfolio company incur debt to finance a portion of its investment in a given portfolio company, including in respect of companies not rated by credit agencies. Leverage generally magnifies both a Fund's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets (and such credit markets may be impacted by regulatory restrictions and guidelines), which state is difficult to accurately forecast, and at times it may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage. The use of leverage by a Fund will also result in interest expense and other costs to the Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. The use of leverage also imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs. The leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of 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 any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of the Fund. Furthermore, should the credit markets be limited or costly at the time a Fund determines that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, the Fund may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent with its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which a Fund will invest generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. A Fund is also permitted to also borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding) or otherwise be liable therefor, and in such situations, it is not expected that the Fund would be compensated for providing such guarantee or exposure to such liability. The use of leverage by a Fund generally also will result in fees, interest expense and other costs to the Fund that may not be covered by distributions made to the Fund or appreciation of its investments. While Fund-level borrowing generally will be interim in nature, asset-level borrowing generally will not be subject to any limitations regarding the amount of time such leverage may remain outstanding. A Fund is permitted to incur leverage on a joint and several basis with one or more other investment funds and entities managed by NPGIA or affiliates of NPG, and may have a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement from or against such entities. In addition, to the extent a Fund incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts are permitted to be secured by Commitments made by the Fund's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of the Fund.

Subscription Lines. A Fund generally is permitted to enter into a subscription line with one or more lenders in order to finance its operations (including the acquisition of the Fund's investments). Fund-level borrowing subjects limited partners to certain risks and costs. For example, because amounts borrowed under a subscription line typically are secured by pledges of the General Partner's right to call capital from the limited partners, limited partners may be obligated to contribute capital on an accelerated basis if the Fund fails to repay the amounts borrowed under a subscription line or experiences an event of default thereunder. Moreover, any limited partner claim against the Fund would likely be subordinate to the Fund's obligations to a subscription line's creditors.

In addition, Fund-level borrowing will result in incremental partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment, structuring and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility, as well as expenses relating to the negotiation, maintenance, renegotiating or terminating the facility. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually. To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors (including one or more co-investing Funds), and to the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or

expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities.

A credit agreement frequently will contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. For example, a subscription line may impose restrictions on the General Partner's ability to consent to the transfer of a limited partner's interest in a Fund or impose concentration or other limits on the Fund's investments. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from limited partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more limited partners.

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

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

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for Fund investments, and hence, most of a Fund's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the partners and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such partners. After a distribution of securities is made to the partners, many partners may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such partners may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the Governing Documents, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the General Partner with respect to such investment.

Reliance on the General Partner and Portfolio Company Management. Each Fund will be dependent on the General Partner. Control over the operation of a Fund will be vested with the General Partner, and each Fund's future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Principals. The loss or reduction of service of one or more of the Principals could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to realize its investment objectives. In addition, the Principals currently, and may in the future, manage other investment funds besides a Fund, including investment funds sponsored by NPG, and the Principals may need to devote substantial amounts of their time to the investment activities of such other funds, which may pose conflicts of interest in the allocation of the time of the Principals. Limited partners generally have no right or power to take part in the management of a Fund, and as a result, the investment performance of each Fund will depend on the actions of the General Partner. In addition, certain changes in the General Partner or circumstances relating to the General Partner may have an adverse effect on a Fund or one or more of its portfolio companies including potential acceleration of debt facilities.

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

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

Tax Information Exchange Regimes; FATCA Withholding Tax on Certain Non-U.S. Entities. The United States, pursuant to the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act" or "FATCA" has entered into numerous intergovernmental agreements with various jurisdictions concerning the exchange of information as a means to combat tax evasion. In addition, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has published a global Common Reporting Standard for multilateral exchange of information pursuant to which many countries have now signed multilateral agreements. One or more of these information exchange regimes are likely to apply to a Fund and/or alternative investment vehicle, and may require the General Partner to collect and share with applicable taxing authorities information concerning limited partners (including identifying information and amounts of certain income allocable or distributable to them). A limited partner's failure to provide the required information may result in expulsion from a Fund and/or alternative investment vehicle. In addition, FATCA generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on a non-U.S. entity's share of most payments attributable to investments in the United States, including dividends, interest, and, beginning on January 1, 2019, gross proceeds of a disposition of stock, unless an exception applies. A Fund may be required to withhold such taxes from certain non-U.S. limited partners, unless an exception applies.

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

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

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

Additionally, recently enacted U.S. federal income tax legislation treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset which generated such gain for more than three years. This could reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund and the General Partner who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in the General Partner, which could make it more difficult for the General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for the Fund. This could also create an incentive for the Principals to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. The European Union ("EU") AIFMD regulates the activities of certain private fund managers undertaking fund management activities or marketing fund interests to investors within the European Economic Area ("EEA").

To the extent a Fund is actively marketed to investors domiciled or having their registered office in the EEA: (i) the Fund and the General Partner and/or the Adviser will be subject to certain reporting, disclosure and other compliance obligations under the AIFMD, which will result in the Fund incurring additional costs and expenses; (ii) the Fund and the General Partner and/or the Adviser will become subject to additional regulatory or compliance obligations arising under national law in certain EEA jurisdictions, which will result in the Fund incurring additional costs and expenses or may otherwise affect the management and operation of the Fund; (iii) the General Partner and/or the Adviser will be required to make detailed information relating to the Fund and

its investments available to regulators and third parties; and (iv) the AIFMD will also restrict certain activities of the Fund in relation to EEA portfolio companies, including, in some circumstances, the Fund's ability to recapitalize, refinance or potentially restructure an EEA portfolio company within the first two years of ownership, which may in turn affect operations of the Fund generally. In addition, it is possible that some EEA jurisdictions will elect to restrict or prohibit the marketing of non-EEA funds to investors based in those jurisdictions, which may make it more difficult for a Fund to raise its targeted amount of Commitments.

