

# Teucrium 2x Long Daily XRP ETF (XXRP)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Summary Prospectus  
April 6, 2025

[www.teucrium.com](http://www.teucrium.com)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated April 6, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at [www.teucrium.com](http://www.teucrium.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to [ETF@usbank.com](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

## Important Information About the Fund

The Teucrium 2x Long Daily XRP ETF (the "Fund") seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP for a single day, not for any other period. A "single day" is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the Fund's next NAV calculation. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund's returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from the Fund's stated multiple (2x) times the return of daily changes in the price of XRP for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if XRP's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the price of XRP increases.** Longer holding periods, higher volatility in the price of XRP, and greater leveraged exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher XRP volatility, the volatility of XRP may affect the Fund's return as much as or more than the return of the price of XRP.

**The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund uses leverage and is riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. The Fund may not be suitable for all investors and should be used only by knowledgeable investors who understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged (2x) investment results, including the impact of compounding on Fund performance. The Fund is intended to be used as a short-term trading vehicle. Investors in the Fund should actively manage and monitor their investments, as frequently as daily. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not actively monitor and manage their portfolio. An investor in the Fund could potentially lose the full principal value of their investment within a single day.**

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective over a period of time greater than a single day.**

## Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees ( <i>fees paid directly from your investment</i> )	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>1</sup></b> ( <i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i> )	
Management Fee	1.89%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.89%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated for the current fiscal year. "Other Expenses" does not include fees paid to the Fund's swap contract counterparties, or the management fees, performance fees, and expenses of the reference assets or trading vehicles underlying such swap contracts. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the returns of the swap contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment returns of the swap contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, also serves as the investment adviser to the Subsidiary (defined below) and provides the Subsidiary with the same type of management, under essentially the same terms, as it provides the Fund. The Adviser has agreed to waive the management fee of 1.89% to be paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through April 6, 2026. This waiver may be terminated only with the approval of the Subsidiary’s Board of Directors.

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

**1 Year** \$192                      **3 Years** \$594

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in financial instruments that the Adviser believes in combination should produce daily returns (before fees and expenses) that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. However, there can be no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results or that any XRP-related investment will provide returns that closely correlate to those produced by XRP. Generally, XRP-related investments are subject to certain implementation costs and expenses not applicable to direct investments in XRP that will cause the returns of XRP-related investments to differ from those of direct investments in XRP. Additionally, the ability to trade XRP 24 hours a day may give rise to differences in returns of XRP-related investments that trade during standard market hours.

The Fund will invest principally in the financial instruments listed below:

- **Swap Agreements.** Initially, the Fund expects to achieve its exposure to XRP primarily through its investment in one or more swap agreements. As more XRP-related investments become available for investment, the Adviser will invest in those XRP-related investments that it believes will most effectively enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. Swap agreements are derivative contracts entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange or “swap” payments based on the change in value of a reference asset or benchmark, such as an index, or in the case of the Fund, the return earned on an investment in XRP that is equal, on a daily basis, to 200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets (each, an “XRP Swap”). As of the date of this Prospectus, it is expected that the Fund (and certain of its investments) will reference one or more of the following benchmarks for purposes of determining the price of XRP: (i) the CME CF XRP-Dollar Reference Rate (the “XRP Reference Rate”); (ii) CME CF XRP-Dollar Real Time Index (the “XRP Index”); (iii) exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that hold XRP directly (a “Spot XRP ETP”), or (iv) other benchmarks that the Adviser believes produce daily returns consistent with those of XRP (collectively with the XRP Reference Rate, the XRP Index, and any Spot XRP ETP, the “Reference Assets”). The XRP Reference Rate is a benchmark index price for XRP that reflects aggregated trade data from multiple U.S. dollar-denominated XRP markets operated by major cryptocurrency exchanges that conform to CF Benchmarks’ robust eligibility criteria and is calculated daily. The XRP Index is a benchmark index price for XRP that reflects aggregated order data from U.S. dollar-denominated XRP markets operated by major cryptocurrency exchanges that conform to CF Benchmarks’ robust eligibility criteria and is calculated every second. The XRP Swaps may reference Spot XRP ETPs listed on a U.S. or European exchange. The Fund may also invest directly in shares of Spot XRP ETPs. Such Spot XRP ETPs are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and, therefore, do not provide investors with the investor protections of the 1940 Act. As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no U.S. Spot XRP ETPs available for the Fund to invest in or use as a reference asset. Thus, initially, the Fund expects to invest in one or more XRP Swaps the reference asset for which will be one or more of the following Spot XRP ETPs, each of which is listed on a European exchange as of the date of this Prospectus: 21Shares XRP ETP, Bitwise Physical XRP ETP, Virtune XRP ETP, WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP and CoinShares Physical XRP ETP. Generally, any such XRP Swap will provide the Fund with a return earned by the Spot XRP ETP that is equal, on a daily basis, to 200% of the value of the Fund’s net assets, be fully funded with all collateral maintained by a third party pursuant to a triparty arrangement, and be subject to daily collateral adjustments to align the value

of collateral with the value of the reference asset. The Fund also may invest directly in one or more of the afore-mentioned Spot XRP ETPs.

