

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the transition period from  
Commission File Number: 001-40047

**Talis Biomedical Corporation**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**230 Constitution Drive  
Menlo Park, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**46-3122255**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**94025**  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:  
**(650) 433-3000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	TLIS	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of May 5, 2022, there were 56,482,594 shares of the Registrant's common stock and preferred stock outstanding, consisting of 26,618,920 shares of common stock and 29,863,674 shares of Series 1 convertible preferred stock, which is a voting common stock equivalent, subject to certain limitations.

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## Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this Quarterly Report) contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” These statements relate to future events or to our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- our expectations regarding our revenue, expenses and other operating results;
- the timing or outcome of any of our domestic and international regulatory submissions;
- our planned regulatory clearance pathways;
- our expectations of the reliability, accuracy and performance of our products and services, as well as expectations of the benefits to patients, clinicians and providers of our products and services;
- our efforts and ability to scale-up manufacturing capabilities at a low-cost;
- future investments in our business, our anticipated capital expenditures and our estimates regarding our capital requirements, future revenues, expenses, reimbursement rates and needs for additional financing;
- impact from future regulatory, judicial, and legislative changes or developments in the United States and foreign countries;
- our ability to maintain and utilize our sales force and acquire customers;
- our expectations regarding our sales models;
- the costs and success of our marketing efforts, and our ability to promote our brand;
- our ability to increase demand for our products and services, obtain and maintain favorable coverage and reimbursement determinations from third-party payers and expand geographically;
- our efforts to successfully develop and commercialize our products and services, including our ability to successfully conduct clinical trials and studies;
- our ability to successfully develop additional revenue opportunities and expand our product and service offerings, including our recently launched offerings and any third-party products that we may sell;
- the performance of our third-party suppliers and manufacturers;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth, including our ability to retain and recruit personnel, and maintain our culture;
- our ability to compete effectively with existing competitors and new market entrants;
- the impact on our business of economic or political events or trends;
- the size and growth potential of the markets for our products and services, and our ability to serve those markets; and
- the rate and degree of market acceptance of our products and services.

In some cases, you can identify these statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expects,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” or the negative of those terms, and similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes. These forward-looking statements reflect our management’s beliefs and views with respect to future events and are based on estimates and assumptions as of the date of this Quarterly Report and are subject to risks and uncertainties. In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report, and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements. We discuss many of the risks associated with the forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors.” Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You should carefully read

this Quarterly Report and the documents that we reference in this Quarterly Report and have filed as exhibits to this Quarterly Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of the forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report by these cautionary statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

## Summary of Risk Factors

*Below is a summary of material factors that make an investment in our common stock speculative or risky. Importantly, this summary does not address all of the risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional discussion of the risks and uncertainties summarized in this risk factor summary, as well as other risks and uncertainties that we face, can be found under “Risk Factors” in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report. The below summary is qualified in its entirety by that more complete discussion of such risks and uncertainties. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described under “Risk Factors” in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report as part of your evaluation of an investment in our common stock.*

- We rely on a significant number of third-party manufacturers and suppliers for our instrument and cartridges, which reliance has created and may continue to create delays due to the complexity of our manufacturing lines and supply chain, as well as exposure to manufacturing and supply limitations or interruptions and quality and quantity issues.
- If the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System is revoked or the emergency declaration is terminated, we will be unable to sell this product in the near future and will be required to pursue 510(k) clearance or other marketing authorization, which will likely be a lengthy and expensive process.
- We may be unable to validate our manufacturing for the Talis One instrument and cartridges at scale, which may impact our ability to start and/or complete our post-authorization clinical evaluation study required by the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, as well as impact our ability to support our research and development pipeline.
- If we change the design of the Talis One instrument and/or cartridge to improve manufacturability at scale, we may need to obtain new FDA authorization for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System.
- The EUA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System may be revoked or may terminate at the conclusion of the public health emergency, and we may not be able to obtain marketing authorization for additional assays, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We have no or limited experience in developing, marketing and commercializing diagnostic platforms and tests, and we are continuing to evaluate the sales model for the Talis One system which may make it difficult to evaluate the success of our business and to assess our future viability.
- We have commenced selling the Antigen Tests and are investigating other third-party product opportunities to generate revenue which could divert focus from commercializing our own product, the Talis One system.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has and could continue to materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- If our products do not perform as expected, including due to errors, defects or reliability issues, our reputation and market acceptance of our products could be harmed, and our operating results, reputation and business will suffer.
- We may be unable to manage our growth effectively, which could make it difficult to execute our business strategy.
- Our commercial success could be compromised if our customers do not receive coverage and adequate reimbursement for our products.
- Modifications to our marketed products may require new EUAs, 510(k) clearances, PMA approvals, or other marketing authorizations, or may require us to cease marketing or recall the modified products until clearances, approvals or other marketing authorizations are obtained. If we are not able to obtain, maintain, defend or enforce patent and other intellectual property protection for products, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, which could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospects.
- Some of our intellectual property has been discovered through government funded programs and thus may be subject to federal regulations such as “march-in” rights, certain reporting requirements and a preference for U.S.-based companies, and compliance with such regulations may limit our exclusive rights and our ability to contract with non-U.S. manufacturers.
- We have incurred significant losses since our inception, and we anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future, which could harm our future business prospects.
- We may need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations, further develop our diagnostic platform, commercialize new products and expand our operations.

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

**Talis Biomedical Corporation**  
**Condensed Balance Sheets**  
*(in thousands, except for shares and par value)*

	March 31, 2022 (unaudited)	December 31, 2021
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 187,586	\$ 232,545
Accounts receivable, net	2,599	183
Inventory	3,499	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,138	3,387
Total current assets	200,822	236,115
Property and equipment, net	10,765	10,528
Operating lease right-of-use-assets	12,693	12,907
Other long-term assets	6,307	6,278
Total assets	<u>\$ 230,587</u>	<u>\$ 265,828</u>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,263	\$ 5,122
Accrued compensation	4,889	6,369
Accrued liabilities	3,496	6,383
Operating lease liabilities, current portion	1,628	1,232
Total current liabilities	15,276	19,106
Operating lease liabilities, long-term portion	12,526	12,745
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 27,802</u>	<u>\$ 31,851</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Series 1 convertible preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value—60,000,000 shares authorized and 29,863,674 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; aggregate liquidation preference of \$3 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021	3	3
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; 26,618,920 and 26,408,031 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	600,772	598,913
Accumulated deficit	(397,993)	(364,942)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>202,785</u>	<u>233,977</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 230,587</u>	<u>\$ 265,828</u>

*See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed financial statements*

**Talis Biomedical Corporation**  
**Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited)**  
*(in thousands, except for share and per share amounts)*

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Grant revenue	\$ 874	\$ 7,000
Product revenue, net	2,313	—
Total revenue, net	3,187	7,000
Cost of product sold	3,521	—
Gross profit (loss)	(334)	7,000
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Research and development	20,703	60,193
Selling, general and administrative	11,930	7,327
Total operating expenses	32,633	67,520
Loss from operations	(32,967)	(60,520)
Other income (expense), net	(84)	28
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (33,051)	\$ (60,492)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (1.25)	\$ (4.61)
Weighted average shares used in the calculation of net loss per share, basic and diluted	26,468,154	13,110,713

*See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed financial statements*

**Talis Biomedical Corporation**  
**Condensed Statements of Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) (Unaudited)**  
*(in thousands, except for share amounts)*

	Series 1 Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value			
Balance at December 31, 2021	29,863,674	\$ 3	26,408,031	\$ 3	\$ 598,913	\$ (364,942)	\$ 233,977
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	65,862	—	98	—	98
Issuance of Common Stock pursuant to employee stock purchase plan	—	—	145,027	—	216	—	216
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	1,545	—	1,545
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(33,051)	(33,051)
Balance at March 31, 2022	29,863,674	\$ 3	26,618,920	\$ 3	\$ 600,772	\$ (397,993)	\$ 202,785

	Convertible Preferred Stock		Series 1 Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value	Shares	Value			
Balance at December 31, 2020	53,509,351	\$ 290,945	—	—	2,126,254	\$ —	\$ 64,335	\$ (172,906)	\$ (108,571)
Issuance of Common Stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	85,895	—	131	—	131
Issuance of Common Stock upon initial public offering, net of issuance costs of \$21,349	—	—	—	—	15,870,000	2	232,546	—	232,548
Conversion of convertible preferred stock into common stock and Series 1 convertible preferred stock upon initial public offering	(53,509,351)	(290,945)	29,863,674	3	7,555,432	—	290,942	—	290,945
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,772	—	1,772
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60,492)	(60,492)
Balance at March 31, 2021	—	\$ —	29,863,674	\$ 3	25,637,581	\$ 2	\$ 589,726	\$ (233,398)	\$ 356,333

*See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed financial statements*



**Talis Biomedical Corporation**  
**Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**  
*(in thousands)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net loss	\$ (33,051)	\$ (60,492)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation	1,545	1,772
Depreciation and amortization	363	216
Non-cash lease expense	409	143
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2,417)	471
Inventory	(3,499)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,748)	(342)
Prepaid research and development	—	6,803
Other long-term assets	981	(981)
Accounts payable	141	5,821
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(4,463)	24,283
Lease liabilities	(19)	(179)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (43,758)	\$ (22,485)
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(507)	(698)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (507)	\$ (698)
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from initial public offering, net of issuance costs	—	233,348
Proceeds from stock option exercises	98	131
Proceeds from stock issuances pursuant to employee stock purchase plan	216	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 314	\$ 233,479
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(43,951)	210,296
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	233,312	173,133
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 189,361	\$ 383,429
<b>Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities</b>		
Property and equipment purchases included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 94	\$ 117
Deferred initial public offering costs included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ —	\$ 802
Remeasurement of operating lease right-of-use asset for lease modification	\$ 285	\$ —

The following table provides a reconciliation of the cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash balances as of each of the periods shown above:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 187,586	\$ 348,012
Restricted cash	—	34,650
Restricted cash – other long-term assets	1,775	767
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 189,361	\$ 383,429

*See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed financial statements*

**Talis Biomedical Corporation**  
**Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)**

**1. Organization and nature of business**

Talis Biomedical Corporation (the Company) is a molecular diagnostic company focused on advancing health equity and outcomes through the delivery of accurate infectious disease testing in the moment of need, at the point of care. The Company plans to develop and commercialize innovative products on its sample-to-answer Talis One system to enable accurate, low cost, and rapid molecular testing. In November 2021, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for use of the Talis One COVID-19 Test System in a variety of healthcare settings. In January 2022, we began to act as an authorized distributor for third-party COVID-19 antigen tests (Antigen Tests). The Company was incorporated in 2013 under the general laws of the State of Delaware and is based in Menlo Park, California (CA) and Chicago, Illinois (IL).

In March 2022, we implemented a reduction in force designed to reduce our operating expenses, preserve cash and align our remaining resources to focus on, among other things, developing internal manufacturing expertise to support the commercial launch of the Talis One system. We incurred \$1.0 million of expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2022 related to the reduction in force, substantially all of which consisted of charges related to the staff reduction, including cash expenditures and other costs.

***Initial Public Offering***

In February 2021, the Company completed an initial public offering (IPO) in which the Company issued and sold 13,800,000 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$16.00 per share, with an additional 2,070,000 shares sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase additional shares. The aggregate proceeds received by the Company from the IPO was \$232.5 million after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses of approximately \$21.3 million. Upon the closing of the IPO, affiliated preferred shares with a carrying value of \$225.4 million were converted into 29,863,674 Series 1 convertible preferred stock. The remaining outstanding convertible preferred shares were converted into 7,555,432 shares of common stock.

***Liquidity***

The Company has incurred significant losses and negative cash flows since inception, including a net loss of \$33.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$187.6 million and \$1.8 million of restricted cash held within other long-term assets on the condensed balance sheet.

Management expects to continue to incur additional substantial losses in the foreseeable future as a result of the Company's research and development activities and commercialization of the Talis One system. The Company's activities are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including failing to secure additional funding to continue to operationalize the Company's current technology and to advance the development of its products. The Company expects its existing unrestricted cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2022 will be sufficient to fund its operations through at least one year from the date these condensed financial statements are issued. The Company expects to finance its future operations with its existing unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and through strategic financing opportunities that could include, but are not limited to, future offerings of its equity, grant agreements, or the incurrence of debt. However, there is no guarantee that any of these strategic or financing opportunities will be executed or realized on favorable terms, if at all, and some could be dilutive to existing stockholders. The Company's ability to raise additional capital through either the issuance of equity or debt, is dependent on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the demand for the Company, which itself is subject to a number of development and business risks and uncertainties, as well as the uncertainty that the Company would be able to raise such additional capital at a price or on terms that are favorable to the Company.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

***Basis of presentation***

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim financial reporting. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. These unaudited condensed financial statements include all adjustments necessary to fairly state the financial position and the results of our operations and cash flows for interim periods in accordance with GAAP. All such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2022 or for any future period.

The condensed balance sheet presented as of December 31, 2021 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date. The condensed financial statements and notes as presented do not contain all information that is included in the annual financial statements and notes thereto of the Company. The condensed financial statements and notes included in this Quarterly Report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the Company's 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report) filed with the SEC.

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of these condensed financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022 are consistent with those described in our Annual Report.

### ***Use of estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions, including knowledge about current events and expectations about actions the Company may take in the future, that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, recoverability of long-lived assets, accrued research and development costs, inventory valuation reserves, estimation of variable consideration, stock-based compensation expense, the measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts, and uncertain tax positions. Actual results could vary from the amounts derived from management's estimates and assumptions.

### ***Reclassifications***

The accompanying condensed statements of cash flows for the three month period ended March 31, 2021 reflects the Company's reclassification of grants receivables and unbilled grants receivables to accounts receivable, to conform to the presentation of the current period.

### ***Accounts receivable, net***

Accounts receivable include trade receivables, unbilled receivables and grant receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the current estimate of credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the accounts receivable. The Company considers various factors in establishing, monitoring, and adjusting its allowance for doubtful accounts, including the aging of the accounts and aging trends and specific exposures related to particular customers. Accounts receivable are charged off after all reasonable means to collect the full amount have been exhausted. The Company has an immaterial allowance for doubtful accounts as of March 31, 2022.

### ***Concentration of credit risk and other risks and uncertainties***

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts receivables. The Company's cash is deposited in accounts at large financial institutions and its cash equivalents are primarily held in prime and U.S. government money market funds. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial strength of the depository institutions in which the cash and cash equivalents are held.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the diagnostics industry including, but not limited to, uncertainties related to commercialization of products, regulatory approvals, and protection of intellectual property rights.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will further directly or indirectly impact its business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, including planned and future clinical trials and research and development costs, will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and will arise as a result of new information that may emerge concerning COVID-19, the actions taken to contain or treat it, and the duration and intensity of the related effects. If the financial markets and/or the overall economy are impacted for an extended period, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be adversely affected.

The Company is dependent on key suppliers for certain manufacturing and research and development activities. An interruption in the supply of these materials could temporarily impact the Company's ability to commercialize, manufacture inventory and perform research and development, testing and clinical trials related to its products. The Company is also dependent on its manufacturing partners and third party logistic partner that are critical to its ability to supply product to its end customers.

### ***Inventory***

Inventory, which consists of finished goods, is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Company determines the cost of inventory using the first-in, first-out method. Lower of cost or net realizable value is evaluated by considering obsolescence, excessive levels of inventory, deterioration and other factors.

In order to assess the ultimate realization of inventories, the Company is required to make judgments as to future demand requirements compared to current or committed inventory levels. The Company periodically reviews its inventories for shelf life,

excess or obsolescence and writes-down obsolete or otherwise unmarketable inventory to its estimated net realizable value. If the actual net realizable value is less than the carrying value, or if it is determined that inventory utilization will further diminish based on estimates of demand, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Amounts written-down due to unmarketable inventory are recorded in cost of product sold and a new lower-cost basis for the inventory is established. Excess and obsolete inventory is primarily based on estimated forecasted sales, usage levels, and expiration dates.

### **Revenue Recognition**

#### ***Product revenue, net***

The Company generates revenues from its sales of third-party antigen tests. The Company obtains control of the product and assumes inventory risk before it is transferred to the customer and therefore reports revenue on the gross amount billed to the customer. The Company has recognized sales from two primary customer types: (i) direct customers including hospitals, urgent care centers, physician, public health and retail clinics, and (ii) sub-distributors.

The Company recognizes revenue under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606 (ASC 606), *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services, with a transaction price that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Transaction price does not include amounts subject to uncertainties unless it is probable that there will be no significant reversal of revenue when the uncertainty is resolved. If necessary, revenue is recorded net of variable consideration based on the amounts the Company expects to be earned or to be claimed on the related sales. The Company estimates the amount of its product sales that may be returned by its customers and records this estimate as a reduction of revenue in the period the related product revenue is recognized. The returned assets cannot be re-sold and have no value to the Company. The provision for product returns is reflected as a component of net product revenue. The Company reports the product return liability within accrued and other liabilities on the condensed balance sheet.

The Company identifies the contract with a customer and determines the performance obligations and the contract price. The contract price is allocated to the distinct performance obligations in the contract and revenue is recognized when the performance obligations have been satisfied. A performance obligation is considered to be satisfied once the control of a product is transferred to the customer or the service is provided to the customer, meaning the customer has the ability to use and obtain the benefit of the goods or service, generally at product shipment.

The Company recognizes receivables in an amount expected to be collected in a transaction. The Company's payment terms are generally net 30 days of billing. Contracts do not contain significant financing components based on the typical period of time between delivery of products and collection of contract consideration. Certain types of customers may pay in advance of product delivery. In those instances, payment and delivery typically occur in the same month. The Company invoices its customers upon shipment of product and records its sales upon shipment in accordance with its standard terms and conditions, unless underlying customer contracts specify otherwise. When necessary, the Company invoices and collects sales tax from its customers for sales of products. The Company has elected to exclude sales tax from the measurement of the transaction price.

#### ***Contract balances***

A receivable is recognized in the period the Company delivers goods or provides services or when the Company's right to consideration is unconditional. The Company usually does not record contract assets because the Company has an unconditional right to payment upon satisfaction of the performance obligation, and therefore, a receivable is more commonly recorded than a contract asset. Receivables from contracts with customers are included within accounts receivable, net on the condensed balance sheets.

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under a contract and are satisfied as the associated revenue is recognized. When performance obligations are not transferred to a customer at the end of a reporting period, cash received associated with the amount allocated to those performance obligations is reflected as contract liabilities on the condensed balance sheets and is deferred until control of these performance obligations is transferred to the customer. There are no contract liabilities as of March 31, 2022.

#### ***Contract costs***

Under ASC 606, the Company is required to capitalize incremental costs to obtain customer contracts if the costs relate directly to a contract that can be specifically identified and expect to be recovered. These costs are required to be amortized to expense consistent with the transfer of the goods or services to the customer to which the asset relates. As a practical expedient, the Company recognizes any incremental costs to obtain a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset is one year or less. The Company did not have any capitalized contract costs for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

#### ***Costs of product sold***

Costs of product sold include material costs, direct labor, provisions for inventory write-downs and shipping and handling costs incurred. The Company reports product shipment costs within cost of products sold in the accompanying statements of operations.

### New accounting pronouncements

#### Recently adopted accounting standards

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* to require the measurement of expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable forecasts. The main objective of this ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The Company early adopted ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2022 with no impact on its accumulated deficit, current financial position, results of operations and comprehensive loss or cash flows.

### 3. Fair value measurement

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets carried at fair value and measured on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash equivalents (money market funds)	\$ 175,084	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 175,084
<b>Total assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 175,084</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 175,084</b>
	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash equivalents (money market funds)	\$ 205,071	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 205,071
<b>Total assets measured at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 205,071</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 205,071</b>

### 4. Balance sheet components

#### Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accrued research and development costs	\$ 1,572	\$ 5,303
Product refund liability	840	—
Other liabilities	1,084	1,080
	<b>\$ 3,496</b>	<b>\$ 6,383</b>

### 5. Revenue

#### Product revenue, net

The Company currently operates in one reportable segment. There were no sales to customers outside of the United States during the three months ended March 31, 2022. The Company had one customer that individually comprised over 10% of product revenues, net for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

#### Grant revenue and receivables

##### NIH grant

In May 2018, the Company was awarded a grant from the NIH for the Diagnostics via Rapid Enrichment, Identification, and Phenotypic Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing of Pathogens from Blood project. In April 2022, the Company exercised its fourth one-year option under the grant, extending the term through April 2023 with \$1.1 million in additional funding available under the

extension. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized \$0.2 million of revenue related to this grant which was unbilled at March 31, 2022. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, no revenue was recognized related to this grant.