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

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

Lack of Unilateral Control. Even if a Fund is the majority investor or controlling shareholder, as applicable, of a portfolio company, in certain circumstances it may not have unilateral control of the portfolio company. To the extent a Fund invests alongside third parties, such as institutional co-investors or private equity funds of other sponsors, is subject to terms and

conditions imposed by portfolio company lenders, or makes a minority investment, the relevant portfolio companies may be controlled or influenced by persons who have economic or business interests, investment or operational goals, tax strategies or other considerations that differ from or are inconsistent with those of the relevant Fund or its limited partners. Such third parties may be in a position to take action contrary to a Fund's business, tax or other interests, and the Fund may not be in a position to limit such contrary actions or otherwise protect the value of its investment. When taking non-control positions, a Fund generally will seek to negotiate certain negative controls and veto rights on major decisions, but there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to control the timing or occurrence of an exit strategy for such portfolio companies in a manner that maximizes or protects value.

Limited Access to Information. Limited partners' rights to information regarding a Fund, the relevant General Partner or NPGIA generally will be specified, and in many cases strictly limited, by the Governing Documents. In particular, it is anticipated that the General Partner and its affiliates will obtain certain types of material information from or relating to a Fund's investments that will not be disclosed to limited partners because such disclosure is prohibited, including as a result of contractual, legal or similar obligations outside of NPGIA's control. Decisions by NPGIA or its affiliates to withhold information may have adverse consequences for limited partners in a variety of circumstances. For example, a limited partner that seeks to transfer its interest in a Fund may have difficulty in determining an appropriate price for such interest. Decisions to withhold information may also make it difficult for a limited partner to monitor NPGIA and its performance. Additionally, it is anticipated that limited partners that designate representatives to participate on a Fund's advisory board generally may, by virtue of such participation, have more or earlier information about a Fund and its investments in certain circumstances than other limited partners. Limited partners generally will bear the expenses of responding to disclosure requests, including in connection with state public records, similar freedom of information and other laws, whether or not the relevant Fund succeeds in asserting confidentiality for requested documents and other materials, and NPGIA reserves the right to withhold certain information from investors subject to such laws for reasons relating to NPGIA's public reputation, business strategy or other reasons.

Material Non-Public Information; Other Regulatory Restrictions. As a result of the operations of NPGIA and its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of NPGIA personnel, NPGIA frequently comes into possession of confidential or material non-public information. Therefore, NPGIA and its affiliates may have access to material, non-public information that may be relevant to an investment decision to be made by a Fund. Consequently, a Fund may be restricted from initiating a transaction or selling an investment which, if such information had not been known to it, may have been undertaken on account of applicable securities laws or NPGIA's internal policies and practices.

Similarly, anti-money laundering, anti-boycott and economic and trade sanction laws and regulations in the United States and other jurisdictions may prevent NPGIA or the Funds from entering into transactions with certain individuals or jurisdictions. The United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and other governmental bodies administer and enforce laws, regulations and other pronouncements that establish economic and trade sanctions on behalf of the United States. Among other things, these sanctions may prohibit transactions with or the provision of services to, certain individuals or portfolio companies owned

or operated by such persons, or located in jurisdictions identified from time to time by OFAC. Additionally, antitrust laws in the United States and other jurisdictions give broad discretion to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the United States Department of Justice and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and governmental bodies to challenge, impose conditions on or reject certain transactions. In certain circumstances, antitrust restrictions relating to one Fund's acquisition of a portfolio company may preclude other Funds from making an attractive acquisition or require one or more other Funds to sell all or a portion of certain portfolio companies owned by them.

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

Non-U.S. Investments. A Fund may invest in portfolio companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories and its possessions. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of a Fund), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Fund and/or the partners with respect to a Fund's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for a Fund and/or the partners thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distressed Investments. A Fund may invest in the securities and obligations, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default, of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties and material operating issues, including companies that may have been, are or will become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or other restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation processes. Investments in such companies involve a substantial degree of risk that is generally higher than the risk involved in investing in companies that are not in financial or

operational distress. Given the heightened difficulty of the financial analysis required to evaluate distressed companies, there can be no assurance that the General Partner will correctly evaluate the value of the assets of a distressed company securing its debt and other obligations or correctly project the prospects for the successful restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation of such company. Therefore, in the event that a portfolio company does become involved in bankruptcy proceedings or a restructuring, recapitalization or liquidation is required, a Fund may lose some or all of its investment or may be required to accept illiquid securities with rights that are materially different than the original securities in which the Fund invested.

Non-controlling Investments. A Fund may hold meaningful minority stakes in privately held companies and in some cases may have limited minority protection rights. In addition, during the process of exiting investments, a Fund at times may hold minority equity stakes of any size 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 may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes. Where a Fund holds a minority stake, it may be more difficult for the 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 the Fund's minority interests in such companies, it may be very difficult to sell such interests or seek a sale of such company upon terms acceptable to the Fund, especially in cases where the interests of the other investors in such company have different business and investment objectives and goals.

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

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

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

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

Changes in U.S. Federal Income Tax Law. All statements contained in the Governing Documents concerning the U.S. federal income tax (or other tax) consequences of an investment in a Fund are based on law existing as of the date thereof and interpretations of the same. Recent or future changes in U.S. federal income tax law could materially affect the tax consequences of a limited partner's investment in a Fund and the tax treatment of a Fund's investments. While some of these changes may be beneficial, others could negatively affect the after-tax returns of a Fund and the limited partners. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the currently anticipated tax treatment of an investment in a Fund, or of investments made by a Fund, will not be modified by legislative, judicial, or administrative changes, possibly with retroactive effect, to the detriment of the limited partners.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Liability Resulting from IRS Audits. U.S. federal income taxes arising from a U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") audit will be paid by a Fund absent an election to the contrary. In addition, a "partnership representative" will have the power to act on behalf of a Fund and its partners in all IRS audits and other proceedings involving the Fund's U.S. federal income, loss, deductions and credits.