- **XRP Futures Contracts.** To obtain 2x daily exposure to XRP, the Fund may enter into, as the “buyer,” XRP futures contracts that trade on an exchange registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) (“XRP Futures Contracts”). In order to maintain its 2x daily exposure to XRP, the Fund intends to exit its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This process is referred to as “rolling.” The Fund may invest in XRP Futures Contracts of any expiration date traded on any CFTC-regulated commodity futures exchange, also known as a “designated contract market” (“DCM”).
- **XRP Options.** The Fund also may invest in exchange-traded options contracts that reference XRP, XRP Futures Contracts, or Spot XRP ETPs (“XRP Options” and, collectively with XRP Swaps and XRP Futures Contracts, “XRP-related investments”). As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no XRP Options available for investment by the Fund. However, it is expected that XRP Options will be available in the near future. To the extent available, the Fund may invest in options traded on an exchange registered with the CFTC, or on foreign exchanges. In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying the option at a specified exercise price. Traditional exchange-traded options contracts have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. In the U.S., exchange-traded options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”).

The Fund may also invest in equity securities of “XRP-related companies.” For these purposes, XRP-related companies are companies, including Spot XRP ETPs that the Adviser believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of XRP. Similar to other types of XRP-related investments, there can be no assurance that the returns of XRP-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of XRP.

The mix of financial instruments to achieve the desired exposure to XRP is at the sole discretion of the Adviser. The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, when determining the Fund’s investments in XRP Swaps, XRP Futures Contracts, XRP Options, other financial instruments, and XRP-related companies: liquidity, regulatory requirements, risk mitigation measures, the Fund’s FCMs (as defined below), the financial condition of counterparties and market conditions.

The Fund also expects to engage in reverse repurchase agreements, a form of borrowing, and to use the proceeds for investment purposes.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s assets in, or provide exposure equal to, financial instruments that the Adviser believes, in combination, should produce daily returns consistent with the Fund’s investment objective of seeking daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily price performance of XRP. **The Fund does not invest directly in XRP.**

The Fund expects to invest in XRP-related investments primarily indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to XRP-related investments within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in certain investments that do not generate qualifying income for tax purposes. The Subsidiary, which is also managed by the Adviser, has the same investment objective as the Fund, but it may invest in certain investments, such as XRP-related investments, to a greater extent than the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary. Because the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary generally will be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter (the “Asset Diversification Test”).

The Adviser attempts to consistently apply leverage to obtain Reference Asset exposure for the Fund equal to 200% of the value of its net assets and expects to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets daily to maintain such exposure. A “single day,” “day,” or “trading day” is measured from the time the Fund calculates its net asset value (“NAV”) to the time of the Fund’s next NAV calculation.

The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to the overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the price of XRP. At the close of the markets on each trading day, the Adviser determines the type, quantity, and mix of investment positions, so that its exposure to the price of XRP is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The impact of movements in the price of XRP during the day will generally require the Fund to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets on a daily basis. For example, if the price of XRP has risen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should rise, meaning the Fund’s exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the price of XRP has fallen on a given day, net assets of the Fund should fall, meaning the Fund’s exposure will need to be reduced. These adjustments typically result in high portfolio turnover.

The Fund also expects to invest in cash, cash equivalents, or high-quality securities, such as (i) U.S. Government securities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (ii) money market funds; and/or (iii) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such investments are designed to provide liquidity or collateralize the Fund's investments in financial instruments, such as certain of the XRP-related investments.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

**Daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from two times (2x) the price performance of XRP for the same period. The Fund will lose money if the price performance of XRP is flat over time, and the Fund can lose money regardless of the performance of the price of XRP because of daily rebalancing, the volatility of the price of XRP, compounding of each day's return, and other factors. See "Principal Investment Risks" below.**

#### *XRP Futures Contracts*

Futures contracts are agreements between two parties that are executed on a DCM, *i.e.*, a commodity futures exchange, and that are cleared and margined through a derivatives clearing organization ("DCO"), *i.e.*, a clearing house. One party agrees to buy a commodity from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed upon when the contract is made. Such contracts may also be referred to as "non-spot" futures contracts to differentiate from spot contracts, in which the purchase of the commodity occurs immediately. In market terminology, a party who purchases a futures contract is long in the market and a party who sells a futures contract is short in the market. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is purchased or sold and the price paid for the offsetting sale or purchase, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader.

Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called "contango". When rolling futures contracts that are in contango the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively lower price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price. The presence of contango will adversely affect the performance of the Fund, and could result in a negative yield for the Fund. Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called "backwardation". When rolling long futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund will close its long position by selling the shorter term contract at a relatively higher price and buying a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price. The presence of backwardation may positively affect the performance of the Fund.

#### *XRP Options*

An option is a contract that gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to buy an underlying reference instrument, such as a specified security, currency, index, or other instrument, from the writer of the option (in the case of a call option), or to sell a specified reference instrument to the writer of the option (in the case of a put option) at a designated price during the term of the option. The premium paid by the buyer of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price and the volatility of the underlying reference instrument, the remaining term of the option, supply, demand, interest rates and/or currency exchange rates. An American style put or call option may be exercised at any time during the option period while a European style put or call option may be exercised only upon expiration or during a fixed period prior thereto.

#### *Additional Information about the Spot XRP ETPs*

It is currently expected that the Fund will initially derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP from its direct investment in one or more Spot XRP ETPs and swap agreements or options that reference a Spot XRP ETP. The Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or which may be used as a reference asset) are exchange-traded products that are designed to provide exposure to the performance of XRP and are fully secured by holdings of XRP. Each non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs issues bonds that are collateralized by the respective amount of units of XRP. The Issuer shall at any given time procure in relation to issued bonds that it holds such amount of the underlying XRP equal to or exceeding the aggregate claims of the bondholders, expressed as a number of units of XRP. The value and performance of the Bonds materially depends on the value and performance of issuer's holdings of XRP. Based on the non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs' payment and delivery obligations to bondholders, the bonds are expected (subject to the deduction of any fees and costs) to track the performance of XRP nearly 1:1.

An investor cannot purchase the bonds issued by non-U.S. Spot XRP ETPs directly from the issuer in the primary market. Initially, in the primary market, the bonds may only be subscribed for or purchased by authorized participants. Once the bonds issued by non-U.S.

Spot XRP ETPs have been subscribed for or purchased in the primary market, investors may purchase the bonds in the secondary market from any person on an anonymous basis (i) via the relevant stock exchange (in case of bonds admitted to trading on a stock exchange) or (ii) over the counter.

As of the date of this Prospectus, there are no U.S. Spot XRP ETPs available for the Fund to invest in or use as a reference asset. Additional information about each of the Spot XRP ETPs in which the Fund may invest (or use as a reference asset) is detailed below:

<b>Name and Ticker</b>	<b>Domicile</b>	<b>Listing Exchange(s)</b>	<b>XRP Holdings (as of March 14, 2025)</b>
21Shares XRP ETP (AXRP)	Switzerland	SIX Swiss Exchange Boerse Duesseldorf Boerse Stuttgart BX Swiss Deutsche Boerse Xetra Euronext Amsterdam Euronext Paris Gettex	\$234,102,030.50
Bitwise Physical XRP ETP (GXRP)	Germany	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	109,393,488.35
Virtune XRP ETP (VIRXRP)	Sweden	Nasdaq Stockholm Nasdaq Helsinki	50,146,061.28
WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP (XRPW)	Jersey	SIX Swiss Exchange Euronext Paris Euronext Amsterdam Deutsche Boerse Xetra	107,303,793.70
CoinShares Physical XRP ETP (XRPL)	Jersey	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	89,954,671.40

The value of shares of a Spot XRP ETP may not directly correspond to the price of XRP, and is highly volatile. The price of a Spot XRP ETP may go down even if the price of the underlying asset, XRP, remains unchanged. Additionally, shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

Each Spot XRP ETP is a passive investment vehicle that does not seek to generate returns beyond tracking the price of XRP. This means the sponsor does not speculatively sell XRP at times when its price is high or speculatively acquire XRP at low prices in the expectation of future price increases. The Spot XRP ETPs will not utilize hedging, leverage, derivatives or any similar arrangements in seeking to meet its investment objective. Each Spot XRP ETP’s custodian will keep custody of the Spot XRP ETP’s XRP, and will keep all of the private keys associated with such Spot XRP ETP’s XRP held by the custodian in “cold storage.” “Cold storage” is a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to the particular Spot XRP ETP’s XRP are generated and stored in an offline manner using computers or devices that are not connected to the internet, which is intended to make them more resistant to hacking.