#### *NIH Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics - RADx Initiative contracts*

In July 2020, the Company was awarded a subaward grant from the University of Massachusetts Medical School for Phase 1 of the NIH's RADx initiative and a contract from the NIH directly for Phase 2 of the RADx initiative. The RADx initiative aims to speed the development, validation, and commercialization of innovative, rapid tests that can directly detect COVID-19. In 2021, the Company and the NIH amended the contract for the completion of the RADx initiative, extending the term of the contract to January 30, 2022 and decreased the potential milestone payment from \$4.0 million to \$2.0 million. The contract expired on January 30, 2022. During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized revenue of \$0.7 million and \$7.0 million related to the RADx initiative, respectively.

## **6. Commitments and contingencies**

### ***Operating leases***

In January 2021, the Company entered a new operating lease for laboratory and office space in Chicago, IL. The Company received access to the premises and the lease commenced in May 2021. The lease is classified as an operating lease and will continue for an initial term of 11 years, with options to extend the term for two successive five-year periods after the initial expiration date. The Company's minimum commitment under the new lease is approximately \$1.7 million annually with fixed escalations of 2.5% per annum.

In January 2021, the Company entered a new operating lease for laboratory and office space in Redwood City, CA. As of March 31, 2022, the Company did not have access to the space, concluded that the leasehold improvements were lessor owned and determined that the lease had not yet commenced for accounting purposes. The lease will continue for an initial term of 10.5 years, with options to extend the term for two successive five-year periods after the initial expiration date. The Company's minimum commitment under the new lease is approximately \$2.6 million annually with fixed escalations of 3.0% per annum.

The undiscounted future lease payments for operating leases as of March 31, 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Operating Leases</b>
2022 (remainder)	1,261
2023	1,644
2024	1,684
2025	1,724
2026	1,766
2027 and thereafter	10,335
Total future minimum lease payments	18,414
Less: imputed interest	(4,260)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	14,154
Less: current portion of lease liabilities	(1,628)
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	\$ 12,526

### ***Standby letter of credit***

In January 2022, in conjunction with the Company's Redwood City, CA operating lease, the Company entered into a standby letter of credit (LOC) in the amount of \$1.0 million to secure the lease through its expiration. The Company is required to maintain a cash balance of \$1.0 million as collateral for the LOC, which has been classified in other long-term assets on the balance sheet. In exchange, \$1.0 million in funds held with the landlord as a long-term deposit in other long-term assets on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, was released.

### ***Indemnification agreements***

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may provide indemnification of varying scope and terms to vendors, lessors, customers and other parties with respect to certain matters including, but not limited to, losses arising out of breach of such agreements or from intellectual property infringement claims made by third parties. The Company also provides indemnifications to directors and officers of the Company to the maximum extent permitted under applicable Delaware law. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is, in many cases,

unlimited. As of March 31, 2022, the Company has not incurred any material costs as a result of such indemnifications and is not currently aware of any indemnification claims.

### ***Unconditional purchase obligations***

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into various firm purchase commitments. As of March 31, 2022, these commitments totaled approximately \$12.2 million, all of which are expected to be incurred in 2022.

## **7. Stockholders' equity**

### ***Convertible preferred stock***

Upon the closing of the IPO, 42,705,056 affiliated convertible preferred stock with a carrying value of \$225.4 million were converted into 29,863,674 Series 1 convertible preferred stock. The remaining 10,804,295 outstanding historical convertible preferred stock were converted into 7,555,432 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no shares of Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock outstanding.

The Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock authorized and outstanding have various rights, privileges and features. The Company determined that none of the features required bifurcation from the underlying shares, either because they are clearly and closely related to the underlying shares or because they do not meet the definition of a derivative. The rights, preferences, and privileges of the Company's Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock are as follows:

#### *Voting*

The holders of our Series 1 convertible preferred stock are entitled to one vote per share. Holders of shares of our common stock and Series 1 convertible preferred stock will vote together as a single class on all matters (including the election of directors) submitted to a vote of stockholders, subject to the limitations described above. The Series 1 convertible preferred stock does not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of our Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock have no voting rights except as required by law or as set forth in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

#### *Conversion*

The Series 1 convertible preferred stock is convertible, at the election of the holder, into Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock on a one-for-one basis at any time following the third anniversary of the closing of the IPO. Shares of Series 1 convertible preferred stock automatically convert to common stock on a one-for-one basis at any time at the discretion of the holder, or upon any sale or transfer of such shares of Series 1 convertible preferred stock.

Conversion of the Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock is prohibited if the holder exceeds a specified threshold of voting security ownership. The Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustment for events such as stock splits, combinations and the like; provided that such holder shall not be entitled to convert the Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred in excess of that number of convertible preferred stock which upon giving effect or immediately prior to such conversion would cause the holder to exceed 4.99% ownership or voting power individually or in aggregate with its affiliated holders. The 4.99% can be increased to up to 19.99% by the holders of such shares with 61 days' notice to the Company. Shares of Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock automatically convert to common stock on a one-for-one basis upon any sale or transfer of such shares of Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock.

#### *Dividends*

The Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock have the right to receive dividends first or simultaneously with payment of dividends on common stock. As of March 31, 2022, no such dividends had been declared or accrued.

#### *Liquidation preference*

In the event of any liquidation or dissolution of the Company, holders of the Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive \$0.0001 per share prior to the payment of any amount to any holders of our capital stock ranking junior to the Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock and thereafter shall participate on an as-if-converted-to-common-stock basis.

#### *Protective provisions*

Consent of the holders of a majority of the voting rights of the outstanding Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock is required for any amendment or change of the rights, preferences, privileges, or powers of, or the restrictions provided for the benefit of, the Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock.

### *Redemption rights*

No shares of Series 1 convertible preferred stock and Series 2 non-voting convertible preferred stock are unilaterally redeemable by either the stockholders or the Company; however, the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that upon any liquidation event such shares shall be entitled to receive the applicable liquidation preference.

### *Registration rights*

In March 2021, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement (the Registration Rights Agreement) with Baker Brothers Life Sciences, L.P. and 667, L.P. (the Baker Funds), holders of the Company's Series 1 convertible preferred stock and related parties. The obligations of the Company regarding such registration rights include, but are not limited to, file a registration statement with the SEC for the registration of registrable securities, reasonable efforts to cause such registration statement to become effective, keep such registration statement effective for up to 30 days, prepare and file amendments and supplements to such registration statement and the prospectus used in connection with such registration statement, and notify each selling holder, promptly after the Company receives notice thereof, of the time when such registration statement has been declared effective or a supplement to any prospectus forming a part of such registration statement has been filed. The terms of the registration rights provide for the payment of certain expenses related to the registration of the shares, including a capped reimbursement of legal fees of a single special counsel for the holders of the shares, but do not impose any obligations for the Company to pay additional consideration to the holders in case a registration statement is not declared effective. Under the Registration Rights Agreement, the Baker Funds also have the right to one underwritten offering per calendar year, but no more than two underwritten offerings or block trades in any twelve month period, to effect the sale or distribution of their registrable securities, subject to specified exceptions, conditions and limitations. The Registration Rights Agreement also includes customary indemnification obligations in connection with registrations conducted pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement.

### *Common stock*

The Company's February 2021 amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorized the issuance of up to 200,000,000 shares of common stock, each having a par value of \$0.0001 and entitled to one vote per share. No dividends have been declared or paid during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

## **8. Stock-based compensation**

### *2013 Equity Incentive Plan*

The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (2013 Plan) provides the Board of Directors the discretion to grant stock options and other equity-based awards to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company. The Board of Directors administers the 2013 Plan and has discretion to delegate some or all of the administration of the 2013 Plan to a committee or committees or an officer. To date, the Company has only granted Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) and Non-statutory Stock Options (NSOs) to employees, consultants, and directors. Following the completion of the Company's IPO no additional shares have been granted under the 2013 Plan. However, the 2013 Plan will continue to govern outstanding equity awards granted thereunder. To the extent outstanding options granted under the 2013 Plan are cancelled, forfeited or otherwise terminated without being exercised and would otherwise have been returned to the share reserve under the 2013 Plan, the number of shares underlying such awards will be available for future grant under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan.

### *2021 Equity Incentive Plan*

In February 2021, the Board of Directors adopted the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (2021 Plan), and our stockholders approved the 2021 Plan. The 2021 Plan is a successor to and continuation of the 2013 Plan. To date, the Company has only granted ISOs, NSOs and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to employees and directors. Therefore, the below discussion is limited to the terms applicable to ISOs and NSOs (collectively, stock options or options), and RSUs.

### *2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)*

In February 2021, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the ESPP, and our stockholders approved the ESPP. The price at which stock is purchased under the ESPP is equal to 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first or the last day of the offering period, whichever is lower. Generally, each offering under the ESPP will be for a period of six months as determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Employees may invest up to 15% of their qualifying gross compensation through payroll deductions. In no event may an employee purchase more than 4,750 shares of common stock during any six-month offering period.

As of March 31, 2022, there were 212,147 shares issued under the ESPP. The ESPP is a compensatory plan as defined by the authoritative guidance for stock compensation. Stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million related to the ESPP has been recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.



## 2021 Inducement Plan

In November 2021, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the 2021 Inducement Plan (Inducement Plan). The Inducement Plan was adopted without stockholder approval pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(c)(4). Under the Inducement Plan, the Company may grant nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, performance awards and other awards to individuals not previously employees or non-employee directors of the Company, as an inducement toward entering into employment with the Company. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the Inducement Plan is 3,000,000 shares.

### Stock options

A summary of stock option activity during the three months ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Units Outstanding	Weighted Average Strike Price per Unit	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	8,590,411	\$ 5.48	8.8	\$ 6,196
Granted	256,800	\$ 1.89		
Exercised	(65,862)	\$ 1.50		
Forfeited	(697,607)	\$ 6.67		
Expired	(161,468)	\$ 3.43		
Outstanding at March 31, 2022	7,922,274	\$ 5.33	8.6	\$ —
Exercisable at March 31, 2022	2,753,490	\$ 5.28	8.4	\$ —
Nonvested at March 31, 2022	5,168,784	\$ 5.36	8.8	\$ —

As of March 31, 2022, the total unrecognized stock-based compensation related to stock options, excluding the stock option granted to Brian Coe, a former Chief Executive Officer of the Company with the performance condition (discussed further below), was \$16.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3 years.

During 2020, Mr. Coe received stock options for the purchase of 241,958 shares of common stock that vest upon the first sale by the Company of a regulatory authorized product. As of March 31, 2022, there was \$1.8 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to these stock options as the achievement of the performance condition was not deemed probable.

### Restricted stock units

A summary of RSU activity during the three months ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Units Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per RSU)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	407,720	\$ 5.72
Granted	41,300	\$ 2.53
Vested	—	\$ —
Forfeited	(80,905)	\$ 5.86
Outstanding at March 31, 2022	368,115	\$ 5.35

As of March 31, 2022, the total unrecognized stock-based compensation related to RSUs was \$1.7 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 4 years.

### Stock-based compensation expense

The following table summarizes the components of stock-based compensation expense recorded in the Company's statement of operations and comprehensive loss (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Research and development	\$ 575	\$ 623
Selling, general and administrative	970	1,149
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,772

## 9. Related-party transactions

### Financing activity

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company received proceeds of \$106.2 million from the issuance of common stock to related parties as part of the Company's IPO, including the Company's majority shareholder, the Baker Funds, six officers and two members of the Board of Directors.

### Registration rights

In March 2021, the Company entered into the Registration Rights Agreement with the Baker Funds, holders of Series 1 convertible preferred stock and related parties (see Note 7).

## 10. Net loss per share

### Net loss per share

The following table sets forth the computation of the basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands, except for share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
<b>Numerator:</b>		
Net loss - basic and diluted	\$ (33,051)	\$ (60,492)
<b>Denominator:</b>		
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding - basic and diluted	26,468,154	13,110,713
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (1.25)	\$ (4.61)

Since the Company was in a loss position for all periods presented, basic net loss per share is the same as diluted net loss per share for all periods as the inclusion of all potential common shares outstanding would have been anti-dilutive. The Company's Series 1 convertible preferred stock are participating securities but, because they do not have the obligation to share in the loss of the Company, they are excluded from the calculation of basic net loss per share. Potentially dilutive securities that were not included in the diluted per share calculations because they would be anti-dilutive were as follows:

	As of March 31,	
	2022	2021
Series 1 convertible preferred stock	29,863,674	29,863,674
Options to purchase Common Stock	7,922,274	8,039,422
Shares estimated to be purchased under 2021 ESPP	262,204	76,770
Unvested RSUs	368,115	—
Total	38,416,267	37,979,866

## Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

*The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our unaudited condensed financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report and our audited financial statements and the related notes and the discussion under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on March 15, 2022 (Annual Report). Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business and related financing, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. As a result of many factors, including those factors set forth in the “Risk Factors” section of this Quarterly Report, our actual results could differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis. You should carefully read the “Risk Factors” section of this Quarterly Report to gain an understanding of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements. Please also see the section entitled “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”*

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is designed to provide material information relevant to an assessment of our financial condition and results of operations, including an evaluation of the amounts and certainty of cash flows from operations and from outside sources. This section is designed to focus on material events and uncertainties known to management that are reasonably likely to cause reported financial information not to be necessarily indicative of future operating results or of future financial condition. This includes descriptions and amounts of matters that have had a material impact on reported operations, as well as matters that are reasonably likely based on management’s assessment to have a material impact on future operations.

### Overview

Our primary focus is to transform diagnostic testing through innovative molecular diagnostic products that enable customers to deploy accurate, reliable, low cost and rapid molecular testing at the point-of-care for infectious diseases and other conditions.

We are developing the Talis One system which leverages expertise across chemistry, biology, engineering and software to create a fully integrated, cloud-enabled and portable molecular diagnostic solution that customers can rapidly deploy when and where needed. The Talis One system incorporates core proprietary technologies into a compact, easy-to-use instrument, that employs single use test cartridges and software, including a central cloud database, which are designed to work together to provide levels of testing accuracy equivalent to a central laboratory. We intend to commercialize the Talis One system as an integrated solution comprising single use consumables, an instrument and software. Our commercial strategy will focus on building and expanding an installed base of Talis One systems to generate revenue from the purchase of such products. Our first commercial test will be the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, which is a rapid point-of-care molecular diagnostic to detect SARS-CoV-2 directly from a patient sample in less than 30 minutes. We are developing assays for the detection of other respiratory infections that could be included as a panel test with the Talis One COVID-19 Test System as well as tests for infections related to women’s health and STIs. In January 2022, in order to generate revenue to support our operations and sales forces, we began purchasing and distributing third-party COVID-19 antigen tests (Antigen Tests) as an authorized distributor. We plan to continue to utilize this strategy to both generate revenue and to help develop our customer base for our Talis One system.

Our products will require marketing authorization from the FDA prior to commercialization. On November 5, 2021, we received an EUA from the FDA for the emergency use of the Talis One system for our COVID-19 test, which we refer to as the Talis One COVID-19 Test System. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, we obtained marketing authorization for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System under an EUA rather than initially pursuing 510(k) clearance or other forms of marketing authorization under the FDA’s standard medical device authorities.

We have invested in automated cartridge manufacturing lines, the first of which began to come on-line in the first quarter of 2021. We are currently validating the performance of those automated cartridge manufacturing lines. These manufacturing lines are located at our contract manufacturers’ sites and are operated by our contract manufacturing partners. We have also received components to build 5,000 Talis One instruments from our instrument contract manufacturer.

We outsource essentially all of our manufacturing. Design work, prototyping and pilot manufacturing are performed in-house before outsourcing to third-party contract manufacturers. Our outsourced production strategy is intended to drive rapid scalability. Certain of our suppliers of components and materials are single source suppliers. To support our anticipated commercial launch, we have invested in automated cartridge manufacturing production lines for our Talis One cartridges. Those assets deemed to have an alternative future use have been capitalized as property and equipment while those assets determine to not have an alternative future use have been expensed.

Since our inception in 2013, we have devoted substantially all our efforts to research and development activities, manufacturing capabilities, raising capital, building our intellectual property portfolio, providing general and administrative support for these operations, and more recently, providing selling support as the need has arisen. We have principally financed our operations through

the issuance and sale of shares of our convertible preferred stock to outside investors in private equity financings as well as the issuance of convertible promissory notes and receipts from government grants. Prior to our initial public offering, we received \$351.5 million from investors in our preferred stock financings and the sale of convertible promissory notes that converted in such financings. Additionally, on February 17, 2021, we raised \$232.5 million (after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses) through an initial public offering to finance operations going forward.

We have incurred recurring losses since our inception, including net losses of \$33.1 million and \$60.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of March 31, 2022, we had an accumulated deficit of \$398.0 million. We expect to continue to generate operating losses and negative operating cash flows for the foreseeable future if and as we:

- continue the research and development of our platform and assays for additional diseases;
- initiate clinical trials for, or additional preclinical development of, our Talis One system;
- further develop and refine the manufacturing processes for our Talis One system and potentially the design of our Talis One system;
- change or add manufacturers or suppliers of materials used for our Talis One system;
- seek marketing authorizations;
- seek to identify and validate diagnostic assays for other disease states;
- obtain, maintain, protect and enforce our intellectual property portfolio;
- expand and deploy a sales force;
- seek to attract and retain new and existing skilled personnel;
- create additional infrastructure to support our operations as a public company and incur increased legal, accounting, investor relations and other expenses; and
- experience delays or encounter issues with any of the above.

In addition, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses related to product manufacturing, marketing, sales and distribution. As a result, we will need substantial additional funding to support our operating activities. Until such time as we can generate significant revenue from product sales, if ever, we expect to finance our operating activities through a combination of equity offerings, debt and grant revenue. Adequate funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

If we are unable to obtain funding, we will be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate some or all of our research and development programs, product portfolio expansion or commercialization efforts, which could adversely affect our business prospects, or we may be unable to continue operations. Although we continue to pursue these plans, there is no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining sufficient funding on terms acceptable to us to fund continuing operations, if at all.

As of March 31, 2022, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$187.6 million. We expect that our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$187.6 million as of March 31, 2022 will be sufficient to fund our operations through at least the next 12 months from the date our condensed financial statements are issued. Our objective is to preserve our current cash reserves to fund operations through the end of 2024. This target could change as we gain more clarity on the timing and trajectory of the Talis One system launch. We may need substantial additional funding to support our continuing operations and pursue our long-term business plan. We may seek additional funding through the issuance of our common stock, other equity or debt financings, or collaborations or partnerships with other companies. The amount and timing of our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including the pace and results of our research efforts for our assays and development and manufacturing activities. We may not be able to raise additional capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Any failure to raise capital as and when needed would compromise our ability to execute on our business plan and may cause us to significantly delay or scale back our operations.

On March 15, 2022, we implemented a reduction in force, of approximately 25%, designed to reduce our operating expenses, preserve cash and align our remaining resources to focus on, among other things, developing internal manufacturing expertise to support the commercial launch of the Talis One system. We incurred \$1.0 million of expenses related to the reduction in force, substantially all of which consisted of one-time charges related to the staff reduction, including cash expenditures and other costs. Going forward, we estimate annualized savings of \$10.0 million in compensation expenses and \$26.0 million in other expenses related to these reductions.

### ***COVID-19 pandemic***

Since it was reported to have surfaced in December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has spread across the world and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 intensified in 2020 and 2021

and governments around the world, including in the United States, Europe and Asia, implemented travel restrictions, social distancing requirements, stay-at-home orders and delayed the commencement of non-COVID-19-related clinical trials, among other restrictions. As a result, the current COVID-19 pandemic has presented a substantial public health and economic challenge around the world and has been affecting our employees, patients, communities and business operations, as well as contributing to significant volatility and negative pressure on the U.S. economy and in financial markets.