Delayed Tax Information. A Fund may not be able to provide final tax filing information to limited partners for any given fiscal year until after the initial tax filing deadlines for limited partner tax returns. Accordingly, limited partners should plan to obtain extensions of the filing dates for their income tax returns. Each prospective investor should consult with its own adviser as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

Uncertain Economic, Social and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, potentially reducing the accuracy of financial projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Fund and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by a Fund and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon a Fund's portfolio companies.

Market Conditions. The capital markets have experienced great volatility and financial turmoil. Moreover, governmental measures undertaken in response to such turmoil (whether

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

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

Cybersecurity Risks. Recent events have illustrated the ongoing cybersecurity risks to which operating companies are subject, particularly operating companies in historically vulnerable industries such as the food services and retail industries. To the extent that a portfolio company is subject to cyber-attack or other unauthorized access is gained to a portfolio company's systems, such portfolio company may be subject to substantial losses in the form of stolen, lost or corrupted (i) customer data or payment information; (ii) customer or portfolio company financial information; (iii) portfolio company software, contact lists or other databases; (iv) portfolio company proprietary information or trade secrets; or (v) other items. In certain events, a portfolio company's failure or deemed failure to address and mitigate cybersecurity risks may be the subject of civil litigation or regulatory or other action. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks. Any such circumstances

could subject a portfolio company or the relevant Fund to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. In addition, in the event that such a cyberattack or other unauthorized access is directed at NPGIA or one of its service providers holding its financial or investor data, NPGIA, its affiliates or the Funds may also be at risk of loss, despite efforts to prevent and mitigate such risks.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions (“**Privacy Laws**”) could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of NPGIA, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for NPGIA, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

For example, California has passed the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, as amended, and the European Union has enacted the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679), each of which broadly impacts businesses that handle various types of personal data, potentially including private fund managers and their funds and investments. Such laws impose stringent legal and operational obligations on regulated businesses, as well as the potential for significant penalties.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have proposed or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include NPGIA, the General Partners, the Funds and/or their portfolio companies.

Public Health Emergencies; COVID-19. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, ebola and the current outbreak of COVID-19 (as defined below), have and are resulting in market disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

Currently, there is an ongoing outbreak of a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus (“COVID-19”), which the World Health Organization formally declared in March 2020 to constitute a global “pandemic.” This outbreak has caused a worldwide public health emergency, straining healthcare resources and resulting in extensive and growing numbers of infections, hospitalizations and deaths. In an effort to contain COVID-19, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken severely restrictive measures, including instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including “stay-at-home” and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. In many jurisdictions, restrictive measures have been re-imposed to address subsequent waves of infection. As a result, COVID-19 has significantly diminished global economic production and activity of all kinds and has contributed to both volatility and a severe decline in all financial markets. Among other things, these unprecedented developments have resulted in material reductions in demand across most categories of consumers and businesses, dislocation (or in some cases a complete halt) in the credit and capital markets, labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, steep increases in unemployment levels in the United States and several other countries, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households, with a particularly acute impact on industries dependent on travel and public accessibility, such as transportation, hospitality, tourism, retail, sports and entertainment.

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 — and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity — on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, although ongoing and potential additional materially adverse effects, including a further global or regional economic downturn (including a recession) of indeterminate duration and severity, are possible. The extent of COVID-19’s impact will depend on many factors, including the ultimate duration and scope of the public health emergency and the restrictive countermeasures being undertaken, as well as the effectiveness of other governmental, legislative and financial and monetary policy interventions (including the effectiveness of vaccines and the implementation of vaccination programs) designed to mitigate the crisis and address its negative externalities, all of which are evolving rapidly and may have unpredictable results. Even if and as the spread of the COVID-19 virus itself is substantially contained and economies are able to “re-open,” it will be difficult to assess what the longer-term impacts of an extended period of unprecedented economic dislocation and disruption will be on future macro- and micro-economic developments, the health of certain industries and businesses, and commercial and consumer behavior.

The ongoing COVID-19 crisis and any other public health emergency could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. The extent of the impact on the Funds’ and their portfolio companies’ operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds’ ability to fulfill

their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partner and NPGIA may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, restrictions on travel and movement, remote-working requirements and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity's personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities' ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

Valuation of Assets. There is not expected to be an actively traded market for most of the securities owned by a Fund. When estimating fair value, the General Partner will apply a methodology it determines to be appropriate based on accounting guidelines and the applicable nature, facts and circumstances of the respective investments. However, the process of valuing securities for which reliable market quotations are not available is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been determined had an active market existed for such securities and may differ from the prices at which such securities ultimately may be sold. The exercise of discretion in valuation by the General Partner may give rise to conflicts of interest, including in connection with determining the amount and timing of distributions of carried interest and the calculation of the Management Fee.

Co-Investments. The General Partner is permitted, in its sole discretion, provide or commit to provide co-investment opportunities to one or more limited partners and/or other persons, in each case on terms to be determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion. Conflicts of interest may arise in the allocation of such co-investment opportunities. The allocation of co-investment opportunities, which may be made to one or more persons for any number of reasons, as determined by the General Partner in its sole discretion, may not be in the best interests of a Fund or any individual Limited Partner. In exercising its sole discretion in connection with such coinvestment opportunities, the General Partner is permitted to consider some or all of a wide range of factors, which may include factors that benefit the General Partner such as the likelihood that an investor may invest in a future fund sponsored by the General Partner or its affiliates.