#### *XRP*

XRP is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the XRP Ledger, a distributed ledger upon which XRP transactions are processed and settled. XRP can be used to pay for goods and services or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar. The XRP Ledger is based on a shared public ledger similar to the Bitcoin network. However, the XRP Ledger differentiates itself from other digital asset networks in that its stated primary function is transactional utility, not store of value. The XRP Ledger is designed to be a global real-time payment and settlement system. XRP and the XRP Ledger aim to improve the speed at which parties on the network may transfer value while also reducing the fees and delays associated with the traditional methods of interbank payments.

No single entity controls the XRP Ledger. Instead, a network of independent nodes validates transactions pursuant to a consensus-based algorithm (the “Ripple Protocol Consensus Algorithm”). It is this mechanism, as opposed to the proof-of-work mechanism utilized by the Bitcoin blockchain, that allows the XRP Ledger to be fast, energy-efficient and scalable, and therefore suitable for its most prominent use, the facilitation of cross-border financial transactions.

These independent nodes do not mine new blocks but participate in a consensus process to ensure that transactions are valid and correctly ordered on the ledger. Any node can be a validator, but for practical purposes, the XRP Ledger depends on a list of trusted validators known as the Unique Node List or “UNL.” Validators are entities (such as individuals, institutions, or other organizations) that run nodes to participate in the consensus process. These validators ensure the integrity and accuracy of the ledger. Each node in

the network maintains a Unique Node List — a list of other validators that the node trusts to reliably validate transactions; however, there needs to be some overlap in the UNLs for consensus to work effectively.

## Principal Investment Risks

**XRP and XRP-related investments are relatively new investments. They are subject to unique and substantial risks and historically have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning, including to \$0. You should be prepared for the possibility of losing your entire investment. The performance of XRP-related investments, and therefore the performance of the Fund, may differ significantly from the performance of XRP.**

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its investment objective.

As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its leveraged investment objective. The Fund presents risks not traditionally associated with other mutual funds and ETFs. For example, due to the Fund’s daily leveraged investment objective, a small adverse move in XRP price will result in larger and potentially substantial declines in the Fund. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **XRP Risk.** Crypto assets, such as XRP, operate without central authority or banks and are not backed by any government. Crypto assets are often referred to as a “virtual asset” or “digital asset,” and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial trading platform and value storage that is used like money. A crypto asset is also not a legal tender. Investments linked to XRP can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities and the Fund may experience sudden and large losses. The markets for XRP and XRP-related investments may become illiquid. These markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors including changes in overall market movements, political and economic events, wars, acts of terrorism, natural disasters (including disease, epidemics and pandemics) and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. An investor should be prepared to lose the full principal value of their investment suddenly and without warning. A number of factors affect the price and market for XRP:
  - *New Technology.* XRP is a relatively new technological innovation with a limited operating history. XRP has a relatively limited history of existence and operations. There is a limited established performance record for the price of XRP and, in turn, a limited basis for evaluating an investment in XRP.
  - *Supply and Demand of XRP.* Unlike other digital assets such as bitcoin or ether, XRP is not and was not mined gradually over time. Instead, all 100 billion XRP tokens were created at the time of the XRP Ledger’s launch in 2012. This means that every XRP token that exists today, or will ever exist, was generated from the outset of the XRP Ledger. As a result, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be adjusted in response to economic conditions. For instance, there is no ability for the supply of XRP to be increased to meet rising demand, which could lead to price volatility. In addition, unlike blockchains that utilize “proof-of-work” or “proof-of-stake” where miners or stakers are rewarded with newly minted coins or tokens, XRP validators are not incentivized by block rewards since there is no new issuance of XRP.

Additionally, the fixed supply of XRP, combined with the burning of XRP (permanently destroyed) as transaction fees, could create deflationary pressure over time. A small amount of XRP is burned with every transaction to prevent spam on the network. While the amount of XRP burned per transaction is minuscule, over time, the total supply of XRP will slowly decrease. This could lead to a deflationary environment where the decreasing supply drives up the price of XRP, making it less practical as a medium of exchange. Additionally, as the total supply of XRP slowly shrinks due to burning, liquidity could become an issue in the distant future, potentially making it harder for businesses and users to access sufficient XRP for their transactions.

The fixed supply of XRP could also contribute to price volatility, especially if demand fluctuates significantly. Since the supply of XRP is fixed, any significant surge in demand can result in large price spikes. For example, during periods of high market activity or speculation, the price of XRP could rapidly increase due to the inability to expand supply to match demand. This volatility could make XRP less predictable for businesses that rely on it for payments. Digital assets with a flexible supply, such as stablecoins, can adjust to maintain a stable value. XRP, however, could experience price swings that make it less attractive for everyday transactions or long-term financial planning.