We expect that COVID-19 precautions will directly or indirectly impact the timeline for some of our planned clinical trials for our non-COVID-19 related products in development, and we are continuing to assess the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our current and future business and operations, including our expenses and clinical trials, as well as on our industry and the healthcare system.

As a result of the outbreak, many companies have experienced disruptions in their operations and in markets served. We are considered an essential business and therefore the impact to our operations has been limited. To date, we have initiated some and may take additional temporary precautionary measures intended to help ensure our employees' well-being and minimize business disruption. For the safety of our employees and their families, we have temporarily reduced the presence of our employees in our labs. Certain of our third-party service providers have also experienced shutdowns or other business disruptions. We are continuing to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our current and future business and operations, including our expenses and planned clinical trial and other development timelines, as well as on our industry and the healthcare system.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, or similar pandemics and outbreaks, we have and may in the future experience severe disruptions, including:

- interruption of or delays in receiving products and supplies from the third parties we rely on to, among other things, manufacture components of our instruments, due to staffing shortages, production slowdowns or stoppages and disruptions in delivery systems, which may impair our ability to sell our products and consumables;
- limitations on our business operations by the local, state, or federal government that could impact our ability to sell or deliver our instruments and consumables;
- delays in customers' purchasing decisions and negotiations with customers and potential customers;
- business disruptions caused by workplace, laboratory and office closures and an increased reliance on employees working from home, travel limitations, cyber security and data accessibility limits, or communication or mass transit disruptions; and
- limitations on employee resources that would otherwise be focused on the conduct of our activities, including because of sickness of employees or their families or the desire of employees to avoid contact with large groups of people.

Three vaccines for COVID-19 have been authorized for emergency use by the FDA as of May 2022. While we do not foresee the authorizations having an immediate and near-term impact on the demand for COVID-19 tests, the vaccines could reduce the future demand for such tests depending on the effectiveness of the vaccines.

## **Components of our results of operations**

### ***Revenue***

To date, we have not generated any revenue from sales of our Talis One system. We expect to generate revenue in the future from product sales of our Talis One instruments and single use cartridges. Our business model is focused on driving the adoption of the Talis One system. Customers would gain access to our instrument via a direct sales model or a reagent rental model. Under direct platform sales, our customers would directly purchase our Talis One instrument and make subsequent independent purchases of our cartridges. This would include, during our early customer engagements, a fully paid workflow license to practice the desired workflow(s) in a specific field of use. In addition, we would also offer platform support to the extent customers require further system and workflow optimization following platform implementation. When we place a system under a reagent rental agreement, we plan to install equipment in the customer's facility without a fee and the customer agrees to purchase our cartridges at a stated price over the term of the reagent rental agreement. Some of these agreements could include minimum purchase commitments. Under a reagent rental model, we plan to retain title to the equipment and such title is transferred to the customer at the conclusion of the initial arrangement. The cost of the instrument under the agreement is expected to be recovered in the fees charged for consumables, to the extent sold, over the term of the agreement.

We cannot predict when, or to what extent we will generate revenue from the commercialization and sale of our system. While we have obtained EUA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System, we have not generated any revenue from the sales of such system. We rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties for the manufacture of the Talis One system and our tests, as well as for commercial supply. Our contract manufacturers may not have the ability to produce quality product at scale to meet commercial

demand which could delay commercialization efforts. Further, we may not succeed in maintaining regulatory approval for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System or obtaining regulatory approval for other products. Growth and predictability of recurring revenue is impacted by the timing of commercialization and expansion of our products. It is our goal and expectation that recurring revenue will grow over time, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of our revenue.

#### *Product revenue, net*

In January 2022, we began distributing the Antigen Tests. We currently derive all of our product revenue from the sales of the Antigen Tests in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codifications, or ASC, Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Our product revenue is recognized upon the transfer of control of our test kits to the customer. We expect to experience fluctuations in customer and user demand based on seasonality, which for COVID-19 remains unknown. As a result, our revenue may fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to infection rate trends seasonality.

#### *Grant revenue*

For the three months ending March 31, 2022 and 2021, our revenue from government grants includes a May 2018 grant from the NIH to support our advancement of a Diagnostics via Rapid Enrichment, Identification, and Phenotypic Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing of Pathogens from Blood project (NIH grant), a July 2020 subaward grant from the University of Massachusetts Medical School for Phase 1 of the NIH's Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics - Advanced Technology Platforms (RADx) initiative and a contract from the NIH directly for Phase 2 of the RADx initiative (NIH Contract).

The NIH Contract for the RADx initiative expired on January 30, 2022. The Company successfully met milestone requirements and recognized \$0.7 million of grant revenue and unbilled receivables during the three months ended March 31, 2022. There is no additional funding available under the NIH Contract.

Under the NIH grant, we recognized \$0.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2022. There is the possibility of an additional \$1.1 million in payments through April 2023.

These grants are not in the scope of the contracts with customers accounting guidance as the government entities and/or government-sponsored entities are not customers under the agreements.

#### *Cost of product sold*

We began to recognize costs of product sold in January 2022 when we began selling the Antigen Tests. Costs of product sold include material costs, direct labor, provisions for inventory write-downs and shipping and handling costs incurred.

#### *Operating expenses*

##### *Research and development expenses*

Research and development expenses consist primarily of internal and external costs incurred for our research activities, the development of our platform, investment in manufacturing capabilities as well as costs incurred pursuant to our government grants and include:

- salaries, benefits and other related costs, including stock-based compensation expense, for personnel engaged in research and development functions;
- the cost of laboratory supplies and developing and manufacturing of our platform;
- contract services, other outside costs and costs to develop our technology capabilities;
- facility-related expenses, which include direct depreciation costs and allocated expenses for rent and maintenance of facilities and other operating costs;
- cost of outside consultants, including their fees and related travel expenses, engaged in research and development functions;
- expenses related to regulatory affairs; and
- fees related to our scientific advisory board.

Until future commercialization is considered probable and the future economic benefit is expected to be realized, we do not capitalize pre-launch inventory costs prior to completion of marketing authorization unless the regulatory review process has progressed to a point that objective and persuasive evidence of regulatory approval is sufficiently probable, and future economic benefit can be asserted. We record such costs to research and development costs, or if used in marketing evaluations, record such cost to selling, general and administrative expense. A number of factors are taken into consideration, based on management's judgment, including the

current status in the regulatory approval process, potential impediments to the approval process, anticipated research and development initiatives and risk of technical feasibility, viability of commercialization and marketplace trends.

Prior to receiving an EUA and until future commercialization is considered probable, costs of property and equipment related to scaling up our manufacturing capacity for commercial launch are recorded to research and development expense when the asset does not have an alternative future use.

Research and development activities are central to our business model. We focus our research and development efforts on the Talis One COVID-19 Test System and the development of respiratory panels and tests for infections related to women's and sexual health. We expect to continue to incur significant research and development expenses in the future as we continue the research and development of our platform and assays for other infectious diseases and disease states, initiate clinical trials for future tests, further develop and refine the manufacturing processes for our platform, and continue commercialization efforts. There are numerous factors associated with the successful commercialization of any assay we may develop in the future for other diseases or disease states, including future trial design and various regulatory requirements, many of which cannot be determined with accuracy at this time based on our stage of development.

#### *Selling, general and administrative expenses*

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs, including stock-based compensation, for personnel in our executive, finance, sales, product management, corporate and business development and administrative functions. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include professional fees for legal, patent, accounting, information technology, auditing, tax and consulting services, travel expenses and facility-related expenses, which include direct depreciation costs and allocated expenses for rent and maintenance of facilities and other operating costs.

#### *Other income (expense)*

Other income (expense), net consists primarily of interest income on cash deposits held at financial institutions, gains and losses on holdings invested in money market funds, and unrealized and realized foreign exchange gains and losses.

### **Results of operations**

#### *Comparison for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021*

The following table summarizes our results of operations:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>		<b>Change</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Grant revenue	\$ 874	\$ 7,000	\$ (6,126)
Product revenue, net	2,313	—	2,313
Total revenue, net	3,187	7,000	(3,813)
Cost of product sold	3,521	—	3,521
Gross profit (loss)	(334)	7,000	(7,334)
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Research and development	20,703	60,193	(39,490)
Selling, general and administrative	11,930	7,327	4,603
Total operating expenses	32,633	67,520	(34,887)
Loss from operations	(32,967)	(60,520)	27,553
Other income/(expense), net	(84)	28	(112)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (33,051)	\$ (60,492)	\$ 27,441

#### *Product revenue, net, cost of product sold and gross profit (loss)*

We began to generate sales during January 2022 after we entered into a distribution agreement to sell the Antigen Tests. The increase in product revenue and cost of product sold is due to increased volume in units sold whereas we did not conduct product revenue generating activities during the same period in 2021.

#### *Grant revenue*

Grant revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 relates to the NIH grants and the RADx initiative. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, \$0.7 million of revenue was recognized related to meeting milestones under our RADx initiative and \$0.2 million of revenue was recognized related to our NIH grant. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, \$7.0 million of revenue was recognized related to the RADx initiative.

### *Research and development expenses*

Research and development expenses were \$20.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$60.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, a decrease of \$39.5 million. The decrease of \$39.5 million was primarily driven by expense declines of \$27.9 million for the automation of consumable manufacturing and \$14.0 million in instrument component costs as the Company nears completion of the scale up project, offset by higher salary and wages of \$1.0 million.

Substantially all of our research and development expenses incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were related to the manufacturing scale-up for, and development of the Talis One system including rapid, point-of-care molecular diagnostic tests to detect COVID-19 as well as other respiratory, women's health and sexual health tests.

### *Selling, general and administrative expenses*

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$11.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$7.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$4.6 million. The increase was primarily due to higher personnel related expenses of \$3.1 million, including salaries and benefits, stock-based compensation expenses, an increase of \$0.9 million in insurance and \$0.7 million in legal-related expenses.

## **Liquidity and capital resources**

### *Sources of liquidity*

Through March 31, 2022, we funded our operations primarily through public equity offerings, private placements of equity securities and through government grants.

On February 17, 2021, we completed our initial public offering (IPO), pursuant to which we issued and sold 13,800,000 shares of our common stock and an additional 2,070,000 shares pursuant to the exercise in full by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares of our common stock, at a public offering price of \$16.00 per share. The net proceeds from the IPO were \$232.5 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses.

As of March 31, 2022, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$187.6 million. We believe our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents balance as of March 31, 2022 is sufficient for our operations for at least the next 12 months based on our existing business plan and our ability to control the timing of significant expense commitments. Our objective is to preserve our current cash reserves to fund operations through the end of 2024. This target could change as we gain more clarity on the timing and trajectory of the Talis One system launch.

On March 15, 2022, we implemented a reduction in force of approximately 25%, designed to reduce our operating expenses, preserve cash and align our remaining resources to focus on, among other things, developing internal manufacturing expertise to support the commercial launch of the Talis One system. We incurred \$1.0 million of expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2022 related to the reduction in force which consisted of one-time charges related to the staff reduction, including cash expenditures and other costs. Going forward, we estimate annualized savings of \$10.0 million in compensation expenses and \$26.0 million in other expenses related to these reductions.

### *Future funding requirements*

We do not have any commercial-scale manufacturing facilities and expect to rely on third parties to manufacture the Talis One system and related cartridges. We have entered into, and expect to enter into additional, agreements with contract manufacturers to support our manufacturing scale up. We have engaged a third-party logistics provider to manage the movement of materials between suppliers and contract manufacturers and for finished goods warehousing.

We do not expect to generate any meaningful revenue until we commercialize our Talis One system and, until we can generate a sufficient amount of revenue from the commercialization of the Talis One system and third-party products that we sell, including the Antigen Tests, if ever, we expect to finance our future cash needs through public or private equity offerings or debt financings.

To date, our primary uses of cash have been to fund operating expenses, primarily research and development expenditures. Cash used to fund operating expenses is impacted by the timing of when we pay these expenses, as reflected in the change in our outstanding accounts payable and accrued expenses. We have made a prepayment to the landlord of one of our leased properties in advance of commencement. We currently have no other ongoing material financing commitments, such as other lines of credit or guarantees. We expect to incur significant research and development and commercialization expenses related to program sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution to the extent that such sales, marketing and distribution are not the responsibility of any future collaborators. We expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. Accordingly, we may choose to obtain additional funding in connection with our continuing operations. If we are unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts.



Since our inception, we have incurred significant losses and negative cash flows from operations. We have an accumulated deficit of \$398.0 million through March 31, 2022. We expect to incur substantial additional losses in the future as we conduct and expand our research and development, manufacturing and commercialization activities. Based on our planned operations, we expect that our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$187.6 million as of March 31, 2022, will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least 12 months after these financial statements are issued. Our objective is to preserve our current cash reserves to fund operations through the end of 2024. This target could change as we gain more clarity on the timing and trajectory of the Talis One system launch. However, we may need to raise additional capital through equity or debt financing, or potential additional collaboration proceeds prior to achieving commercialization of our products. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to successfully secure sources of financing and ultimately achieve profitable operations.

We have based our projections of operating capital requirements on assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, and we may use all our available capital resources sooner than we expect. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with research, development and commercialization of the Talis One system, we are unable to estimate the exact amount of our operating capital requirements. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to maintain an EUA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System;
- our ability to receive, and the timing of receipt of future regulatory approval for other products;
- our ability to manufacture the Talis One COVID-19 Test System at scale to meet market demand;
- the effectiveness and availability of the three vaccines that were authorized as of March 2022;
- the amount of capital, and related timing of payments, required to build sufficient inventory of our Talis One system and test cartridges in advance of and during commercial launch;
- the costs and timing of future commercialization activities, including manufacturing, marketing, sales and distribution, for the Talis One system;
- limitations of, or interruptions in, the quality or quantity of materials from our third-party suppliers;
- our ability to implement an effective manufacturing, marketing and commercialization operation;
- the scope, progress, results and costs of our ongoing and planned operations;
- the costs associated with expanding our operations;
- the number and development requirements of assays for other diseases or disease states that we may pursue;
- intervention, interruptions or recalls by government or regulatory agencies;
- enhancements and disruptive advances in the diagnostic testing industry;
- our estimates and forecasts of the market size addressable by our Talis One system;
- security breaches, data losses or other disruptions affecting our information systems;
- the regulatory and political landscape upon the launch of our commercialization of the Talis One system;
- the revenue, if any, received from commercial sales of our products if approved, including additional working capital requirements if we pursue a reagent rental model for our Talis One instrument, or from commercial sales of third-party products, including the Antigen Tests;
- the costs to defend any shareholder suits or other third-party litigation;
- our ability to establish strategic collaborations; and
- the costs and timing of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications, maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property rights and defending any intellectual property-related claims.

## Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for each of the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	(in thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (43,758)	\$ (22,485)
Net cash used in investing activities	(507)	(698)
Net cash provided by financing activities	314	233,479
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ (43,951)</u>	<u>\$ 210,296</u>

### Operating activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, net cash used in operating activities was \$43.8 million, resulting from our net loss of \$33.1 million and decreases in accrued expenses of \$4.5 million driven by the substantial completion of our manufacturing scale up project. In addition, outflows of \$3.7 million related to increases in prepaid and other assets primarily related to insurance prepayments and an outflow of \$3.5 million related to the purchase of the Antigen Test inventory. These outflows were partially offset by non-cash items of \$2.3 million, including \$1.5 million of stock-based compensation.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, cash used in operating activities was \$22.5 million, resulting primarily from our net loss of \$60.5 million partially offset by non-cash items of \$2.1 million and an increase in our accrued expenses of \$24.3 million associated with the Company's manufacturing scale-up project. Our net loss was further offset by a decrease in prepaid research and development of \$6.8 million, and an increase in accounts payable of \$5.8 million driven by an increase in manufacturing scale-up activities.

### Investing activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, we used \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million of cash for investing activities related to purchases of property and equipment.

### Financing activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, net cash provided by financing activities was \$0.3 million, primarily consisting of \$0.2 million in proceeds from stock option exercises and \$0.1 million in proceeds from common stock issued pursuant to the Company's employee stock purchase plan.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, net cash provided by financing activities was \$233.5 million primarily consisting of \$233.4 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock in the Company's initial public offering and \$0.1 million in proceeds from stock option exercises.

## Contractual obligations and commitments

### Leases

See Note 6. Commitments and contingencies, to our unaudited condensed financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report for a summary of our operating lease commitments as of March 31, 2022.

In January 2021, we entered into a lease agreement with an initial term of 10.5 years for office space in Redwood City, California, with expected occupancy to commence in the third quarter of 2022.

### Manufacturing production lines

In 2020, the Company began developing production lines to automate the production of its Talis One cartridges for the COVID-19 assay with the intention to scale up its manufacturing capabilities to meet demand. These commitments represent firm commitments relating to the scale-up of manufacturing capacity for Talis One cartridges, primarily attributed to investments in production lines. We expect to incur commitments, in the normal course of business, related to the scale up of production lines of \$3.8 million which is expected to be incurred in the twelve month period subsequent to March 31, 2022.

### Purchase commitments

Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding to us and that specify all significant terms. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty. Recognition of purchase obligations occurs when products or services are delivered. We have purchase commitments of \$12.2 million as of March 31, 2022.

Our purchase commitments are incurred in the normal course of business and made up of \$8.4 million related to Talis One cartridges, \$1.9 million for Talis One instruments, and \$1.9 million relating to the purchase of the Antigen Tests for distribution, all of which are expected to be incurred in 2022.

Apart from the contracts with payment commitments that we have reflected above, we have entered into other contracts in the normal course of business with certain contract manufacturing organizations and other third parties for manufacturing services. Payments due upon cancellation consist only of payments for services provided and expenses incurred, including non-cancelable obligations of our service providers, up to the date of cancellation.

### **Critical accounting policies and significant judgments and estimates**

This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operation is based on our unaudited condensed financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions.

Our critical accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our Annual Report. Changes in our critical policies and estimates during the three months ended March 31, 2022 are discussed below.

#### **Revenue Recognition**

##### *Product revenue, net*

The Company generates revenues from its sales of the Antigen Tests. These revenues are recorded net of sales returns and discounts which are estimated at the time of sale. The Company has recognized sales to customers from two primary customer types: (i) direct customers, including hospitals, urgent care centers, physician, retail and public health clinics, and (ii) sub-distributors. The Company has not generated material revenue from sales to government organizations. The Company recognizes revenue under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606 (ASC 606), *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in transaction price that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Transaction price does not include amounts subject to uncertainties unless it is probable that there will be no significant reversal of revenue when the uncertainty is resolved. Variable consideration is recognized at an amount we believe is not subject to significant reversal and is adjusted at each reporting period if the most likely amount of expected consideration changes or becomes fixed. For example, we must estimate future product returns at the time of sale. The expected value is determined based on sales data, product expiration dates and levels of inventory, contractual terms with customers, and any new or anticipated changes in sales strategies or regulations. We believe this provides a reasonable basis for recognizing revenue, however, actual results could differ from estimates and significant changes in estimates could impact our results of operations in future periods.

#### **Inventory**

The Company values its inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value and determines the cost of inventory using the first-in, first-out method. Lower of cost or net realizable value is evaluated by considering obsolescence, excessive levels of inventory, deterioration and other factors.

In order to assess the ultimate realization of inventories, the Company is required to make judgments as to future demand requirements compared to current or committed inventory levels. The Company periodically reviews its inventories for shelf life, excess or obsolescence and writes-down obsolete or otherwise unmarketable inventory to its estimated net realizable value. If the actual net realizable value is less than the carrying value, or if it is determined that inventory utilization will further diminish based on estimates of demand, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Amounts written-down due to unmarketable inventory are recorded in cost of product sold and a new lower-cost basis for the inventory is established. Excess and obsolete inventory is primarily based on estimated forecasted sales, usage levels, and expiration dates.

#### **Recently issued accounting pronouncements**

Recently issued accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our Annual Report.

#### **Recently adopted accounting standards**

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* to require the measurement of expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable forecasts. The main objective of this ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The

Company early adopted ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2022 with no impact on its accumulated deficit, current financial position, results of operations and comprehensive loss or cash flows.