A Fund is permitted to co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities or arrangements. Such investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third-party is not involved, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer or partner may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Fund, or may be in a position to take action contrary to the investment objectives of a Fund. In addition, a Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for actions of its third-party co-venturer or partner. There can be no assurance that a Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than the return of another party that was allocated a co-investment opportunity and that is participating in the same transaction.

Furthermore, decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities may be made by the General Partner or its related persons in consultation with other

participants in the relevant transactions, such as a co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities may, and typically will, be offered to some and not to other limited partners. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the General Partner make capital investments in or alongside a Fund, the General Partner is subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. The General Partner's allocation of co-investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein may not, and often will not, result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations may be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others.

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

Conflicts of Interest

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

During the investment period of a Fund, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Principals through such Fund, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the Governing Documents and NPGIA's allocation practices. Without limitation, the Principals currently manage, and expect in the future to manage, several other investments similar to those in which a Fund will be investing, and expect to direct certain relevant investment opportunities or resources to those investments, including investments held by investment funds sponsored by NPG. NPGIA personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, and to pay or receive compensation relating to these arrangements. The Principals and NPGIA's investment staff will continue to

manage and monitor such investments until their realization. Such other investments that the Principals expect from time to time to control or manage generally will have the potential to compete with companies acquired by a Fund. Following the commitment period of a Fund, the Principals reserve the right to, and likely will, focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Fund's investments. Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, NPGIA personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with NPG, the Funds or their portfolio companies, including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles.

From time to time, NPGIA will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Fund, but also for other Funds and other investment vehicles operated by advisory affiliates of NPGIA, including investment vehicles sponsored by NPG. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, NPGIA and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Except as required by the Governing Documents, NPGIA is not obligated to recommend any investment to any particular investment vehicle. Investments by more than one client of NPGIA or NPG in a portfolio company also have the potential to raise the risk of using assets of a client of NPGIA or NPG to support positions taken by other clients of NPGIA or NPG, as applicable.

As described above, Lake Street invests in certain existing portfolio companies held by Fund I and investment funds sponsored by NPGIA's affiliated investment adviser, NPG, and in the future expects to invest alongside Fund I and/or such investment funds in certain portfolio company acquisitions, which, in each case, may give rise to conflicts of interest. To the extent Lake Street acquires an interest in an existing portfolio company of such investment fund(s) (including either in connection with a sell-down by such NPGIA- or NPG-sponsored investment fund of a portion of its interest in the portfolio company to Lake Street, or through an investment of new capital by Lake Street in the portfolio company), such transaction generally will not occur on the same terms as those received in connection with the initial investment by the applicable NPGIA- or NPG-sponsored investment fund. With respect to investments in future portfolio companies alongside other NPGIA- or NPG-sponsored investment funds, Lake Street and the applicable investment funds may not invest through the same vehicles, have the same access to credit or employ the same hedging or investment strategies as such other investment funds, which may result in difference in price, terms, leverage and associated costs between Lake Street and the other investing funds sponsored by NPGIA and/or NPG. Further, there can be no assurance that any of the investment funds will exit the investment at the same time or on the same terms, and there can be no assurance that any investment fund's returns with respect to such investment will be the same as the returns achieved by any other investment fund participating in the transaction(s).

NPGIA must first determine which Fund(s) will, or are required to, participate in the relevant investment opportunity. NPGIA generally assesses whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular Fund based on the Governing Documents, as well as factors including but not limited to: investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in the Governing Documents, where applicable), strategy, risk profile, time horizon, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition, diversification limitations, cash level (if any), applicable tax and regulatory considerations, life cycle, structure and other relevant factors. For example, a newly organized Fund generally will seek to purchase a disproportionate amount of investments until it

is substantially invested. A Fund generally reserves the right to invest together with other Funds advised by an affiliated adviser of NPGIA in the manner set forth in the Governing Documents. NPGIA will determine the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time consistent with NPGIA's obligations and reserves the right to take into consideration factors such as those set forth above.

Following such determination of allocation among Funds, NPGIA will determine if the amount of an investment opportunity in which one or more Funds will invest exceeds the amount that would be appropriate for such Fund(s) and NPGIA reserves the right to offer any such excess to one or more potential co-investors, including third parties, as determined by the Governing Documents, Side Letters and NPGIA's procedures regarding allocation. NPGIA's procedures permit it to take into consideration a variety of factors in making such determinations, including but not limited to: expressed interest in co-investment opportunities; expertise of the prospective co-investor in the industry to which the investment opportunity relates; perceived ability to quickly execute on transactions; tax, regulatory, securities laws and/or other legal considerations (*e.g.*, qualified purchaser or qualified institutional buyer status); confidentiality concerns that may arise in connection with providing the prospective co-investor with specific information relating to the investment opportunity; perceived ease of process in coordinating or completing the investment with the prospective co-investor or co-investors similar thereto; NPGIA's perception of whether the investment opportunity may subject the prospective co-investor to legal, regulatory, reporting or other burdens that make it less likely that the prospective co-investor would act upon the investment opportunity if offered or would impair NPGIA's ability to execute the relevant transaction in the desired time or on desired terms; size of the investment allocation and practicality of dividing it up among multiple co-investors; lender requirements; perceived public relations and reputational benefits or costs; existence of a formal or informal strategic relationship with the prospective co-investor; and whether NPGIA believes that allocating investment opportunities to an investor or person will help establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant portfolio company, other portfolio companies, the Funds or NPGIA. Although NPGIA reserves the right to consider a prospective co-investor's willingness to invest in future Funds, it generally will not be the sole determining factor considered by NPGIA in identifying co-investors. The Adviser reserves the right to grant certain third-party investors the opportunity to evaluate specified amounts of prospective co-investments in Fund portfolio companies or otherwise to have priority in co-investment opportunities.