The fixed supply of XRP may also not scale well with rapidly expanding use cases. To the extent more businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers adopt XRP for cross-border transactions and other use cases, there is a risk that the fixed supply may not meet such growing demand, leading to supply shortages and further price volatility. In the case of massive adoption, the scarcity of XRP could raise its value too much, making it less appealing for day-to-day transactions or use as a liquidity bridge in cross-border payments, as businesses might prefer a more stable and widely available currency.

Ripple Labs holds a large portion of the XRP supply, which has led to concerns about centralization. Despite escrow mechanisms that gradually release XRP into the market, Ripple Labs still retains control over a significant portion of XRP, which can impact market dynamics if large amounts are sold. The concentration of XRP in the hands of Ripple Labs and early stakeholders could affect the market's confidence in XRP as a decentralized asset.

- *Adoption and Use of XRP.* The continued adoption of XRP will require growth in its usage as a means of exchange and payment. Even if growth in XRP adoption continues in the near or medium-term, there is no assurance that XRP usage will continue to grow over the long-term. A contraction in the use of XRP may result in a lack of liquidity, increased volatility in and a reduction to the price of XRP.
- *The Regulatory Environment Relating to XRP.* The regulation of cryptocurrencies, digital assets and related investments in the U.S. is in its nascent stages and the nature and extent of the regulatory framework to be implemented is not yet clear. Federal and state, as well as foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a crypto asset, such as XRP. Depending on its characteristics, a digital asset, including XRP, may be considered a "security" under U.S. federal and/or state securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a "security" is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that XRP is a security, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading price of XRP, as well as the Shares. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets, which in addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset is likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants' ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.
- *Largely Unregulated Marketplace.* Digital asset markets, including spot markets for XRP, are growing rapidly. The spot markets through which XRP and other digital assets trade are new and, in some cases, may be subject to but not comply with their relevant jurisdiction's regulations. These markets are local, national and international and include a broadening range of digital assets and participants. Significant trading may occur on systems and platforms with minimum predictability. Spot markets may impose daily, weekly, monthly or customer-specific transaction or withdrawal limits or suspend withdrawals entirely, rendering the exchange of XRP for fiat currency difficult or impossible. Participation in spot markets requires users to take on credit risk by transferring XRP from a personal account to a third party's account.

Digital asset exchanges do not appear to be subject to, or may not comply with, regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. Many digital asset exchanges are unlicensed, unregulated, operate without extensive supervision by governmental authorities, and do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management team, corporate practices, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. In particular, those located outside the United States may be subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions.

As a result, trading activity on or reported by these digital asset exchanges is generally significantly less regulated than trading in regulated U.S. securities and commodities markets, and may reflect behavior that would be prohibited in regulated U.S. trading venues. Furthermore, many spot markets lack certain safeguards put in place by more traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the exchange and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of digital assets such as XRP on digital asset exchanges may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on more traditional exchanges. Tools to detect and deter fraudulent or manipulative trading activities (such as market manipulation, front-running of trades, and wash-trading) may not be available to or employed by digital asset exchanges or may not exist at all. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these venues.

No XRP exchange is immune from these risks. While the Fund does not buy or sell XRP on XRP spot markets, the closure or temporary shutdown of XRP exchanges due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the XRP network and can slow down the mass adoption of XRP. Further, spot market failures or that of any other major component of the overall XRP ecosystem can have an adverse effect on XRP markets and the price of XRP and could therefore have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund. Furthermore, the closure or temporary shutdown of an XRP spot market may impact the Fund's ability to determine the value of its XRP holdings or for the Fund's Authorized Participants to effectively arbitrage the Shares.

- *Cybersecurity.* As a digital asset, XRP is subject to the risk that malicious actors will exploit flaws in its code or structure that will allow them to, among other things, steal XRP held by others, control the blockchain, or steal personally identifying information. The occurrence of any of these events is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the price and liquidity of XRP and any XRP-related investments and therefore the value of an investment in the Fund. Additionally, the XRP Ledger's

functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of the XRP Ledger. Any technical disruptions or regulatory limitations that affect Internet access may have an adverse effect on the XRP Ledger, the price of XRP and the value of an investment in the Fund. Finally, crypto asset platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware.

- *Forks.* XRP, along with many other digital assets, are open source projects. The infrastructure and ecosystem that powers the XRP network are developed by different parties, including affiliated and non-affiliated engineers, developers, validators, platform developers, evangelists, marketers, exchange operators and other companies based around a service regarding XRP, each of whom may have different motivations, drivers, philosophies and incentives.