### **Emerging growth company status**

In April 2012, the JOBS Act was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company may take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Therefore, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected to avail ourselves of this extended transition period and, as a result, we may adopt new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-public companies instead of the dates required for other public companies.

We may take advantage of these exemptions for up to the last day of the fiscal year ending after the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering or such earlier time that we are no longer an emerging growth company. We would cease to be an emerging growth company on the date that is the earliest of (1) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more; (2) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of our initial public offering; (3) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (4) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

Not applicable.

### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

#### *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b).

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to reasonably assure that this information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that, as of March 31, 2022, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

#### *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.*

As of March 31, 2022, the Company implemented internal controls for order to cash and inventory processes in order to mitigate the risk of material misstatements related to the purchases of Antigen Tests and the related sales to direct customers and sub-distributors. Except for the foregoing, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us due to defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, negative publicity, reputational harm and other factors, and there can be no assurances that favorable outcomes will be obtained.

Our application to register the trademark TALIS in the United States was the subject of an opposition before the USPTO through which Talis Clinical, LLC alleged that our application for registration of the trademark TALIS should not be registered because it is likely to be confused with the prior unregistered trademark TALIS used in connection with medical software and related goods and services. On September 8, 2021, Talis Clinical, LLC's opposition was sustained by the USPTO. On November 10, 2021, we filed a civil action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio seeking review of the USPTO's decision in the opposition proceeding. On March 24, 2022, Talis Clinical, LLC filed counterclaims against us alleging unfair competition and infringement of their alleged TALIS trademark under federal law and Ohio state law. We have denied Talis Clinical, LLC's allegations in our answer to the counterclaims, filed on April 15, 2022, and we intend to vigorously defend our right to use our registered TALIS trademark.

On or about January 7, 2022, John Modrak filed a class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against us, certain of our officers and directors, and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., Piper Sandler & Co., and BTIG, LLC, underwriters of our February 2021 initial public offering ("IPO"), captioned as Modrak v. Talis Biomedical Corp., et al., No. 3:22-cv-00105, purportedly on behalf of shareholders who purchased shares of our stock that were registered in our IPO. On February 18, 2022, Karen Mitcham filed a substantively identical lawsuit in the same court captioned as Mitcham v. Talis Biomedical Corp., et al., No. 3:22-cv-01039-JD, against us, and the same officers and directors as the Modrak lawsuit. The complaints allege that our registration statement and prospectus issued in connection with our IPO was false and misleading and omitted to state material adverse facts related to the comparator assay used in our primary study, our EUA application for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System, and associated regulatory approval and commercialization. The complaints seek unspecified damages under Section 11 and Section 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, and reasonable attorneys' and expert witnesses' fees and other costs. We dispute these claims and intend to defend these matters vigorously. These claims remain at an early stage, and the extent and outcome of these claims cannot be predicted at this time.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

*Careful consideration should be given to the following risk factors, together with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report, including our financial statements and the related notes. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. This Quarterly Report also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including the risks described below. See "Special note regarding forward-looking statements."*

**Risks related to our business and strategy**

*We rely on a significant number of third-party manufacturers and suppliers for our instrument and cartridges, which reliance has created and may continue to create delays due to the complexity of our manufacturing lines and supply chain, as well as exposure to manufacturing and supply limitations or interruptions and quality and quantity issues.*

We do not have any commercial-scale manufacturing facilities. We rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties for the manufacture of the Talis One system and our tests, as well as for commercial supply. The manufacturing of our Talis One instrument and cartridge is a complex process that involves over 500 raw materials, intermediates and subassemblies. The complexity of the instrument and cartridge designs and number of parts involved has presented manufacturing challenges for us and our third-party manufacturers. In addition, our reliance on these third-party manufacturers exposes us to significant risk that we will not have sufficient quantities of our products at an acceptable cost or quality, which has and could continue to delay, prevent or impair our clinical trials and commercialization efforts. While we do not have any commercial-scale manufacturing facilities, we have invested in the development of multiple automated assembly lines for production of the test cartridges. These automated lines are required to meet the projected volume commercial needs for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System once validation of performance is complete. However, the lines are not complete and have and could continue to incur substantial delays, costs and have not performed as anticipated, and any additional failure of the lines to perform as anticipated could require us to make significant capital expenditures to make adjustments. In addition, delays that may occur with one supplier have had and could continue to have a ripple affect with other suppliers. Such ripple effects have and could continue to increase costs or obligate Talis to purchase materials before they are required for commercial purposes which have and could continue to increase costs, increase risk of scrap or damage relationships with our suppliers. For example, we have encountered manufacturing challenges that have contributed to significant delays in our ability to

produce the Talis One system at scale which has delayed the commercialization of the Talis One system. Such delays and any future delays or required expenditures have and could continue to prevent us from launching our Talis One COVID-19 Test System, which will adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. The effects of any such delays would also be exacerbated if the demand for COVID-19 tests declines prior to our assembly lines becoming fully operational at scale.

As we have not yet completed the validation of our high-volume assembly lines, it may be difficult to predict the cost of manufacturing our cartridges at scale. We are undertaking a number of initiatives designed to reduce the cost of manufacturing our instruments and diagnostic tests, including reducing the costs of supplies. However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to achieve planned cost reductions from such initiatives. For example, yield from the automated lines may be low resulting in many components to be scrapped or quality of final products may not meet our requirements, which may increase scrap and therefore, our costs. There have been unforeseen occurrences that have increased our costs for supplies used in manufacturing our cartridges and instruments, and there could be other unforeseen occurrences, such as increased prices of the components of our diagnostic tests, changes to labor costs or less favorable terms with third-party suppliers or contract manufacturing partners, including as a result of increased shipping costs caused by the substantial increase in fuel prices. As a result, even if our automated lines perform as anticipated, we may be unable to manufacture our products in a profitable manner.

Almost all the materials, enzymes and reagents used in or with our instrument and cartridges are obtained from single source suppliers, which exposes us to significant supplier risk. In addition, we may purchase supplies through purchase orders and may not have long-term supply agreements with, or guaranteed commitments from, many of our suppliers, including single source suppliers. A loss of sufficient supply of such components could require us to expend significant time and resources to develop or license replacement technology and obtain additional marketing authorizations. While we are evaluating redundancy vendors for reagents and other materials there can be no assurance that we will successfully contract for such materials. To further mitigate risk, we are implementing multi-month, multi-lot safety stock strategy to promote an uninterrupted supply of critical or scarce reagents and other materials and, when we can, we negotiate for termination provisions and purchase rights with our third-party manufacturers to allow enough time for us to find replacement suppliers, if necessary. However, mitigating this risk by keeping a safety stock level of inventory, requires careful management and may result in losses associated with expired inventory or inventory that is otherwise unsuitable for use in our products or for commercial sale.

Our third-party manufacturers may experience manufacturing difficulties due to resource constraints or as a result of labor disputes, unstable political environments, health pandemics or epidemics or rising costs of labor, materials and transportation. For example, due to the health crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic and labor shortages, some of the suppliers of materials and components for our instrument and cartridges are facing extreme demand for their services. If we are unable to procure sufficient supplies for our instruments and cartridges, at the level of quality we need, and at a commercially reasonable cost, we may be unable to manufacture our products in sufficient quantities and such event would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have engaged a third-party logistics company to manage the movement of materials between suppliers and for finished goods warehousing. However, if any of our suppliers fails to perform adequately or fulfill our needs at a commercially reasonable cost, we may be required to incur significant costs and devote significant efforts to find new suppliers and may face delays in processing samples or developing and commercializing our products. For example, a sole supplier supplies us with the enzymes used in our test cartridges. While we acquire these proprietary enzymes from the supplier on customary terms, if we had to replace our enzymes, we may also need to acquire alternate enzymes, and optimize our tests with new enzymes, buffers and amplification conditions. This would most likely result in significant delays in delivering our products to the market and require new applications for marketing authorizations. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic may cause shortages of key supplies, such as pipettes and nasal swabs, that are necessary components of our products. The ability to provision such key supplies may be outside our control and may limit the use of our products and the purchase of our tests.

If our third-party suppliers fail to deliver the required commercial quantities of materials on a timely basis and at commercially reasonable prices, and we are unable to find one or more replacement suppliers capable of production at a substantially equivalent cost in substantially equivalent volumes and quality on a timely basis, the continued commercialization of our instrument and diagnostic tests, the supply of our instrument and diagnostic tests to customers and the development of any future diagnostic tests will be delayed, limited or prevented, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, all entities involved in the manufacture of our products, are subject to extensive regulation. We do not control the manufacturing process of, and are completely dependent on, our contract manufacturing partners for compliance with these regulations. In the event that any of our manufacturers fails to comply with such requirements or to perform its obligations to us in relation to quality, timing or otherwise, or if our supply of components or other materials becomes limited or interrupted for other reasons, we may be forced to manufacture the materials ourselves, for which we currently do not have the capabilities or resources, or enter into an agreement with another third party, which we may not be able to do so on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Further, we may be unable to use the product produced by that manufacturer, or if the manufacturer has manufactured product for our commercial sale, we could be subject to a recall of such product. Any replacement of our manufacturers could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements. In some cases, the technical skills or technology

required to manufacture our products may be unique or proprietary to the original manufacturer and we may have difficulty transferring such skills or technology to another third party and a feasible alternative may not exist. These factors would increase our reliance on such manufacturer or require us to obtain a license from such manufacturers in order to have another third-party manufacture our products.

The process of changing manufacturers is time consuming, may involve substantial costs and is likely to result in delays or interruptions in the development of products and/or the commercialization of products. If we desire to or are required to change manufacturers for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new manufacturer maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations and guidelines. The delays associated with the verification of a new manufacturer could negatively affect our ability to develop or deliver products in a timely or affordable manner.

Our, or a third party's, failure to execute on our manufacturing requirements, to do so on commercially reasonable terms and to comply with applicable regulations could adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including:

- an inability to initiate or continue clinical trials of our products under development;
- delay in submitting regulatory applications, or receiving regulatory approvals, for our products;
- delay in optimizing the use of our automated manufacturing lines;
- requirements to cease development or to recall batches of our products; and
- even in the event of approval to market and commercialize our products, an inability to meet commercial demands for our products or any other future products.

*If the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System is revoked or the emergency declaration is terminated, we will be unable to sell this product in the near future and will be required to pursue 510(k) clearance or other marketing authorization, which will likely be a lengthy and expensive process.*

On November 5, 2021 we received an EUA from the FDA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System. In support of the EUA, we were required to submit data from a post-market study to the FDA by March 5, 2022, although we have been granted an extension to provide the data four months after the commercial launch of the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, among other requirements. We currently expect that the future commercial launch will be pursuant to such EUA. At present, we can produce the Talis One instrument and cartridges but not at a scale to support our commercial launch. We are currently validating the performance of our manufacturing equipment and procedures and plan to broadly market our Talis One COVID-19 Test System after the phased launch.

We will rely on the FDA policies and guidance in connection with the marketing and sale of our Talis One system for its intended use in detecting SARS-CoV-2. If these policies and guidance change unexpectedly and/or materially or if we misinterpret them, potential sales of our products could be adversely impacted. In addition, the FDA may revoke an EUA where it is determined that the underlying health emergency no longer exists or warrants such authorization, or if we fail to comply with the conditions of such EUA, including our failure to successfully complete, and submit data from our post-market study by the extension date granted by the FDA or any other post-authorization requirements.

It is uncertain whether the widespread availability of approved and effective vaccinations could expedite or influence any such decision making with respect to the underlying health emergency. The FDA may also revoke an EUA when the circumstances justifying its issuance no longer exist, such as when an alternative is authorized for marketing through the standard procedures, such as through a 510(k) clearance. The FDA has stated that, given the magnitude of the COVID-19 health crisis and the testing capacity challenges in the United States, it has no current intention of terminating EUAs for COVID-19 diagnostic tests based solely on a test receiving 510(k) clearance. However, the FDA may change this position at any time and without notice. We cannot predict how long an EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System will remain in place. FDA policies regarding diagnostic tests, therapies and other products used to diagnose, treat or mitigate COVID-19 remain in flux, and on December 22, 2021, the FDA issued two draft guidance documents for the transition plans for medical devices commercialized pursuant to EUA during the current public health emergency for the review and comment process. Changes to FDA regulations or requirements could require changes to our authorized test, necessitate additional measures, or make it impractical or impossible for us to market our test. The revocation of an EUA could necessitate that we pursue the lengthy and expensive 510(k) clearance process, which is now available since a COVID-19 assay has received *de novo* 510(k) classification. Indeed, the FDA has recommended that manufacturers of tests subject to an EUA pursue pre-market submissions such as a 510(k), *de novo* classification, or PMA, as applicable, during the declared public health emergency so that their devices can remain on the market after the emergency terminates. As a result, any such revocation could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We initially considered seeking an additional EUA from the FDA for our respiratory panel targeting the detection of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, and Influenza A and B (Respiratory Panel). However, the FDA released additional guidance on November 22, 2021 setting forth additional requirements for EUA applicants, namely that the applicant must either qualify as an experienced developer, or if not a qualified developer, the applicant must have a sponsor. We do not qualify as an experienced developer, nor do we currently have

any sponsors for the combination test, therefore, it is unlikely that we will be able to obtain any additional EUAs. Further, we cannot predict when any such EUA would terminate in connection with a determination by the FDA regarding the end of the SARS-CoV-2 public health emergency. After the emergency declaration is terminated or an EUA is earlier revoked, we will be required to have 510(k) clearance in order for us to continue marketing and distributing our products. Failure to obtain additional EUAs or the revocation of any EUAs, if obtained, could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*We may be unable to validate our manufacturing for the Talis One instrument and cartridges at scale, which may impact our ability to start and/or complete our post-authorization clinical evaluation study required by the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, as well as impact our ability to support our research and development pipeline.*

In order to commercialize our products, we will need to manufacture the Talis One instrument and cartridges in large quantities. We have experienced delays in manufacturing our products, and we, or our manufacturing partners, may be unable to successfully increase the manufacturing capacity for any of our products in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. If we are unable to manufacture our products at scale, this will impact our ability to start, as well as complete, the post-authorization clinical evaluation study required by the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System. Failure to timely complete this clinical study would likely result in the withdrawal of the EUA which event would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, quality issues may arise during scale-up activities. If we, or our manufacturing partners, are unable to successfully scale-up the manufacture of our products in sufficient quality and quantity, the development, testing and clinical trials of our other products may be delayed or become infeasible, and marketing approval or commercial launch of any resulting product may be delayed or not obtained, which could significantly harm our business. We have experienced delays related to the manufacture of the instrument and cartridges due to the complexity of the process. This has subsequently delayed our progress in developing future products by reducing access to material and requiring us to divert significant internal resources to focus on stabilizing the manufacturing process with our manufacturing partners. Also, due to the insufficient supply of instruments and cartridges, we have not been able to commence formal reliability studies to determine product reliability when produced at scale.

*If we change the design of the Talis One instrument and/or cartridge to improve manufacturability at scale, we may need to obtain new FDA authorization for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System.*

As a result of the manufacturing issues that we have encountered with the Talis One instrument and cartridge, we may consider making design changes that could improve the manufacturability at scale, and overall reliability and consistency of the instrument and cartridge. However, if we were to update the design of the instrument and cartridges, we may be required to obtain new FDA approval for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, and could no longer rely on the EUA and would need to obtain 510(k) clearance for the updated products. While there would likely be long term benefits in enhancing and improving the Talis One instrument and cartridge design, there could be a material negative impact to our business if we are no longer able to market the Talis One COVID-19 Test System until we have obtained 510(k) clearance for the updated products. We would also incur additional design and engineering expense for the updated design work, as well as for the clinical trials required for the 501(k) submission.

*The EUA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System may be revoked or may terminate at the conclusion of the public health emergency, and we may not be able to obtain marketing authorization for additional assays, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

We have focused our efforts on the development of the Talis One system for FDA clearance or other marketing authorization as a point-of-care testing platform for infectious diseases. A significant portion of our commercial strategy depends upon the initial commercialization of our Talis One COVID-19 Test System pursuant to an EUA, and on receiving subsequent marketing authorizations with inclusion in clinical guidelines to strengthen our position in establishing coverage and reimbursement of our products with both public and private payors. If the EUA we have received is withdrawn or terminates at the conclusion of the public health emergency, we will be required to pursue marketing authorization through the FDA's standard pre-market review pathways, in this case a traditional 510(k) clearance. We cannot guarantee that we would be able to satisfy the requirements for marketing authorization under that pathway. If we do not receive such marketing authorizations in a timely manner, or at all, or we are not successful in receiving such guideline inclusion, we may not be able to commercialize our products successfully or at all. Additionally, third-party payors may be unwilling to provide sufficient coverage and reimbursement for our products necessary for hospitals and other healthcare providers to adopt our solutions as part of their treatment strategy. In addition, any future marketing authorization of the Talis One system for our CT/NG/TV and other women's health assays will require pursuing a 510(k) clearance, or another available approval path.

Moreover, development of the data necessary to obtain marketing authorization of a diagnostic test is time-consuming and carries with it the risk of not yielding the desired results. The performance achieved in initial studies may not be repeated in later studies that may be required to obtain marketing authorizations. In addition, limited results from earlier-stage verification studies may not predict results from studies conducted to obtain marketing authorization. Unfavorable results from ongoing preclinical and clinical studies could result in delays, modifications or abandonment of ongoing analytical or future clinical studies, or abandonment of a product development program, or may delay, limit or prevent regulatory approvals or clearances or commercialization of our products, any of



which may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, results that would be sufficient for regulatory approval may not demonstrate strong performance characteristics, limiting the market demand for the system, which would adversely affect our business. See “—Risks related to regulatory matters.”

*We have no or limited experience in developing, marketing and commercializing diagnostic platforms and tests, and we are continuing to evaluate the sales model for the Talis One system, which may make it difficult to evaluate the success of our business and to assess our future viability.*

To date, we have no experience with the entire commercialization process for the Talis One system. We have gained experience with the initial stages of the process, including demand generation, evaluations, and quoting, and we have recent commercialization experience selling and distributing the Antigen Tests. As a result, we have limited experience forecasting future financial performance for our products, including any third-party products that we may offer, such as the Antigen Tests, and our actual results may fall below our financial guidance or other projections, or the expectations of analysts or investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline. In addition, we are continuing to evaluate the appropriate acquisition model for our Talis One system and cannot predict the proportion of customers that would procure the Talis One instrument through capital purchase versus our planned equipment leasing model. Our results of operations could fluctuate with high variability depending on the changes in the proportion of our customers who directly purchase as compared to renting the equipment which will make it challenging to predict our operating results, particularly during the early stages of our commercial launch.

We expect to initially market and sell the Talis One COVID-19 Test System in the United States pursuant to our EUA. A substantial portion of our revenue will depend upon such sales, which we expect will continue to be the case until such time as we obtain marketing authorization for subsequent tests, or if we are able to successfully pursue other product opportunities, such as selling third-party products like the Antigen Tests. As a result, our future success will depend in large part on our ability to effectively launch the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, subsequently introduce enhanced or new tests for the Talis One system and find other opportunities that could augment our business without materially diverting resources from our focus on the Talis One system. Any future commercialization of the Talis One system for other assays will require pursuing additional EUAs, 510(k) clearance or another available approval path. The launch of new products is inherently uncertain and requires the completion of commercialization activities that are complex, costly, time-intensive and uncertain, and require us to accurately anticipate patients’, providers’ and, if applicable, payors’ attitudes and needs, the future competitive landscape, and emerging technology and industry trends. This process is conducted in various stages, and each stage presents the risk that we will not achieve our goals on a timely basis, or at all.