Furthermore, NPGIA or its related persons expect to make decisions regarding whether and to whom to offer co-investment opportunities in consultation with other participants in the relevant transactions, such as a lender or co-sponsor. Co-investment opportunities typically will be offered to some and not to other Fund investors, and the consideration of the factors set forth above likely will result in certain investors receiving multiple opportunities to co-invest while others expressing interest in co-investments have the potential to receive none. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of NPGIA and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, NPGIA and its affiliates are subject to potentially conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

NPGIA's allocation of investment opportunities among the persons and in the manner discussed herein often will not result in proportional allocations among such persons, and such allocations likely will be more or less advantageous to some such persons relative to others. While NPGIA will allocate investment opportunities in a manner that it believes is fair and equitable to its clients under the circumstances over time and considering relevant factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund's actual allocation of an investment opportunity, if any, or the terms on which that allocation is made, will be as favorable as they would be if the potential conflicts of interest to which NPGIA expects to be subject, discussed herein, did not exist.

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

Where multiple Funds invest at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure, there is a potential for conflicts of interest in determining the terms of each such investment. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions including whether to enforce claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to Funds that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, Funds may or may not provide such additional capital, and if provided, each Fund generally will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by NPGIA in its sole discretion. Because of the different legal rights associated with debt and equity of the same portfolio company, NPGIA expects to face a potential conflict of interest in respect of the advice it gives to, and the actions it takes on behalf of, one Fund versus another Fund (*e.g.*, the terms of debt instruments, the enforcement of covenants, the terms of recapitalizations, the resolution of workouts or bankruptcies, etc.). If a Fund enters into any indebtedness with another Fund on a joint and several basis, the General Partner is expected to enter into one or more agreements that provide each Fund with a right of contribution, subrogation or reimbursement. In administering, or seeking to enforce, these agreements, NPGIA expects to be subject to potential conflicts of interest, for example between a Fund with a reimbursement obligation and a Fund seeking reimbursement. In certain circumstances the Funds are expected to be prohibited from exercising (or NPGIA may deem it appropriate to refrain from exercising) voting or other rights in order to mitigate the relevant potential conflicts, notwithstanding the fact that the investment(s) of one Fund or the other may be subject to creditor claims regarding subordination of interests. NPGIA intends to mitigate any potential conflicts by structuring such agreement in a manner intended to cause each Fund to bear its proportionate share of the applicable indebtedness, without undue favoritism over time.

Potential conflicts are expected to arise when and to the extent a Fund makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by another Fund, or if it were to invest in the

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

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

As a general matter, Fund expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds or co-invest vehicles eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by NPGIA or its affiliates using their reasonable judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion (*e.g.*, in determining whether to allocate *pro rata* based on number of Funds or co-invest vehicles receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size, or in certain circumstances determining whether a particular expense has greater benefit to a Fund or NPGIA). The Funds generally have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which is expected from time to time to result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment.

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

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse NPGIA or service providers retained at NPGIA's discretion for expenses (including without limitation travel expenses) incurred by NPGIA or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects NPGIA and its affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Funds generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements over time is expected to be substantial. NPGIA determines the amount of these

reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to its internal reimbursement policies and practices. The amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Fund.

In connection with its services to the Funds and their investments, NPGIA, its affiliates and personnel expect to receive the benefit of certain tangible and intangible benefits. For example, in the course of NPGIA's operations, including research, due diligence, investment monitoring, operational improvements and investment activities, NPGIA and its personnel expect to receive and benefit from information, "know-how," experience, analysis and data relating to Fund or portfolio company (as applicable) operations, terms, trends, market demands, customers, vendors and other metrics (collectively, "**NPGIA Information**"). In many cases, NPGIA Information will include tools, procedures and resources developed by NPGIA to organize or systematize NPGIA Information for ongoing or future use. Although NPGIA expects its Funds and their portfolio companies generally to benefit from NPGIA's possession of NPGIA Information, it is possible that any benefits will be experienced solely by other or future Funds or portfolio companies and not by the Fund or portfolio company from which NPGIA Information was originally received. NPGIA Information will be the sole intellectual property of NPGIA and solely for the use of NPGIA. NPGIA reserves the right to use, share, license, sell or monetize NPGIA Information, without offset to Management Fees, and the relevant Fund or portfolio company will not receive any financial or other benefit of such use, sharing, licensure, sale or monetization. Additionally, expenses relating to the Funds or portfolio companies are expected to be charged using credit cards or other widely available third-party rewards programs that provide airline miles, hotel stays, travel rewards, traveler loyalty or status programs, "points," "cash back," rebates, discounts and other arrangements, perquisites and benefits under the available terms of such reward programs. Such terms are expected to vary from time to time, and any such rewards (whether or not *de minimis* or difficult to value) generally will inure to the benefit of the personnel participating in the rewards program, rather than the portfolio companies, the Funds or their respective investors; no such rewards will offset Management Fees.