As a result, any individual can propose refinements or improvements to the XRP network's source code through one or more software upgrades that could alter the protocols governing the XRP network and the properties of XRP. When a modification is proposed and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the XRP network remains uninterrupted. However, a "hard fork" occurs if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and (2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of XRP running in parallel, and the creation of a new digital asset which lacks interchangeability with its predecessor. This is in contrast to a "soft fork," or a proposed modification to the software governing the network that results in a post-update network that is compatible with the network as it existed prior to the update, because it restricts the network operations that can be performed after the update.

Forks may have a detrimental effect on the value of XRP. Forks can also introduce new security risks.

- **XRP Exposure Risk.** The Fund seeks to have significant exposure to XRP. As a result, the Fund's performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by performance of XRP or events materially affecting the XRP ecosystem. The Fund's exposure to XRP makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting XRP or XRP-related investments, and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement strategies for the Fund. The Fund invests in complex instruments (each described below), including swap agreements and futures contracts. Such instruments may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV if not offset by an authorized participant transaction fee.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Collateral Securities Risk.** Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper. Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The



U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund. The Fund's investments in U.S. government securities will change in value in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as the perception of an issuer's creditworthiness. Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds. Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. For example, the value of fixed-income securities generally decrease when interest rates rise, which may cause the Fund's value to decrease. Also, investments in fixed-income securities with longer maturities fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

- **Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk.** The Fund's investment exposure to commodity futures and swaps will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") and a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO"), and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., swap transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use futures contracts and swap agreements to gain exposure to XRP without purchasing XRP directly in order to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk.** There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the price performance of XRP and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. The Fund seeks to adjust its exposure to the Reference Assets daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective and to achieve a high degree of correlation with the price performance of XRP. In addition, the Fund's exposure to the price of XRP is impacted by the movement of the price of XRP. Because of this, it is unlikely that the Fund will be perfectly exposed to the price performance of XRP at the end of each day. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the price performance of XRP increases on days when the price of XRP is volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions, and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily leveraged investment objective for many reasons, including fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, accounting standards and their application to income items, disruptions, illiquidity or high volatility in the markets for the securities or financial instruments in which the Fund invests. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to XRP. These factors could decrease the correlation between the performance of the Fund and XRP and may hinder the Fund's ability to meet its daily leveraged investment objective on or around that day.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (*e.g.*, at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the commodity future and the price of commodity; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to commodities futures consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason, including limited liquidity in the commodities futures market, a disruption to the commodities futures, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the DCM, or the CFTC on the Fund or the Adviser, the Fund would not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

- *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a commodities futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a commodities futures contract with a later expiration date. This practice is commonly referred to as "rolling." The costs associated with rolling commodities futures contract typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. In addition, the presence of contango in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling would be expected to adversely affect the Fund. Similarly, the presence of backwardation in certain futures contracts at the time of rolling such contracts would be expected to positively affect the Fund. The futures contracts markets have experienced, and are likely to experience again in the future, extended periods in which contango or backwardation have affected various types of futures contracts. These extended periods have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, significant losses.
- *Swap Agreements Risk.* Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying commodity). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded over-the-counter ("OTC") between two parties or, for certain standardized swaps, must be exchange-traded through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") and/or cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Swap agreements may be subject to fees and expenses, and by investing in swaps indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear the expenses of such derivatives in addition to expenses of the Fund. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. While exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps, which could increase the cost of swap transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

- *Swaps Capacity Risk.* If the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the XRP market, a disruption to the XRP market, or as a result of margin requirements or other limitations imposed by the Fund’s swaps dealers or the CFTC or other regulators, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund’s or the Subsidiary’s ability to obtain exposure to swaps will cause the Fund’s performance to deviate from the performance of XRP. Additionally, the ability of the Fund or the Subsidiary to obtain exposure to swaps is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see “Tax Risk” for more information.

Margin levels for swap contracts based on XRP may be substantially higher than margin requirements for more established swaps and futures contracts. Additionally, margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by swaps dealers or regulators. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund, or the Subsidiary, from obtaining sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, swaps counterparties utilized by the Fund or Subsidiary may impose limits on the amount of exposure to swaps contracts the Fund or Subsidiary can obtain through such counterparty. If the Fund or Subsidiary cannot obtain sufficient exposure to XRP-based swaps, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- *Options Risk.* The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options’ underlying assets do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV.

Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable an investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price. Options used by the Fund to reduce volatility may not perform as intended and may not fully protect the Fund against declines in the value of its portfolio investments. Options also are used for other reasons, such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities or other instruments; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risk. The writing and purchasing of options are highly specialized activities as the successful use of options depends on the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund’s strategies. Options also are particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Purchasing put options may result in the Fund’s loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund’s ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced.