Our commercial success depends, in part, on the acceptance of our diagnostic tests and services as being safe and relatively simple for medical personnel to learn and use, clinically flexible, operationally versatile and, with respect to providers and payers, cost effective. We cannot predict how quickly, if at all, payers, providers, clinics and patients will accept future diagnostic tests and services or, if accepted, how frequently they will be used. These constituents must believe that our diagnostic tests offer benefits over other available alternatives. The degree of market acceptance of our current and future diagnostic tests and services depends on a number of factors, including:

- whether our customers are willing to incur the upfront costs associated with purchasing Talis One instruments;
- whether there is adequate utilization of our tests by clinicians, health systems and other target groups based on the potential and perceived advantages of our diagnostic tests over those of our competitors;
- the convenience and ease of use of our diagnostic tests relative to those currently on the market or when our tests are launched;
- the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts;
- our ability to provide incremental data that show the clinical benefits and cost effectiveness, and operational benefits, of our diagnostic tests;
- the coverage and reimbursement acceptance of our products and services;
- pricing pressure, including from group purchasing organizations (GPOs), seeking to obtain discounts on our diagnostic tests based on the collective bargaining power of the GPO members;
- negative publicity regarding our or our competitors’ diagnostic tests resulting from defects or errors;
- the performance of our tests relative to those of our competitors;
- product labeling or product insert requirements by the FDA or other regulatory authorities; and
- limitations or warnings contained in the labeling cleared or approved by the FDA or other authorities.

With respect to the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, our commercial success could also depend on the vaccination rates in the US and effectiveness of the available COVID-19 vaccines against all variants of interest, as this could decrease the demand for

COVID-19 tests. There can be no assurance that demand for our COVID-19 testing will continue to exist in the future due to successful containment efforts, the successful vaccination of a majority of Americans, the development of safe and effective therapeutics, the impact of new variants, or due to other events. Commercial success of our Respiratory Panel will depend on receiving FDA authorization pursuant to the more onerous 510(k) pathway for market authorization, which could further delay bringing our respiratory product to market. A delay in receiving authorization could allow competitors who have already obtained authorization for combined COVID-flu tests to gain significant market share prior to our entry into the market. Additionally, even if our diagnostic tests achieve widespread market acceptance, they may not maintain that market acceptance over time if competing diagnostic tests or technologies, which are more cost effective or are received more favorably, are introduced. Failure to achieve or maintain market acceptance and/or market share would limit our ability to generate revenue and would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may experience research and development, regulatory, marketing and other difficulties that could delay or prevent our introduction of enhanced or new products and result in increased costs and the diversion of management's attention and resources from other business matters. For example, any molecular diagnostic tests that we may develop or further enhance may not prove to be clinically effective, or may not meet our desired target product profile or be offered at acceptable cost and with the sensitivity, specificity and other test performance metrics necessary to address the relevant clinical need or commercial opportunity; our molecular diagnostic test performance in commercial settings may be inconsistent with our validation or other clinical data; we may not be successful in achieving market awareness and demand, whether through our own sales and marketing operations or entering into collaborative arrangements; the collaborative arrangements we enter into may not be successful or we may not be able to maintain those that are successful; healthcare providers may not use any tests that we may enhance or develop; or we may otherwise have to abandon a product or service in which we have invested substantial resources.

An important factor in our ability to commercialize our products is collecting data that supports the value proposition of our products, and in particular that our tests are just as accurate and reliable as central lab testing. The data collected from any studies we complete may not be favorable or consistent with our existing data or may not be statistically significant or compelling to the medical community or to third-party payors seeking such data for purposes of determining coverage for our products. Any of the foregoing could have a negative impact on our ability to commercialize our future products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*We have commenced selling the Antigen Tests and are investigating other third-party product opportunities to generate revenue which could divert focus from commercializing our own product, the Talis One system.*

In January 2022, we began purchasing the Antigen Tests from a third party and distributing them to customers, as an authorized distributor. We purchase the Antigen Tests in advance and resell them to customers, including sub-distributors, hospitals, urgent care centers, and physician, retail and public health clinics. While we initially were able to sell the Antigen Tests at a profitable rate, there has been a significant drop-off in demand for point-of-care rapid antigen tests, and we may be unable to sell our remaining inventory of the Antigen Tests and supply for which we have prepaid but have not scheduled for delivery, at a profitable per test rate.

We continue to explore additional partnerships that could allow us to distribute tests for infections other than COVID-19. If we continue to pursue other third-party product opportunities to generate revenue, there could be required financial outlays, as well as demands on our personnel, that could potentially divert resources away from the Talis One system. There could also be future opportunities that lead to unexpected or unplanned demands on our financial and human capital resources that on their own could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, while also materially impacting our commercialization efforts for the Talis One system.

*We may be subject to an order from federal or state governments, including pursuant to the DPA, to distribute the Talis One COVID-19 Test System directly to the government or as directed by the government, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (DPA) is a federal statute that confers upon the President of the United States a broad set of authorities to influence domestic industry in the interest of national defense. "National defense" can include emergency and disaster response and, since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, the sitting President of the United States has used this authority numerous times to address the public health crisis. Through the DPA, the executive branch has struck agreements with multiple companies to accelerate COVID-19 countermeasures, like N95 protective masks, testing swabs, and vaccine development, and, in September 2020, used the DPA to acquire point-of-care diagnostic testing instruments from two of our potential competitors for placement in nursing homes. The government applied the DPA to our RADx contract but allowed that rating to expire upon the original expiration date of the RADx contract on July 30, 2021, before we received the EUA. The government may similarly apply the DPA, or another law or program, to our other existing contracts or a new contract to acquire our testing instruments or to direct us to distribute our products in a particular manner, and we may be likewise required to prioritize distribution to certain government agencies or other recipients, or to allocate inventory, supplies or facilities for government or government-directed use. The DPA provides that orders pursuant to the statute must "meet regularly established terms of sale or payment" and further provides that no

person “shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any act or failure to act resulting directly or indirectly from compliance with a rule, regulation, or order” under the DPA. However, compliance with the DPA could potentially cause business disruption, interfere with our commercial sales and marketing efforts, and depending on the demand, could even prevent or delay our ability to sell our products commercially, or may have other implications that significantly affect our commercialization and development efforts and general ability to conduct our business operations as planned. For example, government directed use of our products under such a program may result in our instruments not being placed in settings where they will be used often for additional tests following the COVID-19 crisis which would adversely affect our long-term commercial plan that is based on the addition of multiple tests for use with the Talis One system. In addition, such government requirements may adversely affect our regular operations and financial results, result in differential treatment of customers and/or adversely affect our reputation and customer relationships. It is also possible that any change in the current administration could impact the manner in which the government uses the DPA and its other authorities and result in additional or different risk to us.

*The COVID-19 pandemic has and could continue to materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to negatively impact worldwide economic and commercial activity and financial markets, as well as increasing demand for certain components that we use in our Talis One system. Certain manufacturers of multiple components of our Talis One system may be unable to provide such components to us, or are unable to provide such components on reasonable timelines, without a requirement from the government to do so pursuant to the DPA. Our RADx contract was previously modified to incorporate a priority rating of DO pursuant to the DPA. This allowed us to place the same priority rating on orders for industrial resources that we need to fulfill our rated order with our suppliers. While our contract with RADx, which was originally set to expire July 30, 2021, was amended to extend the performance period to January 30, 2022, the DPA rating was not extended and expired. COVID-19 has also resulted in significant business and operational disruptions, including business closures, supply chain disruptions, travel restrictions, stay-at-home orders and limitations on the availability of workforces. COVID-19 precautions may directly or indirectly impact the timeline for some of our planned clinical trials for our non-COVID-19 related products in development, and we are continuing to assess the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our current and future business and operations, including our expenses and clinical trials, as well as on our industry and the healthcare system. Although local jurisdictions have subsequently lifted stay-at-home orders and moved to the opening of businesses, worker shortages, vaccine and testing requirements, new variants of COVID-19 and other health and safety recommendations have impacted the ability of businesses to return to pre-pandemic levels of activity and employment. While the overall economy has improved, disruptions to supply chains continue and significant inflation has been seen in the market. The extent to which COVID-19 negatively impacts our business and operations will depend on how quickly and to what extent economic conditions improve and normal business and operating conditions resume, and whether the supply of components will remain sufficient to satisfy market demand and any impact on its pricing. If the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue for a prolonged period or result in sustained economic stress, higher inflation levels or recession, many of the other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section could be exacerbated, such as those relating to our reliance on a limited number of suppliers, our need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations and our ability to procure sufficient supplies for our instruments and cartridges, at the level of quality we need, and at a commercially reasonable cost.

*If our products do not perform as expected, including due to errors, defects or reliability issues, our reputation and market acceptance of our products could be harmed, and our operating results, reputation and business will suffer.*

Our success depends on physician and customer confidence that we can provide reliable and highly accurate diagnostic tests and enable better patient care. We believe that physicians and other healthcare providers are likely to be particularly sensitive to defects, errors or reliability issues in our products, including if our products fail to accurately diagnose infections with high accuracy from patient samples, and there can be no guarantee that our products will meet their expectations. There is no guarantee that the accuracy and reproducibility we have demonstrated to date will continue as our product deliveries increase and our product portfolio expands.

Our products use a number of complex and sophisticated biochemical and bioinformatics processes, many of which are highly sensitive to external factors. For example, the Talis One system, comprised of a compact instrument, universal single-use assay cartridges and software, including a central cloud database, may contain undetected errors or defects when first introduced or as new versions are released. Our diagnostic tests may contain errors or defects or be subject to reliability issues, and while we have made efforts to test them extensively, we cannot assure that our current diagnostic tests, or those developed in the future, will not have performance problems. An operational, technological or other failure in one of these complex processes or fluctuations in external variables may result in sensitivity or specificity rates that are lower than we anticipate or result in longer than expected turnaround times or they may cause our products to malfunction. Due to the complexity of our instrument and cartridge, it may be difficult or impossible to identify the reason for such performance. Performance issues would increase our costs in the near-term and accordingly adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, failure to maintain high-quality customer support, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality customer support, could adversely affect our reputation and our ability to sell our Talis One system. We may also be subject to warranty claims or breach of contract for damages related to errors, defects or reliability issues in our products.

Further, our products are designed to be used at the customer's location by untrained personnel. We cannot provide assurance that our customers will always use our products in the manner in which we intend. Any intentional or unintentional misuse of our products by our customers could lead to substantial civil and criminal monetary and non-monetary penalties and could cause us to incur significant legal and investigatory fees.

If our products do not perform, or are perceived to not have performed, as expected or favorably in comparison to competitive products, our operating results, reputation, and business will suffer, and we may also be subject to legal claims arising from product limitations, errors, or inaccuracies.

Additionally, many of the pathogens for which we are developing tests, including SARS-CoV-2, are known to mutate over time. Such mutations may negatively affect the accuracy of our tests or even make our tests obsolete if our tests are unable to detect future variants. The failure of our products to perform as expected could significantly impair our operating results and our reputation, including if we become subject to legal claims arising from any defects or errors in our products or test results.

Operational, technical and other difficulties adversely affecting test performance may harm our reputation, impact the commercial attractiveness of our products, increase our costs or divert our resources, including management's time and attention, from other projects and priorities. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*Our products may be subject to recalls in the future. A recall of products, either voluntarily or at the direction of the FDA or another governmental authority, or the discovery of serious safety issues with our products, could have a significant adverse impact on us.*

The FDA has the authority to require the recall of commercialized products that are subject to FDA regulation. Manufacturers may, also, under their own initiative, recall a product or service if any deficiency is found. For reportable corrections and removals, companies are required to make additional periodic submissions to the FDA after initiating the recall, and often engage with the FDA on their recall strategy prior to initiating the recall. A government-mandated or voluntary recall by us or a distributor could occur as a result of an unacceptable health risk, component failures, malfunctions, manufacturing errors, design or labeling defects, or other deficiencies and issues. Recalls of any of our commercialized products would divert managerial and financial resources and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation. A recall of Talis One instruments could be required for any number of problems. Given the number of components, determining the cause of the malfunction may be particularly challenging and costly. In addition, any recall of Talis One instruments would decrease the market for our authorized tests given the decreased availability of such instruments. We may also be subject to liability claims, be required to bear other costs or take other actions that may negatively impact our future sales and our ability to generate profits. Companies are also required to maintain certain records of corrections and removals, even if these do not require reporting to the FDA. We may initiate voluntary recalls involving our commercialized products. The FDA or other agency could take enforcement action for failing to report the recalls when they were conducted. In addition, if we are required to make changes to our products to redress the deficiencies leading to the recall, we may be required to seek marketing authorization for the modified device prior to commercializing it. Any recall announcement by us or a governmental authority, or any changes that we make to our products as a result of such recall, could harm our reputation with customers and negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we initiate a recall, including a correction or removal, for one of our commercialized products, issue a safety alert, or undertake a field action or recall to reduce a health risk, this could lead to increased scrutiny by the FDA, other governmental and regulatory enforcement bodies, and our customers regarding the quality and safety of our products, and to negative publicity, including FDA alerts, press releases, or administrative or judicial actions. Furthermore, the submission of these reports could be used against us by competitors and cause customers to delay purchase decisions or cancel orders, which would harm our reputation.

*We may be unable to manage our growth effectively, which could make it difficult to execute our business strategy.*

We anticipate continued growth in our business operations both inside and outside the United States. Any future growth could create strain on our organizational, administrative, and operational infrastructure, including quality control, customer service, and sales force management. Our ability to manage our growth properly will require us to continue to improve our operational, financial, and managerial controls, as well as our reporting systems and procedures.

The COVID-19 pandemic and current shortage of available testing, at the point-of-care, means there is currently significant demand for accurate point-of-care COVID-19 tests. We anticipate that our need to grow our business will increase if we are able to successfully commercialize our products, which will require that we incorporate new equipment, implement new technology systems, automate equipment processes, hire new personnel with different qualifications, and procure additional manufacturing capabilities to allow us to further develop and manufacture new and existing tests. In addition, following the initial commercial launch, if our volume grows and our test menu expands, if authorized, we expect that we will need to continue to implement customer service, billing, and general process improvements and expand our internal quality assurance program to support increased demand. Customer service could prove to be particularly important given the lack of experience our potential customers will have with our products. While we are currently undertaking the construction of new facilities and improvements to our facilities as part of our rapid growth, such construction may be delayed for reasons that are outside of our control and once completed, we may experience operational delays.

transitioning to the new facilities. As a result of the foregoing, there is no assurance that any necessary increases in scale, expansion of personnel, equipment, facilities software and computing capacities, or process enhancements will be successfully implemented.

Further, the challenges of addressing the demand for COVID-19 tests due to the pandemic is exacerbated by the fact that we are a pre-commercial company with respect to our own products. We do not have processes, procedures, or models in place to forecast, predict or manage demand for our products or for ancillary functions such as customer service, technological support, and billing. This inexperience could expose us to several risks. For example, it could make it more likely that we mismanage inventory or distribution, resulting in expired or otherwise unused products or components of our products. In addition, we do not currently have any experience in selling our instrument or test cartridges, to date. Furthermore, in the event that demand for our products were to exceed our initial ability to supply our products, we may initially prioritize the wrong customers, the wrong type of customer, or the wrong geographic areas, any of which will have a negative impact on our potential revenue.

In addition, if we experience a significant increase in demand, additional supplies of raw materials or additional manufacturing capacity may not be available when required on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, or suppliers may not be able to allocate sufficient capacity in order to meet our increased requirements, which will adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Due to our limited financial resources, we may not be able to manage the expansion of our operations or recruit and train additional qualified personnel in an effective manner. Failure to manage this growth could result in higher costs, declining quality, deteriorating customer service, and slower responses to competitive challenges. A failure in any one of these areas could make it difficult for us to meet market expectations for our products and could damage our reputation, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*The diagnostic testing industry is subject to rapid change, which could make our current or future products obsolete.*

Our industry is characterized by rapid changes, including technological and scientific breakthroughs, frequent new product introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards, all of which could make our current products and the other products we are developing obsolete. Concerns about obsolescence could make it particularly difficult to successfully deploy our Talis One system to a sufficiently broad customer base to enable us to profitably sell our authorized tests in the future. Our future success will depend on our ability to keep pace with the evolving needs of customers on a timely and cost-effective basis and to pursue new market opportunities that develop as a result of scientific and technological advances. We must continuously enhance our Talis One system and develop new tests to keep pace with evolving standards of care. If we do not update our products to reflect new scientific knowledge our products could become obsolete and sales of our current products and any new products we develop could decline or fail to grow as expected.

*Although we have now established sales and marketing and customer support capabilities, we may not be successful in commercializing our current or future products, if and when they are approved, and we may not be able to generate any revenue.*

We have implemented a sales and marketing infrastructure for the first time, but have limited experience in the sales, marketing, customer support or distribution of medical devices. To achieve commercial success for any product for which we retain sales and marketing responsibilities, we must effectively execute in the areas of sales, marketing, customer support, technical support, and fulfillment.

We have made significant investments in establishing our sales, service and support personnel and infrastructure, however, we have not utilized such personnel or infrastructure to commercialize the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, as planned, but to support the Antigen Test initiative. In addition, in March 2022, we implemented a reduction in force of approximately 25% (as further described below) which has impacted our sales, service and support personnel. There is a risk that our inability to manufacture or sell our own products soon enough and at sufficient volume, together with the uncertainty of when we will be able to do so, could limit our ability to maintain our commercial organization and personnel at adequate levels. In addition, we may find it challenging to effectively scale up our commercial organization and personnel when needed to facilitate our commercialization efforts.

Factors that may inhibit our efforts to commercialize our current or future products on our own include:

- our inability to retain or hire adequate numbers of effective sales and marketing personnel, particularly following a reduction in force;
- the inability of sales personnel to obtain access to enterprise accounts, institutions and/or physicians or educate adequate numbers of these customers on the benefits of ordering our products;
- the initial lack of test menu available on the Talis One system, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage relative to companies with more extensive product lines; and
- unforeseen costs and expenses associated with creating an independent sales and marketing organization or scaling up our commercial organization.

*We may not successfully implement our strategy to provide customers access to our system through alternative non-direct capital sales channels, including our planned equipment leasing program or other sales and marketing practices.*

Our ability to execute our growth strategy depends upon our ability to drive adoption of the Talis One system. In addition to direct capital sales of our instrument, we intend to implement methods for customers to access to our system through alternatives such as the rental of our instrument or a promotional instrument placement instead of purchase. Our ability to execute on these programs is unproven. We cannot assure that our rental program will gain market acceptance which will cause us to be dependent on capital equipment sales and may hinder or delay adoption of our system.

*If our current or future products are not competitive in their intended markets, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenues or achieve profitability.*

Our industry is characterized by rapidly advancing technologies, intense competition and a strong emphasis on intellectual property. Due to the significant interest and growth in diagnostics, we expect ongoing intense competition.

We anticipate facing competition primarily from centralized laboratories and diagnostic companies offering both point-of-care and at-home solutions. Competitors include those offering molecular, antibody and antigen tests. Competitors in the reference lab category include Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings (commonly referred to as LabCorp) and Quest Diagnostics Incorporated, along with many hospital laboratories. Our competitors in the point-of-care and/or at-home category, for molecular and/or antigen tests that have received an EUA for their COVID-19 tests, include Abbott Laboratories, Binx Health, Inc., BioFire Diagnostics, LLC, Cepheid (a subsidiary of Danaher Corporation), Cue Health Inc., Lucira Health, Inc., Thermo Fischer Scientific Inc., Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., Visby Medical, Inc., ON/GO, Quidel, and OraSure. In addition, BioFire Diagnostics, LLC has received FDA marketing authorization under the *de novo* review pathway for its respiratory panel. There are also smaller or earlier-stage companies developing tests that may also prove to be significant competitors, in the COVID-19 market or in the women's health and/or sexual health markets. Many of our current or potential competitors, either alone or with their collaboration partners, have significantly greater financial resources and expertise in research and development, manufacturing, regulatory clearance approval and compliance, and sales and distribution than we do. Mergers and acquisitions involving diagnostics companies may result in even more resources being concentrated among a smaller number of our competitors. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies or customer networks. Our commercial opportunity could be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize diagnostic products or services that are more accurate, more convenient to use or more cost-effective than our products or services. Our competitors also may obtain FDA or other regulatory clearance or approval for their products more rapidly than we may obtain clearance or approval or other marketing authorizations for ours, which could result in our competitors establishing a strong market position before we are able to enter a particular market.