NPGIA generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Fund or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with certain service providers, and from time to time such service providers are expected to include: (i) NPGIA or a related person of NPGIA (which may include a portfolio company of such Fund); (ii) an entity with which NPGIA or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which NPGIA or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit, including relationships with joint venturers or co-venturers, or relationships where NPGIA personnel are seconded, or from which NPGIA receives secondees; or (iii) certain limited partners or their affiliates. For example, NPGIA expects to be presented with opportunities to receive financing and/or other services in connection with a Fund's investments from certain limited partners or their affiliates that are engaged in lending or related business. This discretion subjects NPGIA to conflicts of interest, because although NPGIA selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Fund, NPGIA has a potential incentive to recommend the related or other person (including a limited partner) because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that NPGIA, because of such belief or for other reasons (including whether the use of such persons could establish, recognize, strengthen and/or cultivate relationships that have the potential to provide longer-term benefits to the relevant Funds or NPGIA), would favor such retention or

continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. NPGIA will not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Fund or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses. Although NPGIA generally seeks appropriate rates for services, it reserves the right to prioritize prior usage, perceived sector competence or expertise, familiarity, onboarding speed or other factors in retaining or recommending service providers. In certain circumstances where NPGIA commits or has committed to seek “market” or “arms-length” rates or terms, NPGIA will do so in its sole discretion, seeking rates that it has determined in its sole discretion to be reflective of the range of rates in the applicable or related markets. Consequently, NPGIA undertakes no minimum amount of benchmarking, and does not represent that any such benchmarking ultimately will be accurate, comparable or relates specifically to the assets or services to which such rates or terms relate. Where such rates or terms include hourly components, NPGIA reserves the right to rely on approximations or estimates of time spent for purposes of allocating or charging for services. Any methodology, or choice among methodologies, involves potential conflicts of interest. Whether or not NPGIA has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

In certain circumstances, current or former NPGIA personnel are expected to serve in interim or part-time roles at a portfolio company, or may provide services to a portfolio company as a secondee or in similar capacities whether or not while maintaining certain legacy economic arrangements, benefits, support services or indicia of employment at NPGIA. Under such arrangements, NPGIA and/or the relevant portfolio company is authorized to pay all or a portion of the personnel costs of such employee, or supervise or oversee such employee. These arrangements have the potential to create conflicts of interest, in that amounts paid by a portfolio company in connection with secondee relationships or to former employees generally will not offset or reduce the Management Fee. Due to the nature of secondee relationships, which are often initiated to meet a temporary portfolio company need, the arrangements between such employees and the related portfolio company are expected to change over time, and in many cases will be terminated when the portfolio company is sold or when the position can be filled on a longer-term or permanent basis. Employees may or may not return to NPGIA at the end of such secondee arrangement.

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies (and, to a lesser extent, the Funds) typically pay certain fees to Third Party Consultants and other consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by NPGIA and/or its affiliates that regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such fees do not offset or reduce the Management Fee as described herein. Third Party Consultants generally make use of NPGIA resources or otherwise are associated with NPGIA. NPGIA and/or its affiliates reserve the right to agree to compensate certain of such persons to the extent portfolio company-related compensation falls below certain specified levels on an aggregate annualized basis, or provide other compensation. Third Party Consultants generally receive investment opportunities, reimbursements and other compensation that do not offset or reduce the Management Fee of any Fund, as described herein. To the extent that Third Party Consultants are paid retainers or guaranteed minimum compensation amounts, there is the possibility that certain portfolio companies or Funds will bear a greater share of such compensation due to the utilization of the Third Party Consultant’s services at a time when fewer portfolio companies or Funds make use of such Third Party Consultants. Although the use of Third

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

Although uncommon, NPGIA reserves the right from time to time to cause a Fund to enter into a transaction whereby the Fund purchases securities from, or sells securities to, other Funds managed by NPGIA (or investment funds sponsored by NPG), co-investors or co-investment vehicles. Such transactions may arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of an investment among parallel investing entities or in contexts where a portfolio company owned by one Fund is acquired by a portfolio company acquired by another Fund. Certain of such transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including where the investment of one Fund supports the value of portfolio companies owned by another Fund. These conflicts are heightened to the extent the relevant securities are illiquid or do not have a readily ascertainable value, and there generally can be no assurance that the price at which such transactions are entered into represent what would ultimately be the underlying investment's fair value. To the extent required by the Governing Documents or otherwise in the sole discretion of NPGIA, NPGIA reserves the right to seek to mitigate such conflicts by seeking the opinion of an unaffiliated third-party (including the use of a consultant or investment banker to opine as to the fairness of a purchase or sale price) or by obtaining the consent of the relevant Fund(s) (including, where authorized, the consent of each Fund's advisory board) to such transactions. In certain circumstances, NPGIA reserves the right to determine that the willingness of a third-party to make an investment on the same terms demonstrates the fairness of the relevant transaction to the Fund under then-current market conditions. NPGIA intends that any such transactions be conducted in a manner that it believes to be fair and equitable to each Fund under the circumstances, including a consideration of the potential present and future benefits with respect to each Fund.

Although NPGIA generally structures Funds to avoid cross-guarantees and other circumstances in which one Fund ultimately bears liability for all or part of the obligations of another Fund, in certain circumstances lenders and other market parties negotiate for the right to face only select Fund entities, which may result in a single Fund being solely liable for other Funds' share of the relevant obligation and/or joint and several liability among Funds. In each such case, NPGIA intends to cause the relevant other Funds to enter into a back-to-back guarantee, indemnification or similar reimbursement arrangement, although the Fund undertaking the

obligation in the first instance generally will not receive compensation for being primarily liable under these arrangements.

NPGIA and/or its affiliates reserve the right to employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Funds or other investment vehicles advised by NPGIA and/or its affiliates; conversely, current or former personnel or executives of NPGIA and/or its affiliates may from time to time serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by NPGIA. Similarly, NPGIA, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including but not limited to managers of private funds, banks, brokers, advisors, consultants, finders (including executive finders and portfolio company finders), executives, attorneys, accountants, institutional investors, family offices, lenders, current and former employees, and current and former portfolio company executives, as well as certain family members or close contacts of these persons. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, NPGIA and/or its affiliates and/or the Funds or other investment vehicles they advise. In other circumstances, these vendors are expected to provide personal banking, private wealth or lending arrangements (including lending arrangements with respect to personal investments in or through NPGIA entities) to NPGIA personnel and their estate planning vehicles NPGIA expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest with a Fund in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Fund or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Funds, will provide NPGIA information about markets and industries in which NPGIA operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to NPGIA or one or more other Funds. NPGIA expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in making such recommendations in that NPGIA has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Fund, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to a Fund or its portfolio companies.