- *Foreign Exchange-Traded Options and Futures.* Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, when the Fund trades foreign futures or foreign options contracts, it may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act, the CFTC’s regulations, and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the CFTC and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, proceeds derived from foreign futures or foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as proceeds derived from transactions on U.S. futures exchanges. In

addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the Fund's orders are placed and the time they are liquidated, offset, or exercised.

- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific investments, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Effects of Compounding and Market Volatility Risk.** The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (2x) the price performance of XRP, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. For a leveraged fund, if adverse daily performance of the price of XRP reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the price of XRP increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as volatility of the price of XRP and the holding period increase. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the price of XRP during the shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The table below provides examples of how reference price volatility could affect the Fund's performance. The table illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund's performance: XRP price volatility and the price performance of XRP. The price performance of XRP shows the percentage change in the price of XRP over the specified time period, while XRP price volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the price performance during that time period. As illustrated below, even if the price change over two equal time periods is identical, different price volatility (*i.e.*, fluctuations in the rates of return) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods due to the effects of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: a) price volatility; b) price performance; c) period of time; d) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; and e) other Fund expenses. The table below illustrates the impact of two principal factors – price volatility and price performance – on Fund performance. The table shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of price volatility and price performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (i) no dividends were paid with respect to the reference asset; (ii) there were no Fund expenses; and (iii) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher price volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (2x) the performance of the price of XRP.

As shown in the table below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if the price of XRP did not change over a one year period during which the price experienced annualized volatility of 25%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the price is flat. **For instance, if the annualized volatility of the price of XRP is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.2% of its value, even if the cumulative change in the price of XRP for the year was 0%.** Areas shaded red (or dark gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (2x) the change in the price of XRP and those shaded green (or light gray) represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (2x) the change in the price of XRP. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in "Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk" above.

One Year Price Performance	Two Times (2x) One Year Price Performance	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Return	Return					
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.5%	-90.9%	-94.1%
-50%	-100%	-75.2%	-76.5%	-80.5%	-85.8%	-90.8%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.5%	-86.8%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.8%	-72.1%	-82.0%
-20%	-40%	-36.6%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.5%	-76.5%

One Year Price Performance	Two Times (2x) One Year Price Performance	Volatility Rate				
		10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Return	Return					
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.8%	-70.2%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.0%	-63.2%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.1%	-18.0%	-47.0%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.8%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.6%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.8%	111.4%	75.2%	28.2%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.5%	140.5%	99.4%	45.9%	-5.8%

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
  - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Intra-Day Investment Risk.** The Fund seeks leveraged investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the price of XRP at the market close on the first trading day and the price of XRP at the time of purchase. If the price of XRP increases, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the price of XRP declines, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple of the price performance of XRP.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the price of XRP experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately. Additionally, the Fund may close to purchases and sales of Shares prior to the close of regular trading on the Exchange and incur significant losses.

- **Leverage Risk.** The Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of XRP by using leverage. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may

exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Swaps and futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in the reference asset may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, and trade tensions. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.
- **Spot XRP ETP Risks.** In addition to the risks associated with XRP noted above, Spot XRP ETPs are subject to additional risks:
  - **ETP Risk.** The Fund may invest in Spot XRP ETPs or use them as reference assets for XRP-related investments. ETP shares trade like exchange-traded funds on a securities exchange. The price of a Spot XRP ETP is derived from and based upon the value of spot XRP and cash held by the Spot XRP ETP. However, shares of Spot XRP ETPs are not traded at net asset value, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of a Spot XRP ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange-traded fund, except that the pricing mechanism for a Spot XRP ETP is based on a basket of XRP and cash. Thus, the risks of owning a Spot XRP ETP generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying XRP and cash that the Spot XRP ETP holds. Certain Spot XRP ETPs, such as the Bitwise Physical XRP ETP, Virtune XRP ETP, and WisdomTree Physical XRP ETP, have a limited history of operations. Because certain Spot XRP ETPs are relatively new products, their shares may have a lack of liquidity, which could result in the market price of the Spot XRP ETP shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of XRP and cash. Disruptions in the markets for XRP could result in losses on investment in Spot XRP ETPs. In addition, an actual trading market may not develop for Spot XRP ETP shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of a Spot XRP ETP's shares. Spot XRP ETPs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning XRP directly. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of management fees and other expenses that are charged by the Spot XRP ETP in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of Spot XRP ETPs.