Further, some of our competitors' products are sold at prices that are lower than our anticipated pricing, which could cause sales of our products to decline or force us to reduce our prices, which would harm our revenues, operating income or market share. If we are unable to compete successfully, we may be unable to increase or sustain our revenue or achieve profitability.

To remain competitive, we must continually research and develop improvements to our products. However, we may not be able to develop and commercialize improvements to our products in a timely manner. Our competitors may develop and commercialize competing or alternative products and improvements faster than we are able to do so, which would negatively affect our ability to increase or sustain our revenue or achieve profitability.

*We have estimated the sizes of the markets for our current and future products, and these markets may be smaller than we estimate.*

Our estimates of the annual addressable markets for our COVID-19 test and the additional tests under development are based on a number of internal and third-party estimates as well as the assumed rates at which such products will be reimbursed, or the assumed prices at which we can sell our products for markets that have not been established. While we believe our assumptions and the data underlying our estimates are reasonable, these assumptions and estimates may not be correct and the conditions supporting our assumptions or estimates may change at any time, including as a result of factors outside our control, thereby reducing the predictive accuracy of these underlying factors. Specifically, with respect to the market for our COVID-19 test, the market and competitive landscape are continuously changing. Any number of factors that are outside of our control could make our estimates invalid.

There can be no assurance that demand for our COVID-19 testing will continue to exist in the future due to successful containment efforts, the successful vaccination of a majority of Americans, the development of safe and effective therapeutics, SARS-CoV-2 becomes endemic, or due to other events. If the actual number of patients who would benefit from our products, the price at which we can sell future products or the annual addressable market for our products is smaller than we have estimated, it may impair our sales growth and have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*Unfavorable local and global economic conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.*

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by general conditions in both the local and global economy and financial markets, particularly as the United States and other countries balance concerns around debt, inflation, growth and budget allocations in their policy initiatives. There can be no assurance that global economic conditions and financial markets will not worsen and that we will not experience any adverse effects that may be material to our cash flows, results of operations, financial position or our ability to access capital, such as the adverse effects resulting from a prolonged shutdown in government operations both in the United States and internationally. Our business is also affected by local economic environments, including inflation, recession, financial liquidity and currency volatility or devaluation. Political changes, including war or other conflicts, some of which may be disruptive, could interfere with our supply chain, our customers and all of our activities in a particular location. A severe or prolonged global economic downturn could result in a variety of risks to our business, including our ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, if at all. A weak or declining economy could also strain our manufacturers and suppliers, possibly resulting in supply disruption. In addition, geopolitical, economic and military conditions around the world may directly affect our business. Any hostilities involving any of the countries in which we or our third-party suppliers operate, including terrorist activities, political instability or violence in the region or the interruption or curtailment of trade or transport between such country and its trading partners could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Any of the foregoing could harm our business and we cannot anticipate all of the ways in which the current economic climate and financial market conditions could adversely impact our business.

*We are highly dependent on our senior management team and key personnel, and if we are unable to recruit, train and retain key personnel, we may not achieve our goals.*

Our future success depends on our ability to recruit, develop, retain and motivate key personnel. We have had changes in our management and executive leadership team, including appointing a new chief executive officer, which could lead to disruption of our business or distraction of our employees as we adapt to such management changes. The loss of members of our senior management, research and development, science and engineering, manufacturing and sales and marketing teams could result in delays in product development and harm our business.

We do not maintain fixed-term employment contracts or key man life insurance with any of our employees. Competition for qualified personnel is intense. The life sciences industry has been challenged by shortages of qualified technical personnel, especially those with experience in infectious disease and/or *in vitro* diagnostics, resulting in increased competition for new hires and increased employee turnover. Our growth depends, in particular, on attracting, retaining and motivating highly skilled sales personnel with the necessary clinical background and ability to understand our systems at a scientific and technical level. Because of the complex and technical nature of our products and the dynamic market in which we compete, any failure to attract, develop, retain and motivate qualified personnel could materially harm our operating results and growth prospects.

*If we fail to achieve the expected financial and operational benefits of our recent reduction in force, our business and financial results may be harmed.*

In March 2022, we implemented a reduction in force, of approximately 25%, designed to reduce our operating expenses, preserve cash and align our remaining resources to focus on, among other things, developing internal manufacturing expertise to support the commercial launch of the Talis One system. We anticipate that we will incur approximately \$1.0 million of expenses related to the reduction in force, substantially all of which will consist of one-time charges related to the staff reduction, including cash expenditures and other costs. Substantially all of the committed actions under the reduction in force were completed by the end of March 2022. The estimates of the expenses we expect to incur, including any estimates of annualized savings going forward, are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ from our estimates. We may also incur additional costs not currently contemplated due to events that may occur as a result of, or that are associated with, the reduction in force.

*If we were sued for product liability or professional liability, we could face substantial liabilities that exceed our resources.*

The marketing, sale, and use of our products could lead to the filing of product liability claims were someone to allege that our products identified inaccurate or incomplete information regarding their infections, or otherwise failed to perform as designed. We may also be subject to liability for errors in, a misunderstanding of, or inappropriate reliance upon the information we provide in the ordinary course of our business activities. A product liability or professional liability claim could result in substantial damages and be costly and time-consuming for us to defend.

We maintain product liability and professional liability insurance, but this insurance may not fully protect us from the financial impact of defending against product liability or professional liability claims. Any product liability or professional liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could increase our insurance rates or prevent us from securing insurance coverage in the future. Additionally, any product liability lawsuit could damage our reputation, which could impact our results of operations.

*We depend on our information technology and telecommunications systems, and those of our third-party service providers, contractors and consultants, and any failure of these systems could harm our business.*

We depend on our information technology and telecommunications systems and those of our third-party service providers, contractors and consultants for significant elements of our operations. We have installed and are expanding a number of enterprise software systems that affect a broad range of business processes and functional areas, including, for example, systems handling human resources, financial controls and reporting, contract management, and other infrastructure operations. These information technology and telecommunications systems support a variety of functions. In addition, our third-party service providers depend upon technology and telecommunications systems provided by outside vendors.

Despite the implementation of preventative and detective security controls, such information technology and telecommunications systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including telecommunications or network failures or interruptions, system malfunction, natural disasters, malicious human acts, terrorism and war. Failures or significant downtime of our information technology or telecommunications systems, or those used by our third-party service providers, contractors or consultants could prevent us from conducting our comprehensive genomic analyses, preparing and providing reports and data to clinicians, handling customer inquiries, conducting research and development activities, and managing the administrative aspects of our business.

If the information technology systems of our third-party service providers and other contractors and consultants become subject to disruptions, we may have insufficient recourse against such third parties and we may have to expend significant resources to mitigate the impact of such an event, and to develop and implement protections to help prevent future events of this nature from occurring. Any disruption or loss of information technology or telecommunications systems on which critical aspects of our operations depend could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*If our information technology systems or data, or those of third parties upon which we rely, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.*

In the ordinary course of our business, we and our third-party service providers will collect, store, use, transmit, disclose, or otherwise process proprietary, confidential, and sensitive data, including personal data (which includes health-related data and legally protected health information (PHI)), intellectual property, and trade secrets). In addition, we will offer online customer-facing portals accessible through public web portals. It is critical that we process sensitive data in a secure manner to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of such confidential information. We manage and maintain our applications and data utilizing a combination of on-site systems, managed data center systems, and cloud-based data center systems. These applications and related data encompass a wide variety of business-critical information including research and development information, commercial information, and business and financial information. We rely upon third-party service providers and technologies to operate critical business systems to process confidential information and personal data in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, third-party providers of cloud-based infrastructure, encryption and authentication technology, employee email and other functions. Our ability to monitor these third parties' cybersecurity practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. We may share or receive sensitive data with or from third parties.

Cyberattacks, malicious internet-based activity, and online and offline fraud are prevalent and continue to increase. These threats are becoming increasingly difficult to detect. These threats come from a variety of sources. In addition to traditional computer "hackers," threat actors, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation-states, and nation-state-supported actors now engage in attacks.

We and the third parties upon which we rely may be subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks (such as credential stuffing), personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, earthquakes, fires, floods, and other similar threats. Ransomware attacks, including those perpetrated by organized criminal threat actors, nation-states, and nation-state-supported actors, are becoming increasingly prevalent and severe and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, loss of data and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments. Similarly, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties and infrastructure in our supply chain or our third-party partners' supply chains have not been compromised or that they do not contain exploitable defects or bugs that could result in a breach of or disruption to our information technology systems or the third-party information technology systems that support us and our services. The COVID-19 pandemic and our remote workforce poses increased risks to our information technology systems and data, as more of our personnel work from home, utilizing network connections outside our premises. Future business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities' systems and technologies.



Any of the previously identified or similar threats could cause a security incident or other interruption. A security incident or other interruption could result in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure of, or access to data or could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties upon whom we rely) to provide our services. If such an event were to occur, it could result in a material disruption of our product development programs and our business operations. These threats pose a risk to the security of our systems, the confidentiality and the availability and integrity of our data, and these risks apply both to us, and to third parties on whose systems we rely for the conduct of our business.

We may expend significant resources or modify our business activities (including our clinical trial activities) in an effort to protect against security incidents. Certain data privacy and security obligations may require us to implement and maintain specific security measures, industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our information technology systems and data. While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. We have previously been, and may in the future become, the target of cyber-attacks by third parties seeking unauthorized access to our or our customers' data or to disrupt our operations or ability to provide our services. For example, we have been subject to phishing incidents, and we may experience additional incidents in the future.

We may be unable to detect vulnerabilities in our information technology systems because such threats and techniques change frequently, are often sophisticated in nature, and may not be detected until after a security incident has occurred. Despite our efforts to identify and remediate vulnerabilities, if any, in our information technology systems, our efforts may not be successful. Further, we may experience delays in developing and deploying remedial measures designed to address any such identified vulnerabilities.

Applicable data privacy and security obligations may require us to notify relevant stakeholders of security incidents. Such disclosures are costly, and the disclosures or the failure to comply with such requirements could lead to adverse consequences. If we (or a third party upon whom we rely) experience a security incident or are perceived to have experienced a security incident, we may experience adverse consequences. These consequences may include: government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; restrictions on processing data (including personal data); litigation (including class claims); indemnification obligations; negative publicity; reputational harm; monetary expenditures; interruptions in our operations (including availability of data); financial loss; and other similar harms. Security incidents and attendant consequences may cause delays in the development of our product candidates, cause customers to stop using our products or services, deter new customers from using our products or services, and negatively impact our ability to grow and operate our business.

Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims. Our risks are likely to increase as we continue to expand our business, grow our customer base, and process, store, and transmit increasingly large amounts of proprietary and sensitive data.

*We or the third parties upon whom we depend may be adversely affected by power outages, earthquakes, fires, health pandemics or other natural disasters and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.*

Our facilities are located in areas, which have experienced severe earthquakes and fires and are at risk for rolling or prolonged power outages. If these earthquakes, fires, other natural disasters, power outages, health pandemics or epidemics, terrorism and similar unforeseen events beyond our control, including for example the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our facilities, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time and/or could result in the loss of commercial inventory or inventory and supplies required for our clinical trials. We do not have a disaster recovery or business continuity plan in place and may incur substantial expenses as a result of the absence or limited nature of our internal or third-party service provider disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which, particularly when taken together with our lack of earthquake insurance, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Furthermore, integral parties in our supply chain are operating from single sites, increasing their vulnerability to natural disasters or other sudden, unforeseen and severe adverse events. If such an event were to affect our supply chain, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our clinical trials, our development plans and business.

*International expansion of our business exposes us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial and economic risks associated with doing business outside the United States.*

Because we intend to market our products outside the United States, if cleared, authorized or approved, our business will be subject to risks associated with doing business outside the United States, including an increase in our expenses and diversion of our management's attention from the development of future products. Accordingly, our business and financial results in the future could be adversely affected due to a variety of factors, including:

- failure by us or our distributors to obtain regulatory clearance, authorization or approval for the use of our products in various countries;
- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy security and data use regulations, tax laws, export and import restrictions, economic sanctions and embargoes, employment laws, anti-corruption laws, regulatory requirements, reimbursement or payor regimes and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- additional potentially relevant third-party patent rights;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining intellectual property protection and maintaining, defending and enforcing our intellectual property;
- economic weakness, including inflation, or political and economic instability in particular foreign economies and markets, including wars, terrorism and political unrest, outbreak of disease, natural disasters, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- employment risks related to hiring employees outside the United States;
- logistics and regulations associated with shipping samples, including infrastructure conditions and transportation delays;
- limits in our ability to penetrate international markets if we are not able to sell our products locally;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to maintaining accurate information and control over sales and distributors' activities that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), its books and records provisions, or its anti-bribery provisions, or laws similar to the FCPA in other jurisdictions in which we may now or in the future operate, such as the United Kingdom's Bribery Act of 2010 (U.K. Bribery Act); and
- onerous anti-bribery requirements of several member states in the EU, the United Kingdom, and other countries that are constantly changing and require disclosure of information to which U.S. legal privilege may not extend.

Any of these factors could significantly harm our future international expansion and operations and, consequently, our revenue and results of operations.

*We may never obtain authorization to market our tests in any foreign country for any of our products and, even if we do, we may never be able to commercialize them in any other jurisdiction, which would limit our ability to realize their full market potential.*

In order to eventually market any of our products in any particular foreign jurisdiction, we must establish and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis regarding quality, safety, performance and efficacy. In addition, clinical trials or clinical investigations conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries, and regulatory clearance, authorization or approval in one country does not guarantee regulatory clearance, authorization or approval in any other country. For example, the performance characteristics of our products may need to be validated separately in specific ethnic and genetic populations. Marketing authorization processes vary among countries and can involve additional product testing and validation and additional administrative review periods.

Seeking foreign regulatory clearance, authorization or approval could result in difficulties and costs for us and our collaborators and require additional preclinical studies, clinical trials or clinical investigations which could be costly and time-consuming. Regulatory requirements and ethical approval obligations can vary widely from country to country and could delay or prevent the introduction of our products in those countries. The foreign regulatory clearance, authorization or approval process involves all of the risks and uncertainties associated with FDA clearance, authorization or approval. We have no experience in obtaining regulatory clearance, authorization or approval in international markets. If we or our collaborators fail to comply with regulatory requirements in international markets or to obtain and maintain required regulatory clearances, authorizations or approvals in international markets, or if those approvals are delayed, our target market will be reduced and our ability to realize the full market potential of our products will be unrealized.

*We may not have adequate insurance coverage.*

We may not have adequate insurance coverage. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage, or results in changes to our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, we cannot be sure that our existing insurance coverage and coverage for errors and omissions will continue to be available on acceptable terms or that our insurers will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

*Performance issues, service interruptions or price increases by our shipping carriers and warehousing providers could adversely affect our business and harm our reputation and ability to provide our services on a timely basis.*

Expedited, reliable shipping and delivery services and secure warehousing are essential to our operations. We rely heavily on providers of transport services for reliable and secure point-to-point transport of our diagnostic tests to our customers and for tracking of these shipments, and from time to time require warehousing for our diagnostic tests, sample collection kits and supplies. Should a carrier encounter delivery performance issues such as loss, damage or destruction of any systems, it would be costly to replace such systems in a timely manner and such occurrences may damage our reputation and lead to decreased demand for our diagnostic tests and increased cost and expense to our business. In addition, we are currently experiencing higher costs for transportation and warehousing and significant inflation that could adversely affect our operating margins and results of operations, if these costs continue to rise. Similarly, strikes, severe weather, natural disasters, civil unrest and disturbances or other service interruptions affecting delivery or warehousing services we use would adversely affect our ability to process orders for our diagnostic tests on a timely basis.

*We have entered into licenses, collaborations and strategic alliances, and may enter into additional arrangements like these in the future, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of such arrangements.*

The development and potential commercialization of products will require substantial additional capital to fund expenses. We may form or seek further strategic alliances, create joint ventures or collaborations, or enter into additional licensing arrangements with third parties that we believe will complement or augment our development and commercialization efforts with respect to any products that we may develop and commercialize, including in territories outside the United States. These transactions can entail numerous operational and financial risks, including exposure to unknown liabilities, disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention in order to manage a collaboration or develop acquired technologies, incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay transaction consideration or costs, higher than expected collaboration, acquisition or integration costs, write-downs of assets or goodwill or impairment charges, increased amortization expenses, difficulty and cost in facilitating the collaboration or combining the operations and personnel of any acquired business, impairment of relationships with key suppliers, manufacturers or customers of any acquired business due to changes in management and ownership and the inability to retain key employees of any acquired business. As a result, if we enter into acquisition or in-license agreements or strategic partnerships, we may not be able to realize the benefit of such transactions if we are unable to successfully integrate them with our existing operations and company culture, or if there are materially adverse impacts on our or the counterparty's operations resulting from COVID-19, which could delay our timelines or otherwise adversely affect our business. We also cannot be certain that, following a strategic transaction or license, we will achieve the revenue or specific net income that justifies such transaction or such other benefits that led us to enter into the arrangement.

Additionally, we sometimes collaborate with academic institutions. Typically, these institutions provide us with an option to negotiate a license to any of the institution's rights in technology resulting from the collaboration. Regardless of such option, we may be unable to negotiate a license within the specified timeframe or under terms that are acceptable to us. If we are unable to do so, the institution may offer the intellectual property rights to other parties, potentially blocking our ability to pursue our program. If we are unable to successfully obtain rights to required third-party intellectual property or to maintain the existing intellectual property rights we have, we may have to abandon development of such program and our business and financial condition could suffer.

Further, rights to certain of the components and technology incorporated into our products are, and in the future, may be held by others, such as one of our suppliers, thinXXS. We may be unable to in-license any rights to components, methods of use, processes or other third-party intellectual property rights from third parties that we identify. We may fail to obtain any of these licenses at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, which would harm our business. Even if we are able to obtain a license, it may be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same technologies licensed to us. In that event, or if we lose access to components or technologies controlled by others, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to develop or license replacement technology. Any such redevelopment or any delays in entering into new collaborations or strategic partnership agreements related to our technologies could delay the development and commercialization of our products in certain geographies, which could harm our business prospects, financial condition, and results of operations.

*We may acquire other businesses, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and adversely affect our results of operations.*

We may in the future make additional acquisitions or investments in complementary companies, diagnostic tests or technologies that we believe fit within our business model and can address the needs of our customers and potential customers. In the future, we may not be able to acquire and integrate other companies, diagnostic tests or technologies in a successful manner. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates, and we may not be able to complete such acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. In addition, the pursuit of potential acquisitions may divert the attention of management and cause us to incur additional expenses in identifying, investigating and pursuing suitable acquisitions, whether or not they are consummated. If we do complete acquisitions, we may not

ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, including increases in revenue, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by our customers, investors and industry analysts.

Future acquisitions may reduce our cash available for operations and other uses and could result in amortization expense related to identifiable assets acquired. We may have to pay cash, incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any such acquisition, each of which could adversely affect our financial condition or the value of our common stock. The sale or issuance of equity to finance any such acquisitions would result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness to finance any such acquisition would result in fixed obligations and could also include covenants or other restrictions that could impede our ability to manage our operations. In addition, our future results of operations may be adversely affected by the dilutive effect of an acquisition, performance earn-outs or contingent bonuses associated with an acquisition. Furthermore, acquisitions may require large, onetime charges and can result in increased debt or contingent liabilities, adverse tax consequences, additional stock-based compensation expenses and the recording and subsequent amortization of amounts related to certain purchased intangible assets, any of which items could negatively affect our future results of operations. We may also incur goodwill impairment charges in the future if we do not realize the expected value of any such acquisitions.

Also, the anticipated benefit of any strategic alliance, joint venture or acquisition may not materialize. Additionally, future acquisitions or dispositions could result in potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities or amortization expenses or write-offs of goodwill, any of which could harm our financial condition. We cannot predict the number, timing or size of future joint ventures or acquisitions, or the effect that any such transactions might have on our operating results.