NPGIA, its affiliates, and equity holders, officers, principals and employees of NPGIA and its affiliates reserve the right to buy or sell securities or other instruments that NPGIA has recommended to a Fund. In addition, officers, Principals and employees reserve the right to buy securities in transactions deemed unsuitable for a Fund. Any such transactions are subject to any restrictions in the Governing Documents and any related policies and procedures set forth in NPGIA's Code of Ethics. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments generally vary from those of any Fund. Employees and related persons of NPGIA have, and are expected to continue to have, capital investments in or alongside certain Funds, or in prospective portfolio companies directly or indirectly, as well as in investment vehicles (including private funds) sponsored by potential competitors, and therefore expects to have additional potential conflicting interests in connection with these investments.

Except to the extent prohibited by the Governing Documents, NPGIA and its personnel are permitted to market, organize, sponsor or act in other capacities (including as director, founder or manager) for other pooled investment vehicles, accounts or SPACs the investment or business strategy of which has the potential to overlap with the Fund(s) and to receive compensation (including in the form of management fees, performance-based compensation, founders' equity or

similar interests) relating thereto. Subject to any limitations imposed by the Governing Documents and anti-“assignment” provisions of the Advisers Act, NPGIA and its personnel are also permitted to offer, restructure and monetize interests in NPGIA.

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

Since NPGIA is permitted to retain certain Supplemental Fees (as described under “Fees and Compensation”) in connection with Fund investments, it expects to be subject to a potential conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and setting such compensation. In many cases, Supplemental Fees are based on enterprise value or other metrics relating to a portfolio company, and there can be no assurance that the amount of Supplemental Fees charged will be proportional to the amount of hours of work performed on behalf of the portfolio company. Additionally, NPGIA, its personnel, affiliates or others designated by NPGIA expect from time to time to receive compensation in the form of portfolio company securities. To the extent any such securities are received, after any applicable offset provisions in the Governing Documents are applied (typically based on the then-present value of such securities), NPGIA and/or such other recipients will be permitted to retain such securities as Supplemental Fees, and in doing so will be subject to potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to sell such securities (subject to restrictions imposed by the portfolio company and/or NPGIA) or retain such securities for a period consistent with their own financial and investment objectives, which may differ from those of the relevant Fund. In addition, because portfolio company securities typically represent newly issued incentive equity (whether in the form of common stock, warrants or options to buy common stock, or similar instruments), the receipt of compensation in the form of securities typically has the result of diluting a Fund’s relative ownership of the portfolio company awarding such compensation.

In certain circumstances, such as those relating to short- or long-term portfolio company cash or liquidity needs, and regardless of whether the portfolio company is undergoing financial stress, NPGIA reserves the right to accrue, defer or forego payments of Supplemental Fees, and reserves the right to charge interest at then-available rates with respect to such amounts. In such cases, in accordance with the Governing Documents, investors will not receive the benefit of Management Fee offsets with respect to such amounts until they are actually received.

NPGIA and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into Side Letters with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures (including discounted or rebated compensation terms), information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, and liquidity or transfer rights. Side Letters may also relate to strategic relationships under which an investor agrees to make Commitments to multiple Funds. Except where required by Governing Documents, other investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory or other factors limiting their participation in investments, the aggregate returns realized by participating limited

partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments.

NPGIA has incentives to use or to recommend products or services of one portfolio company to another, which may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments or other compensation. Potential conflicts of interest arise in making such recommendations, as NPGIA has incentives to maintain goodwill between it and its former, existing and prospective portfolio companies, and as a result the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best or lowest cost option. In most cases, the relevant Fund(s) will not consent, participate in the negotiations or be directly involved in such arrangements. From time to time NPGIA and its affiliates and personnel and persons selected by them expect to receive the benefit of “friends and family” and similar discounts from portfolio companies owned by the Funds under which such portfolio companies make their goods and/or services available at reduced rates. Because its portfolio companies offer such discounts to customers other than NPGIA and such persons as part of their standard commercial practices in an effort to expand their respective customer bases, NPGIA believes that the potential for conflicts of interest relating to such discounts is mitigated. NPGIA and its affiliates and personnel generally refrain from requesting or negotiating for such discounts in the ordinary course. Discounted prices or better terms offered by a portfolio company to NPGIA, any other portfolio company or third parties have the potential to affect the returns of the portfolio company.

In certain circumstances, a Fund, or an investment fund sponsored by NPGIA, may purchase securities from a portfolio company of an existing Fund or an investment fund sponsored by NPGIA. In such circumstances, to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest, NPGIA will generally seek the approval of the applicable advisory boards prior to consummating the transaction.

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

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

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

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

NPGIA is affiliated with (i) NPG, a separate management company registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act, and (ii) the other NPG Advisers, Lake Street Partners GP, L.P. and

Northern Pacific Group GP II, L.P., each of which is registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to NPG's registration. NPGIA has an arrangement with NPG pursuant to which NPGIA provides employees and back office services to the NPG Advisers. NPGIA also shares office space with the NPG Advisers. NPGIA expects to be reimbursed by NPG for the services it provides.