If the process of creation and redemption of baskets for the Spot XRP ETPs encounters any unanticipated difficulties, the possibility for arbitrage transactions by authorized participants intended to keep the price of the shares closely linked to the price of XRP may not exist and, as a result, the price of the shares may fall or otherwise diverge from net asset value. The liquidity of the shares may also be affected by the withdrawal from participation of authorized participants. Security threats to the Spot XRP ETP account at the custodian could result in the halting of the Spot XRP ETP's operations and a loss of the Spot XRP ETP's assets or damage to the reputation of the Spot XRP ETP, each of which could result in a reduction in the

value of the Fund's Shares. The price used to calculate the value of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP may be volatile, adversely affecting the value of the Shares. If the Spot XRP ETP's custodian agreement is terminated or its custodian fails to provide services as required, the Spot XRP ETP may need to find and appoint a replacement custodian, which could pose a challenge to the safekeeping of the Spot XRP ETP's XRP, and the Spot XRP ETP's ability to continue to operate may be adversely affected. Loss of a critical banking relationship for, or the failure of a bank used by, the Spot XRP ETP's prime execution agent could adversely impact the Spot XRP ETP's ability to create or redeem baskets, or could cause losses to the Spot XRP ETPs. A Spot XRP ETP may suspend the issuance of shares at any time which will impact the price of shares of a Spot XRP ETP, resulting in significant difference (premium/discount) between the Spot XRP ETP's market price and its net asset value. Additionally, the Fund may be unable to transact in the shares of the Spot XRP ETP at an acceptable price and therefore the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

- **Exposure Concentration Risk.** It is currently expected that the Fund will derive a significant amount of its exposure to the price performance of XRP as a result of investing directly in Spot XRP ETPs or swap agreements or options that reference Spot XRP ETPs. As a result, the Fund's performance will be highly dependent on the performance of the Spot XRP ETPs. If shares of the Spot XRP ETPs were to be delisted or lose their entire value, Fund Shares would also be expected to suffer a loss of value. The Fund's strategy makes the Fund extremely susceptible to issuer-specific events relating to the Spot XRP ETPs that may not necessarily affect the XRP market more broadly. This inherently makes an investment in the Fund riskier than an investment in a fund that provides more diversified exposure. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser have conducted due diligence upon the Spot XRP ETPs and make no representations or warranties whatsoever regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP. In the event that there is an issue regarding the Spot XRP ETPs' ability to acquire, dispose of or maintain proper custody of XRP, the Fund's returns will be negatively impacted.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Spot XRP ETPs that are used as reference assets for the Fund's XRP-related investments, or in which the Fund may invest directly, may be domiciled in foreign countries and listed on foreign exchanges. ETPs domiciled in Europe may be less liquid than U.S. ETPs and their trading activity may be fractured as a result of listing on multiple exchanges. A European ETP may also trade in multiple currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to XRP through its investment in the Subsidiary, which may invest directly in XRP-related investments, including swaps, futures contracts and reverse repurchase agreements. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income" for purposes of the "qualifying income test," which is described in more detail in the section titled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to

provide the Fund with exposure to XRP-related investments within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The “Subpart F” income (defined in Section 951 of the Code to include passive income) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its “Subpart F” income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as “qualifying income.” The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the “Subpart F” income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary’s income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a RIC and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund’s assets are invested in the Subsidiary to comply with the Asset Diversification Test as described in more detail in the SAI.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund’s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund or the Subsidiary may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or the Subsidiary would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.
- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund’s investments, including swaps and futures, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors.
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.
- **XRP-Related Company Risk.** If the Fund is unable to obtain its desired exposure to XRP Swaps, the Fund may obtain exposure by investing in securities of “XRP-related companies.” There can be no assurance that the returns of XRP-related companies will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of XRP. XRP-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network’s or software’s protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). XRP-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches. Certain XRP-related companies, such as Spot XRP ETPs may be subject to the risks associated with investing directly in XRP.
- **XRP-Related Investments Tax Risk.** As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. The income of the Fund from certain XRP-related investments may be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the Fund’s qualification as a RIC, in which case, the Fund might fail to qualify as a RIC and be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. To the extent the Fund invests directly in XRP-related investments, the Fund will seek to restrict its income from such instruments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with the qualifying income test necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. However, the Fund may



generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, may not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments.

The extent to which the Fund invests in XRP-related investments may be limited by the qualifying income test and the Asset Diversification Test, which the Fund must continue to satisfy to maintain its status as a RIC. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC could have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income requirement, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns. The tax treatment of certain XRP-related investments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

## **Performance**

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.teucrium.com](http://www.teucrium.com).

## **Management**

*Investment Adviser:* Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC

*Portfolio Managers:* Springer Harris, a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in April 2025. Spencer Kristiansen and Joran Haugens, each Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in April 2025.

## **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at [www.teucrium.com](http://www.teucrium.com).

## **Tax Information**

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

## **Financial Intermediary Compensation**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.