### **Risks related to regulatory matters**

*We intend to seek to market our products for point-of-care clinical diagnostic use and will be required to obtain marketing authorizations before they can be marketed. Any such regulatory process would be expensive, time-consuming and uncertain both in timing and in outcome. If we fail to obtain or maintain necessary marketing authorizations, or if such authorizations for future products are delayed or not issued, it will negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

While we are focused initially on the development of the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, our strategy is to expand our product line to encompass products that are intended to be used as point-of-care diagnostics for a variety of infectious diseases. Such products will be subject to regulation by the FDA as medical devices, including requirements for regulatory clearance or approval of such products before they can be marketed. Accordingly, we will be required to obtain marketing authorization in order to sell our future products in a manner consistent with FDA laws and regulations. Such processes are expensive, time-consuming and uncertain; our efforts may never result in any marketing authorization; and failure by us to obtain or comply with such marketing authorizations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

The FDA or other regulators can delay, limit, or deny clearance, approval, or other form of marketing authorization of a device for many reasons, including:

- our inability to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the FDA or the applicable regulatory entity or notified body that our Talis One system and any tests we propose for use with it, are substantially equivalent to a legally marketed predicate device or safe or effective for their proposed intended uses, or meet other standards required to obtain relevant marketing authorizations;
- the disagreement of the FDA with the design or implementation of any clinical trials or the interpretation of data from preclinical studies or clinical trials;
- serious and unexpected adverse device effects experienced by participants in our clinical trials;
- the data from preclinical studies or clinical trials may be insufficient to support clearance or approval, where required;
- our inability to demonstrate that the clinical and other benefits of the device outweigh the risks;
- the manufacturing process or facilities we use may not meet applicable requirements; and
- the potential for approval policies or regulations of the FDA or applicable foreign regulatory bodies to change significantly in a manner rendering our clinical data or regulatory filings insufficient for clearance or approval.

The regulations to which we are subject are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. Regulatory changes could result in restrictions on our ability to carry on or expand our operations, higher than anticipated costs or lower than anticipated sales. The FDA enforces these regulatory requirements through, among other means, periodic unannounced inspections. We do not know whether we will be found compliant in connection with any future regulatory inspections. Moreover, the FDA and state authorities have broad enforcement powers. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by any such agency, which may include any of the following sanctions:

- adverse publicity, warning letters, untitled letters, it has come to our attention letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- repair, replacement, refunds, recall or seizure;
- operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- denial of our requests for regulatory clearance or PMA approval or other marketing authorization of new products, new intended uses or modifications to existing products;
- withdrawal of marketing authorization that have already been granted; or
- criminal prosecution.

If any of these events were to occur, it would negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a CLIA-waived designation by the FDA is required for our products to be used at the point-of-care, and outside of the clinical laboratory setting. Laboratory tests regulated under CLIA are categorized by the FDA as waived, moderate complexity or high complexity based on set criteria. Tests that are waived by regulation, or cleared, approved, or otherwise authorized by the FDA for home use or a point-of-care test, are deemed waived following marketing authorization. Otherwise, a manufacturer of a test categorized as moderate complexity may request categorization of the test as waived through a CLIA Waiver by Application submission to the FDA. The manufacturer must provide evidence to the FDA that a test meets the CLIA statutory criteria for waiver, including, among other things, that the test employs methodologies that are so simple and accurate as to render the likelihood of erroneous results by the user negligible. When a test is categorized as waived, it may be performed by laboratories with a Certificate of Waiver, which is issued by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), the federal agency responsible for the oversight of clinical laboratories, which includes issuing waiver certificates. If we fail to obtain, or experience significant delays in obtaining, a waiver approval by the FDA for our tests, our tests will only be able to be performed by CLIA certified and state licensed laboratories, which may limit our commercial success and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operations.

*Our commercial success could be compromised if our customers do not receive coverage and adequate reimbursement for our products.*

The potential end-users of our Talis One COVID-19 Test System and diagnostic tests include urgent care chains that serve on the front lines of COVID-19 diagnosis, needing millions of rapid tests to triage symptomatic patients; traditional medical establishments including hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, independent practice associations, accountable care organizations, and public health clinics that need rapid and high-quality testing to best serve their patients. If these end-users do not receive adequate reimbursement for the cost of our products from their patients' healthcare insurers or payors, the use of our products could be negatively impacted. Furthermore, the net sales of our products could also be adversely affected by changes in reimbursement policies of government or private healthcare payors.

Due to the overall escalating cost of medical products and services, especially in light of the COVID-19 outbreak and its straining of healthcare systems across the globe, there is increased pressure on the healthcare industry, both foreign and domestic, to reduce the cost of products and services. Given the efforts to control and reduce healthcare costs in the United States, available levels of reimbursement may change for our products. Third-party reimbursement and coverage may not be available or adequate in either the United States or international markets, current reimbursement amounts may be decreased in the future and future legislation, and regulation or reimbursement policies of third-party payors, may reduce the demand for our products or our ability to sell our products on a profitable basis.

In the United States, we expect that our customers will use standard industry billing codes, known as CPT codes, to bill for our tests. If these codes were to change, there is a risk of an error being made in the claim adjudication process. Such errors can occur with claims submission, third-party transmission or in the processing of the claim by the payer. Claim adjudication errors may result in a delay in payment processing or a reduction in the amount of the payment received, either of which may materially impact the demand for our testing products. If we introduce new testing products, we may need to apply for new codes to describe our tests, which may not be approved or if approved, may not have adequate reimbursement rates, any of which could result in reduced demand for our tests or additional pricing pressures.

Hospitals, physicians and other healthcare providers who purchase diagnostic products in the United States generally rely on third-party payors, such as private health insurance plans, Medicare and Medicaid, to reimburse all or part of the cost of the product. Therefore, our market success is highly dependent upon government and commercial third-party payors providing coverage and adequate reimbursement for our test. While we believe our COVID-19 test will qualify for coverage that is currently available for other COVID-19 tests on the market, coverage criteria and reimbursement rates for diagnostic tests are subject to adjustment by payors, and current reimbursement rates could be reduced, or coverage criteria restricted in the future, which could adversely affect the market for our tests. In particular, the availability of coverage and adequate reimbursement may be impacted at the duration of the

public health emergency period. In addition, the availability of other forms of testing in the future, such as at-home COVID-19 tests, could impact the reimbursement rate and market acceptance for our COVID-19 test.

There has been federal and state legislation and other reform initiatives regarding the coverage and reimbursement for COVID-19 diagnostic testing in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the Family First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) generally requires group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance to cover FDA approved COVID-19 tests and associated diagnostic costs with no cost-sharing, as long as the test is deemed medically appropriate and furnished on or after March 18, 2020 and during the applicable public health emergency period. The FFCRA also permits states to cover testing for the uninsured through Medicaid with federal financing. Additionally, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) expanded the FFCRA to include a broader range of diagnostic tests and services as well as requiring plans and issuers to cover out-of-network COVID-19 test claims at up to the cash price that the provider has posted on a public website.

CMS announced plans in March 2020 to cover the cost of COVID-19 diagnostic testing under the Medicare program and identified the amount at which it would reimburse for such tests, which has been adjusted numerous times. For example, Medicare adjusted its payment methodology effective January 1, 2021, such that it will pay \$100 per test only to those laboratories that complete high throughput COVID-19 diagnostic tests within two calendar days of the specimen being collected and will only pay \$75 per test to laboratories that take longer than two days to complete such test. Further, effective January 15, 2022, private health insurance companies and group health plans are required to cover eight free over-the-counter at-home COVID-19 diagnostic tests authorized, cleared, or approved by the FDA per covered individual per month. These changes are indicative of the evolving nature of the coverage and reimbursement of COVID-19 tests.

We also cannot predict whether future healthcare initiatives will be implemented at the federal or state level or in countries outside of the United States in which we may do business in the future, or the effect any future legislation or regulation will have on us. Although we cannot predict the full effect of recent legislative changes, such changes individually or in the aggregate may result in decreased profits to us and/or lower reimbursement by payers for our tests, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the coverage and reimbursement market is ever changing and we are not in control of how our competitors' coverage and pricing strategies are established. Some of our competitors have widespread brand recognition and substantially greater financial and technical resources and development, production and marketing capabilities than we do. Others may develop lower-priced, less complex tests that payors and physicians could view as functionally equivalent to our products, which could force us to lower the list price of our tests and impact our operating margins and our ability to achieve and maintain profitability. In addition, technological innovations that result in the creation of enhanced diagnostic tools that are more effective than ours may enable other hospitals, physicians or medical providers to provide specialized diagnostic tests similar to ours in a more patient-friendly, efficient or cost-effective manner than is currently possible. If we cannot compete successfully against current or future competitors, we may be unable to increase or create market acceptance and sales of our products, which could prevent us from increasing or sustaining our revenue or achieving or sustaining profitability.

*Modifications to our marketed products may require new EUAs, 510(k) clearances, PMA approvals, or other marketing authorizations, or may require us to cease marketing or recall the modified products until clearances, approvals, or other marketing authorizations are obtained.*

Modifications to any products for which we receive clearance, approval, or other marketing authorization may require new regulatory approvals, clearances, or marketing authorizations, including 510(k) clearances or PMA approvals, or in the case of our COVID-19 test, new EUAs, or require us to recall or cease marketing the modified systems until these clearances, approvals, or other marketing authorizations are obtained. The FDA requires device manufacturers to initially make and document a determination of whether or not a modification requires a new approval, supplement or clearance. For a product subject to 510(k) clearance, a manufacturer may determine that a modification could not significantly affect safety or efficacy and does not represent a major change in its intended use, so that no new 510(k) clearance is necessary. However, the FDA can review a manufacturer's decision and may disagree. The FDA may also on its own initiative determine that a new clearance, approval, or marketing authorization is required. If the FDA disagrees and requires new clearances, approvals, or other marketing authorizations for the modifications, we may be required to recall and to stop marketing the modified products, which could require us to seek new marketing authorizations and harm our operating results. In these circumstances, we may be subject to significant enforcement actions. Moreover, even if we seek new clearances, approvals, or other marketing authorizations for our modifications, we may not obtain clearance, approval, or other marketing authorizations in a timely manner, if at all. Obtaining clearances and approvals can be a time consuming process, and delays in obtaining required future clearances or approvals would adversely affect our ability to introduce new or enhanced products in a timely manner, which in turn would harm our future growth.

*Clinical trials are required to support our Talis One COVID-19 Test System and may be necessary to support future product submissions to the FDA. The clinical trials that may be required for our products are expensive and time-consuming, their outcome is*

*uncertain, and if our clinical trials do not meet the stated endpoints in their evaluations, or if we experience significant delays in any of these tests or trials, our ability to commercialize our products and our financial position will be impaired.*

Clinical development is a long, expensive and uncertain process with several clinical trials involved, any of which is subject to significant delays. Due to known or unknown circumstances beyond our control, it may take us several years to complete our testing, and failure can occur at any stage of testing. Delays associated with products for which we are directly conducting preclinical or clinical trials may cause us to incur additional operating expenses.

Moreover, the results of early clinical trials are not necessarily predictive of future results, and any product we advance into clinical trials may not have favorable results in later clinical trials. The results of preclinical studies and clinical trials of our products conducted to date and ongoing or future studies and trials of our current, planned or future products may not be predictive of the results of later clinical trials, and interim results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results. Our interpretation of data and results from our clinical trials do not ensure that we will achieve similar results in future clinical trials. In addition, preclinical and clinical data are often susceptible to various interpretations and analyses, and many companies that have believed their products performed satisfactorily in preclinical studies and earlier clinical trials have nonetheless failed to replicate results in later clinical trials. Products in later stages of clinical trials may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy despite having progressed through nonclinical studies and earlier clinical trials. Failure can occur at any stage of clinical testing. Our clinical studies may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical and non-clinical testing in addition to those we have planned. The terms of the EUA for the Talis One COVID-19 Test System require that we conduct a post-authorization clinical evaluation study to demonstrate that our product meets its intended use and performance claims, which we must submit to the FDA four months after commercial launch of the Talis One COVID-19 Test System.

The commencement and rate of completion of clinical trials may be delayed by many factors, including, for example:

- we may be required to submit an IDE application to the FDA, which must become effective prior to commencing certain human clinical trials of medical devices, and the FDA may reject our IDE application and notify us that we may not begin clinical trials;
- regulators and other comparable foreign regulatory authorities may disagree as to the design or implementation of our clinical trials;
- regulators and/or an Institutional Review Board (IRB), or other reviewing bodies may not authorize us or our investigators to commence a clinical trial, or to conduct or continue a clinical trial at a prospective or specific trial site;
- we may not reach agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organizations (CROs), and clinical trial sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different CROs and trial sites;
- clinical trials may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or abandon product development programs;
- the number of subjects or patients required for clinical trials may be larger than we anticipate, enrollment in these clinical trials may be insufficient or slower than we anticipate, and the number of clinical trials being conducted at any given time may be high and result in fewer available patients for any given clinical trial, or patients may drop out of these clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate;
- our third-party contractors, including those manufacturing products or conducting clinical trials on our behalf, may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner, or at all;
- we might have to suspend or terminate clinical trials for various reasons, including a finding that the subjects are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- we may have to amend clinical trial protocols or conduct additional studies to reflect changes in regulatory requirements or guidance, which we may be required to submit to an IRB and/or regulatory authorities for re-examination;
- regulators, IRBs, or other parties may require or recommend that we or our investigators suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including safety signals or noncompliance with regulatory requirements;
- the cost of clinical trials may be greater than we anticipate;
- clinical sites may not adhere to the clinical protocol or may drop out of a clinical trial;
- we may be unable to recruit a sufficient number of clinical trial sites;
- regulators, IRBs, or other reviewing bodies may fail to approve or subsequently find fault with our manufacturing processes or facilities of third-party manufacturers with which we enter into agreement for clinical and commercial

supplies, the supply of devices or other materials necessary to conduct clinical trials may be insufficient, inadequate or not available at an acceptable cost, or we may experience interruptions in supply;

- approval policies or regulations of the FDA or applicable foreign regulatory agencies may change in a manner rendering our clinical data insufficient for approval; and
- our current or future products may have undesirable side effects or other unexpected characteristics.

In addition, disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may increase the likelihood that we encounter such difficulties or delays in initiating, enrolling, conducting or completing our planned and ongoing clinical trials. Clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the FDA and other applicable regulatory authorities' legal requirements, regulations or guidelines, and are subject to oversight by these governmental agencies and IRBs at the medical institutions where the clinical trials are conducted. Conducting successful clinical studies will require the enrollment of large numbers of patients, and suitable patients may be difficult to identify and recruit. Patient enrollment in clinical trials and completion of patient participation and follow-up depends on many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the trial protocol, the attractiveness of, or the discomforts and risks associated with, the treatments received by enrolled subjects, the availability of appropriate clinical trial investigators, support staff, and proximity of patients to clinical sites and ability to comply with the eligibility and exclusion criteria for participation in the clinical trial and patient compliance. For example, patients may be discouraged from enrolling in our clinical trials if the trial protocol requires them to undergo extensive post-treatment procedures or follow-up to assess the safety and effectiveness of our products or if they determine that the treatments received under the trial protocols are not attractive or involve unacceptable risks or discomforts.

We depend on our collaborators and on medical institutions and CROs to conduct our clinical trials in compliance with good clinical practice (GCP) requirements. To the extent our collaborators or the CROs fail to enroll participants for our clinical trials, fail to conduct the study to GCP standards or are delayed for a significant time in the execution of trials, including achieving full enrollment, we may be affected by increased costs, program delays or both. In addition, clinical trials that are conducted in countries outside the United States may subject us to further delays and expenses as a result of increased shipment costs, additional regulatory requirements and the engagement of non-U.S. CROs, as well as expose us to risks associated with clinical investigators who are unknown to the FDA, and different standards of diagnosis, screening and medical care.

Development of sufficient and appropriate clinical protocols to demonstrate safety and efficacy are required, and we may not adequately develop such protocols to support clearance and approval. Further, the FDA may require us to submit data on a greater number of patients than we originally anticipated and/or for a longer follow-up period or change the data collection requirements or data analysis applicable to our clinical trials. Delays in patient enrollment or failure of patients to continue to participate in a clinical trial may cause an increase in costs and delays in the approval and attempted commercialization of our products or result in the failure of the clinical trial. In addition, despite considerable time and expense invested in our clinical trials, the FDA may not consider our data adequate to demonstrate safety and efficacy. Such increased costs and delays or failures could adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

*Even if we receive marketing authorization for a planned product, we and our suppliers will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense and subject us to penalties if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.*

Any product for which we obtain clearance, approval, or other marketing authorization, and the manufacturing processes, post-market surveillance, post-approval clinical data and promotional activities for such product, will be subject to continued regulatory review, oversight, requirements, and periodic inspections by the FDA and other domestic and foreign regulatory bodies. In particular, unless exempt, we and our suppliers are required to comply with the FDA's QSR and other regulations enforced outside the United States which cover the manufacture of our products and the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production, control, quality assurance, labeling, packaging, storage and shipping of medical devices. Regulatory bodies, such as the FDA, enforce the QSR and other regulations through periodic inspections. The failure by us or one of our suppliers to comply with applicable statutes and regulations administered by the FDA and other regulatory bodies, or the failure to timely and adequately respond to any adverse inspectional observations or product safety issues, could result in, among other things, any of the following enforcement actions:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- unanticipated expenditures to address or defend such actions;
- customer notifications for repair, replacement, refunds;
- recall, detention or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing or delaying our requests for an EUA, 510(k) clearance or PMA approval of new products or modified products;



- operating restrictions;
- withdrawal of EUAs, 510(k) clearances on PMA approvals that have already been granted; and
- refusal to grant export approval for our products; or criminal prosecution.

If any of these actions were to occur, it would harm our reputation and cause our product sales and profitability to suffer and may prevent us from generating revenue. Furthermore, our key component suppliers may not currently be or may not continue to be in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements which could result in our failure to produce our products on a timely basis and in the required quantities, if at all.

In addition, we are required to conduct costly post-market testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or effectiveness of our products, and we must comply with medical device reporting requirements, including the reporting of adverse events and malfunctions related to our products. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with our products, including unanticipated adverse events or adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, manufacturing problems, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements such as the QSR, may result in changes to labeling, restrictions on such products or manufacturing processes, withdrawal of the products from the market, voluntary or mandatory recalls, a requirement to repair, replace or refund the cost of any medical device we manufacture or distribute, fines, suspension of regulatory approvals, product seizures, injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties which would adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

Any government investigation of alleged violations of law could require us to expend significant time and resources in response, and could generate negative publicity. Any failure to comply with ongoing regulatory requirements may significantly and adversely affect our ability to commercialize and generate revenue from our products. If regulatory sanctions are applied or if regulatory clearance or approval is withdrawn, it would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*Our products may cause or contribute to adverse medical events or be subject to failures or malfunctions that we are required to report to the FDA, and if we fail to do so, we would be subject to sanctions that could harm our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. The discovery of serious safety issues with our products, or a recall of our products either voluntarily or at the direction of the FDA or another governmental authority, could have a negative impact on us.*

We are subject to the FDA's medical device reporting regulations and similar foreign regulations, which require us to report to the FDA when we receive or become aware of information that reasonably suggests that one or more of our products may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or malfunctioned in a way that, if the malfunction were to recur, it could cause or contribute to a death or serious injury. The timing of our obligation to report is triggered by the date we become aware of the adverse event as well as the nature of the event. We may fail to report adverse events of which we become aware within the prescribed timeframe. We may also fail to recognize that we have become aware of a reportable adverse event, especially if it is not reported to us as an adverse event or if it is an adverse event that is unexpected or removed in time from the use of the product. If we fail to comply with our reporting obligations, the FDA could take action, including warning letters, untitled letters, administrative actions, criminal prosecution, imposition of civil monetary penalties, revocation of our device clearance or approval, seizure of our products or delay in clearance or approval of future products.

The FDA and foreign regulatory bodies have the authority to require the recall of commercialized products in the event of material deficiencies or defects in design or manufacture of a product or in the event that a product poses an unacceptable risk to health. The FDA's authority to require a recall must be based on a finding that there is reasonable probability that the device could cause serious injury or death. We may also choose to voluntarily recall a product if any material deficiency is found. A government-mandated or voluntary recall by us could occur as a result of an unacceptable risk to health, component failures, malfunctions, manufacturing defects, labeling or design deficiencies, packaging defects or other deficiencies or failures to comply with applicable regulations. Product defects or other errors may occur in the future.