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

NPGIA has adopted the NPGIA Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy and Procedures (the "**Code**"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of NPGIA principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires certain NPGIA personnel to report their personal securities transactions, prohibits or requires pre-clearance for NPGIA personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership or disposing of securities in an initial public offering, and prohibits NPGIA personnel from directly or indirectly acquiring beneficial ownership of securities with limited exceptions, without first obtaining approval from the NPGIA Chief Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code requires such personnel to comply with procedures designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information. A copy of the Code will be provided to any investor or prospective investor upon request to Corey Campbell, the NPGIA Chief Compliance Officer, at (952) 456-5309. Personal securities transactions by employees who manage client accounts are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the client's interests in client eligible investments.

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

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

Principals and employees of NPGIA and its affiliates generally are expected to directly or indirectly own an interest in one or more Funds, including certain co-invest vehicles. To the extent that co-invest vehicles exist, such vehicles are expected to invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Fund. Co-invest opportunities generally are also expected to be presented to certain affiliates of NPGIA, as well as third-party investors and other persons, and such co-investments may be effected through co-invest vehicles or directly in a particular portfolio company or through an intermediate entity in a portfolio company's structure. Such co-investment

opportunities generally will be allocated in the manner described under “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

NPGIA and its affiliates, principals and employees expect from time to time to carry on investment activities for their own account, for personal or employee investment vehicles and, potentially, and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in a Fund as well as give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, any Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The Governing Documents and investment programs of certain Funds generally restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other vehicles in issuers held by such Funds or give priority with respect to investments to such Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by investors (or their representatives) in such Funds or be subject to limitations (*e.g.*, by time or percentage of capital deployed).

From time to time, a General Partner reserves the right to advance funds on behalf of a Fund and contribute such amounts to the relevant Fund as a special interim capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. A yield amount in connection with such borrowing typically is borne by the relevant Fund, consistent with the Governing Documents.

In borrowing on behalf of a Fund, NPGIA is subject to conflicts of interest between repaying its obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Fund, and in circumstances where interest accrues on any such outstanding borrowings at a rate lower than the relevant Fund’s preferred return, is expected to have incentives to cause the Fund to borrow in this manner rather than drawing down Commitments. Where a preferred return begins to accrue after capital contributions are due (regardless of when the Fund borrows, makes the relevant investment or pays expenses) and ceases to accrue upon return of these capital contributions, the use of borrowing to shorten the period between calling and returning capital limits the amount of time the preferred return will accrue. In circumstances where there is not a preferred return on funds borrowed in advance or in lieu of calling capital, Fund-level borrowing typically will reduce the amount of preferred return to which the limited partners would otherwise be entitled had the General Partner called capital, and thus could result in the General Partner receiving carried interest sooner than it would without borrowing. In addition, when the Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of invested capital, a limited partner may pay Management Fees on borrowed amounts used to fund investments that have not yet been realized even though such amounts would not accrue preferred return as described above. It is expected that the costs relating to the establishment and/or maintenance of a subscription line of credit will be significant, and there can be no assurance that the benefits to limited partners will be commensurate with such costs.

NPGIA will effect such borrowings consistent with a Fund’s Governing Documents and in a manner it believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances to the relevant Fund.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

NPGIA focuses on securities transactions of private companies and generally purchases and sells such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of a broker-dealer may be retained. However, NPGIA reserves the right to distribute securities to

investors in a Fund or sell such securities, including through using a broker-dealer, such as where a public trading market exists. Although NPGIA does not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions, to the extent it does so, it intends to follow the brokerage practices described below.

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

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

Consistent with NPGIA seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage commissions on client transactions are permitted to be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although NPGIA generally does not make use of such services at the current time and has not made use of such services since its inception. To the extent NPGIA uses “soft dollars” on behalf of the Funds, it will seek to do so within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

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

Each Fund generally will provide to its limited partners (i) GAAP-audited financial statements annually, (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, (iii) annual tax information necessary for each partner's U.S. tax return, and (iv) descriptive investment information for each portfolio company periodically.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Affiliates of NPGIA (including NPG and/or its affiliates) intend to provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a Fund's portfolio. In the unlikely event that NPGIA's affiliates receive compensation in connection with providing such services, such compensation generally will not offset any portion of the Management Fees paid by Fund I. However, in other cases (*e.g.*, reimbursement for out of pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees may be in addition to Management Fees. See "Fees and Compensation."

NPGIA reserves the right from time to time to enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which it compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in a Fund. Any fees payable to any such placement agents generally will be borne by NPGIA indirectly through an offset against the Management Fee under the Governing Documents, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including but not limited to placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses, typically are borne by the relevant Fund(s).

CUSTODY

NPGIA maintains custody of assets held in the name of one or more Funds with the following qualified custodian: Silicon Valley Bank.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

NPGIA has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of each Fund. As a general policy, NPGIA does not allow clients to place limitations on this authority. Pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents, however, NPGIA and/or its affiliates have entered, and expect to enter, into Side Letters with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner's investment in a Fund may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. NPGIA assumes this authority pursuant to the terms of the Governing Documents and powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of each Fund.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

NPGIA has adopted the NPGIA Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “**Proxy Policy**”) to address how it will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Funds' portfolio investments. The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that NPGIA votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Funds, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. NPGIA generally believes its interests are aligned with those of each Fund's investors, for example, through the Principals' beneficial ownership interests in such Fund and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that NPGIA may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of a Fund's advisory board on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. Additionally, a Fund's advisory board is authorized to approve NPGIA's vote in a particular solicitation. NPGIA does not consider service on portfolio company boards by NPGIA personnel or NPGIA's receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by NPGIA when voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Clients or investors that would like a copy of NPGIA's complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how NPGIA voted proxies for particular portfolio companies may contact Corey Campbell, the NPGIA Chief Compliance Officer, at (952) 456-5309 and it will be provided at no charge.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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