Depending on the corrective action we take to redress a product's deficiencies or defects, the FDA may require, or we may decide, that we will need to obtain new clearances or approvals for the device before we may market or distribute the corrected device. Seeking such clearances or approvals may delay our ability to replace the recalled devices in a timely manner. Moreover, if we do not adequately address problems associated with our devices, we may face additional regulatory enforcement action, including FDA warning letters, product seizure, injunctions, administrative penalties or civil or criminal fines.

Companies are required to maintain certain records of recalls and corrections, even if they are not reportable to the FDA. We may initiate voluntary withdrawals or corrections for our products in the future that we determine do not require notification of the FDA. If the FDA disagrees with our determinations, it could require us to report those actions as recalls and we may be subject to enforcement action. A future recall announcement could harm our reputation with customers, potentially lead to product liability claims against us and negatively affect our sales. Any corrective action, whether voluntary or involuntary, as well as defending ourselves in a lawsuit, will require the dedication of our time and capital, distract management from operating our business and may harm our reputation and financial results.

*Changes in funding or disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies caused by funding shortages or global health concerns could hinder their ability to hire and retain key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new or modified products from being developed, approved or commercialized in a timely manner, or at all, or otherwise prevent those agencies from performing normal business functions on which the operation of our business may rely, which could negatively impact our business.*

The ability of the FDA to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and statutory, regulatory, and policy changes, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the agency have fluctuated in recent years as a result.

Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for new product applications to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, in recent years, including for 35 days beginning on December 22, 2018, the U.S. government shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, including the FDA, had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities. Separately, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in March 2020, the FDA announced its intention to postpone most inspections of foreign and domestic manufacturing facilities. Subsequently, on July 10, 2020, the FDA announced its intention to resume certain on-site inspections of domestic manufacturing facilities subject to a risk-based prioritization system. The FDA intends to use this risk-based assessment system to identify the categories of regulatory activity that can occur within a given geographic area, ranging from mission critical inspections to remote interactive evaluations to resumption of all regulatory activities. Regulatory authorities outside the United States may adopt similar restrictions or other policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns continue to prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA or other regulatory authorities to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

*We expect to rely on third parties in conducting future clinical studies of diagnostic products that may be required by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, and those third parties may not perform satisfactorily.*

We do not have the ability to independently conduct clinical trials that may be required to obtain FDA and other regulatory clearance or approval for future diagnostic products. Accordingly, we expect that we would rely on third parties, such as, laboratories, clinical investigators, CROs, consultants, and collaborators to conduct such studies if needed. Our reliance on these third parties for clinical and other development activities would reduce our control over these activities but will not relieve us of our responsibilities. We will remain responsible for ensuring that each of our clinical studies is conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the study. Moreover, the FDA requires us to comply with standards, commonly referred to as GCPs, for conducting, recording and reporting the results of clinical studies to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity, and confidentiality of patients in clinical studies are protected. Furthermore, these third parties may also have relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors. To the extent our collaborators or the CROs fail to enroll participants for our clinical trials, fail to conduct the study to current GCP standards or are delayed for a significant time in the execution of trials, including achieving full enrollment, including on account of the outbreak of infectious disease, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, or otherwise, we may be affected by increased costs, program delays or both, any resulting data may be unreliable or unusable for regulatory purposes, and we may be subject to enforcement action.

If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or regulatory obligations or meet expected deadlines, if the third parties need to be replaced or if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised, our preclinical development activities or clinical trials may be extended, delayed, suspended or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for, or successfully commercialize, our products on a timely basis, if at all, and our business, operating results and prospects may be adversely affected.

*We are subject to stringent and changing obligations related to data privacy and security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse business consequences.*

We process personal data and other sensitive data (including health data we collect about trial participants in connection with clinical trials); proprietary and confidential business data; trade secrets; intellectual property; and sensitive third-party data. Our data processing activities subject us to numerous data privacy and security obligations, such as various laws, regulations, guidance, industry standards, external and internal privacy and security policies, contracts, and other obligations that govern the processing of personal data by us and on our behalf.

Data privacy and information security have become significant issues in the United States, countries in Europe, and in other countries in which we operate. The legal and regulatory framework for privacy and security issues is rapidly evolving, and is expected to increase our compliance costs and exposure to liability. In the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, including data breach notification laws, personal data privacy laws, and consumer protection laws. These privacy laws include, without limitation, the following laws and regulations: Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission

Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA). HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH), imposes specific requirements relating to the privacy, security, and transmission of individually identifiable health information. The CCPA imposes obligations on businesses to which it applies that include, but are not limited to, providing specific disclosures in privacy notices and affording California residents certain rights related to their personal data. The CCPA allows for statutory fines for noncompliance (up to \$7,500 per violation). In addition, it is anticipated that the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), effective January 1, 2023, will expand the CCPA. For example, the CPRA establishes a new California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the CPRA, which could increase the risk of an enforcement action. Other states, like Colorado and Virginia, have enacted data privacy laws which differ from the CPRA and become effective in 2023. In addition, data privacy and security laws have been proposed at the federal, state, and local levels in recent years, which could further complicate compliance efforts. If we are or become subject to these laws and/or new or amended data privacy laws, the risk of enforcement actions against us could increase because we may be subject to obligations under applicable regulatory frameworks and the number of individuals or entities that could initiate actions against us may increase (including individuals via a private right of action), in addition to further complicating our compliance efforts. In addition, privacy advocates and industry groups have proposed, and may propose in the future, standards with which we are legally or contractually bound to comply.

Outside the United States, an increasing number of laws, regulations, and industry standards apply to data privacy and security. For example, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR) and the equivalent law in the United Kingdom (UK GDPR) impose strict requirements for processing the personal data of individuals, including sensitive data that we may process such as health data. For example, under the EU GDPR, government regulators may impose temporary or definitive bans on data processing, as well as fines of up to 20 million euros or 4% of annual global revenue, whichever is greater. Similar processing penalties and fines exist under the UK GDPR and the uncertainty of data protection laws in the UK following Brexit has increased the complexity of our compliance efforts. Further, individuals may initiate litigation related to our processing of their personal data.

Certain jurisdictions have enacted data localization laws and cross-border personal data transfer laws. For example, absent appropriate safeguards or other circumstances, the EU GDPR generally restricts the transfer of personal data to countries such as the United States that do not provide an adequate level of personal data protection. The European Commission released a set of "Standard Contractual Clauses" that are designed to be a valid mechanism by which entities can transfer personal data out of the European Economic Area (EEA) to jurisdictions that the European Commission has not found to provide an adequate level of protection. Currently, these Standard Contractual Clauses are a valid mechanism to transfer personal data outside of the EEA. The Standard Contractual Clauses, however, require parties that rely upon that legal mechanism to comply with additional obligations, such as conducting transfer impact assessments to determine whether additional security measures are necessary to protect the at-issue personal data. Moreover, due to potential legal challenges, there exists some uncertainty regarding whether the Standard Contractual Clauses will remain a valid mechanism for transfers of personal data out of the EEA. In addition, laws in Switzerland and the UK similarly restrict transfers of personal data outside of those jurisdictions to countries such as the United States that do not provide an adequate level of personal data protection. Any of these or other similar restrictions and obligations could increase the cost and complexity of doing business in foreign jurisdictions. If we cannot implement valid compliance mechanisms for cross-border personal data transfers, we may face increased exposure to regulatory actions, substantial fines, and injunctions against processing or transferring personal data from Europe or elsewhere. The inability to import personal data to the United States could significantly and negatively impact our business operations, including by limiting our ability to conduct clinical trial activities in Europe, the United Kingdom and elsewhere; limiting our ability to collaborate with third parties, such as contract research organizations as well as other service providers, that are subject to European and other data privacy and security laws; or requiring us to increase our personal data processing capabilities and infrastructure in Europe and/or elsewhere at significant expense.

Our obligations related to data privacy and security are quickly changing in an increasingly stringent fashion, creating some uncertainty as to the effective future legal framework. Additionally, these obligations may be subject to differing applications and interpretations, which may be inconsistent or in conflict among jurisdictions. Preparing for and complying with these obligations requires us to devote significant resources (including, without limitation, financial and time-related resources). These obligations may necessitate changes to our services, information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties that process personal data on our behalf. In addition, these obligations may require us to change our business model.

Although we endeavor to comply with all applicable data privacy and security obligations, we may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) to do so. Despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties upon whom we rely may fail to comply with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations and compliance posture. For example, any failure by a third-party processor to comply with applicable law, regulations, or contractual obligations could result in adverse effects, including inability to operate our business and proceedings against us by governmental entities or others. Moreover, clinical trial subjects about whom we or our potential collaborators obtain information, as well as the third-party providers (such as contract research organizations) who share this information with us, may contractually limit our ability to use and disclose the information.

If we fail, or are perceived to have failed, to address or comply with data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences. These consequences may include, but are not limited to, government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class-related claims); additional reporting requirements and/or

oversight; bans on processing personal data; and orders to destroy or not use personal data. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; interruptions or stoppages in our business operations (including our clinical trials); inability to process personal data or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our product candidates; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or revision or restructuring of our operations.

*All of our employees, principal investigators, consultants, and commercial partners may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including non-compliance with regulatory standards and requirements.*

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees, principal investigators, consultants, and commercial partners. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with the regulations of the FDA and non-United States regulatory authorities, comply with healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations in the United States and abroad, report financial information or data accurately, or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing, and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, misconduct, kickbacks, self-dealing, and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs, and other business arrangements. Such misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical studies, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and our code of conduct and the other precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses, or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to comply with these laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could result in the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions, which could have a significant impact on our business. Whether or not we are successful in defending against such actions or investigations, we could incur substantial costs, including legal fees, and divert the attention of management in defending ourselves against any of these actions or investigations.

*We may be subject to federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations and could face substantial penalties if we are unable to fully comply with such laws.*

We and our collaborators and strategic partners may be subject to broadly applicable healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we develop, market, sell, and distribute our products. These health care laws and regulations include, for example:

- the federal Anti-Kickback Statute (AKS), which prohibits, among other things, persons or entities from soliciting, receiving, offering or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, in return for or to induce either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, lease, order or recommendation of, any good, facility, item or services for which payment may be made under a federal health care program such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the federal AKS or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the federal civil and criminal false claims laws, such as the civil False Claims Act (FCA), which can be enforced by private citizens through civil qui tam actions, and civil monetary penalty laws, prohibits individuals or entities from, among other things, knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, false, fictitious or fraudulent claims for payment or approval by the federal government, and knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim, or knowingly making a false statement to improperly avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal AKS constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the civil FCA;
- HIPAA, which established additional federal civil and criminal liability for, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing a scheme to defraud any health care benefit program or making false statements in connection with the delivery of or payment for health care benefits, items or services. Similar to the federal AKS, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act requirements under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the ACA), which require certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies to report to the CMS, information related to payments and other transfers of value made to or at the request of covered recipients, such as physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), certain other healthcare professionals (such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners), and teaching hospitals, and certain ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members; and

- state law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws, which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers.

Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors available, it is possible that some of our business activities, including our planned reagent rental program or other sales and marketing practices, could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws. Any action brought against us for violation of these laws or regulations, even if we successfully defend against it, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws and regulations, we may be subject to any applicable penalty associated with the violation, including, among others, significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, integrity oversight and reporting obligations, and exclusion from participation in government funded healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Additionally, we could be required to refund payments received by us, and we could be required to curtail or cease our operations. Any of the foregoing consequences could significantly harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, if any of the physicians or other providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found not to be in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative sanctions, including exclusion from government funded healthcare programs.

*Legislative or regulatory reforms may make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain marketing authorization for any future products and to manufacture, market and distribute our products after marketing authorization is obtained.*

From time to time, legislation is drafted and introduced in Congress that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the marketing authorization, manufacture and marketing of regulated products or the reimbursement thereof. In addition, the FDA may change its policies, adopt additional regulations or revise existing regulations, or take other actions, which may prevent or delay marketing authorization of our future products under development or impact our ability to modify any then-marketed products on a timely basis. Any new regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing laws and regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of planned or future products. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted or FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations changed, and what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

For example, over the last several years, the FDA has proposed reforms to its 510(k) clearance process, and such proposals could include increased requirements for clinical data and a longer review period, or could make it more difficult for manufacturers to utilize the 510(k) clearance process for their products. For example, in November 2018, FDA officials announced forthcoming steps that the FDA intends to take to modernize the pre-market notification pathway under Section 510(k) of the FDCA. Among other things, the FDA announced that it planned to develop proposals to drive manufacturers utilizing the 510(k) pathway toward the use of newer predicates. These proposals included plans to potentially sunset certain older devices that were used as predicates under the 510(k) clearance pathway, and to potentially publish a list of devices that have been cleared on the basis of demonstrated substantial equivalence to predicate devices that are more than 10 years old. The FDA also announced that it intended to finalize guidance to establish a pre-market review pathway for "manufacturers of certain well-understood device types" as an alternative to the 510(k) clearance pathway and that such pre-market review pathway would allow manufacturers to rely on objective safety and performance criteria recognized by the FDA to demonstrate substantial equivalence, obviating the need for manufacturers to compare the safety and performance of their medical devices to specific predicate devices in the clearance process.

In May 2019, the FDA solicited public feedback on its plans to develop proposals to drive manufacturers utilizing the 510(k) pathway toward the use of newer predicates, including whether the FDA should publish a list of devices that have been cleared on the basis of demonstrated substantial equivalence to predicate devices that are more than 10 years old. The FDA requested public feedback on whether it should consider certain actions that might require new authority, such as whether to sunset certain older devices that were used as predicates under the 510(k) clearance pathway. These proposals have not yet been finalized or adopted, and the FDA may work with Congress to implement such proposals through legislation. Accordingly, it is unclear the extent to which any proposals, if adopted, could impose additional regulatory requirements on us that could delay our ability to obtain new 510(k) clearances, increase the costs of compliance, or restrict our ability to maintain our current clearances, or otherwise create competition that may negatively affect our business.

More recently, in September 2019, the FDA finalized the aforementioned guidance to describe an optional "safety and performance based" pre-market review pathway for manufacturers of "certain, well-understood device types" to demonstrate substantial equivalence under the 510(k) clearance pathway, by demonstrating that such device meets objective safety and performance criteria established by the FDA, obviating the need for manufacturers to compare the safety and performance of their medical devices to specific predicate devices in the clearance process. The FDA intends to maintain a list device types appropriate for the "safety and performance based pathway" and develop product-specific guidance documents that identify the performance criteria for each such device type, as well as the testing methods recommended in the guidance, where feasible. The FDA may establish performance criteria for classes of devices for which we or our competitors seek or currently have received clearance, and it is unclear the extent to which such performance standards, if established, could impact our ability to obtain new 510(k) clearances or otherwise create competition that may negatively affect our business.

In addition, FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the FDA in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. Any new statutes, regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of any future products or make it more difficult to obtain clearance or approval for, manufacture, market or distribute our products. We cannot determine what effect changes in regulations, statutes, legal interpretation or policies, when and if promulgated, enacted or adopted may have on our business in the future. Such changes could, among other things, require: additional testing prior to obtaining clearance or approval; changes to manufacturing methods; recall, replacement or discontinuance of our products; or additional record keeping.

The FDA's and other regulatory authorities' policies may change and additional government regulations may be promulgated that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory clearance or approval of our products. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad.

Any change in the laws or regulations that govern the clearance and approval, or other marketing authorization, relating to our current, planned and future products could make it more difficult and costly to obtain marketing authorization for new products or to produce, market and distribute existing products. Significant delays in or the failure to receive marketing authorization for any new products would have an adverse effect on our ability to expand our business. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing authorization that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

*The misuse or off-label use of our Talis One COVID-19 Test System may harm our reputation in the marketplace, result in false test results that lead to product liability suits or result in costly investigations, fines or sanctions by regulatory bodies if we are deemed to have engaged in the promotion of these uses, any of which could be costly to our business.*

The EUA for our Talis One COVID-19 Test System is for the *in vitro* qualitative detection of RNA from the SARS-CoV-2 virus in nasal swab specimens from individuals suspected of COVID-19 by a healthcare provider. We are not permitted to market our Talis One COVID-19 Test System for use in screening of asymptomatic populations, for use in pooling samples for testing, or for use with different specimen samples (other than nasal swab specimens). Such uses would be considered "off-label." We have trained and will train our marketing and direct sales force to not promote the Talis One COVID-19 Test System for uses outside of the FDA-authorized indications for use. We cannot, however, prevent a physician from using our products off-label, when in the physician's independent professional medical judgment, he or she deems it appropriate. There may be increased risk of inaccurate results if physicians attempt to use our tests off-label. Furthermore, such off-label uses could harm our reputation in the marketplace among physicians and patients.

If the FDA or any foreign regulatory body determines that our promotional materials or training constitute promotion of an off-label use, it could request that we modify our training or promotional materials or subject us to regulatory or enforcement actions, including the issuance or imposition of an untitled letter, which is used for violators that do not necessitate a warning letter, injunction, seizure, civil fine or criminal penalties, or withdrawal of any EUA or other marketing authorization we obtain. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action under other regulatory authority if they consider our business activities to constitute promotion of an off-label use, which could result in significant penalties, including, but not limited to, criminal, civil and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs and the curtailment of our operations.

*A significant portion of the funding for the development of our Talis One system came from U.S. federal government grants, and if the cognizant federal agencies were to eliminate, reduce or delay funding from our agreements, this could have a significant, negative impact on our revenues and cash flows, and we may be forced to suspend or terminate our development programs or obtain alternative sources of funding.*

We have received grant funding from the U.S. federal government, including through a grant from the NIH, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a sub-award from the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria Biopharmaceutical Accelerator (CARB-X) program, a sub-award from the NIH RADx program, and an NIH RADx grant. We anticipate that a portion of the funding for the development of our technologies will come from these agreements, which provide for grant funds ultimately from the government. In addition, activities covered under the awards may ultimately cost more than is covered by the grants and sub-awards or require a longer performance periods to complete than are remaining on our agreements; if we are unable to secure additional funding or allow for additional time for completion, we would have to incur additional costs to complete the activities or terminate the activities before completion. Moreover, the continuation of our agreements depends in large part on our ability to meet development milestones previously agreed to and on our compliance with certain operating procedures and protocols. These agreements may be suspended or terminated should we fail to achieve key milestones or fail to comply with the operating procedures and processes approved by the government and its audit agencies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve these milestones or continue to comply with these procedures and protocols. For example, although we extended the time to perform certain milestones under the NIH Contract, we also had to reduce the potential milestone payments, and we were unable to satisfy all of the remaining milestones before the NIH Contract expired. In addition,

changes in government budgets and agendas may result in a decreased and deprioritized emphasis on supporting the development of our programs. While the NIH has provided funding for and has indicated a potential for future funding for many activities associated with combating COVID-19, the availability and focus for any NIH funding will likely be finite and may require us to compete with other technologies, both similar and disparate. If our agreements are terminated or suspended, if there is any reduction or delay in funding under our agreements, or if the government or higher-tier grantees determine not to exercise some or all of the options provided for under the agreements, our revenues and cash flows would be significantly and negatively impacted and we may be forced to seek alternative sources of funding, which may not be available on non-dilutive terms, terms favorable to us or at all. If alternative sources of funding are not available, we may be forced to suspend or terminate certain of our related development activities. Furthermore, should we be unable to deploy personnel or derive a benefit from fixed study costs or generate data from clinical sites and studies reimbursed through the agreements, our cash flows would be negatively impacted or we may have to initiate furloughs and layoffs which would likely prove disruptive to our management and operations. This in turn would impair our ability to recommence and complete studies if and when the COVID-19 crisis subsides and we are able to restart many suspended or delayed activities.

*Unfavorable provisions in government contracts, including in our grant and sub-award agreements, may harm our business, financial condition and operating results.*

U.S. government contracts and grants typically contain unfavorable provisions and are subject to audit and modification by the government at its sole discretion, which will subject us to additional risks. For example, under our grant and sub-award agreements, the U.S. government and higher-tier grantees, in certain circumstances, have the power to unilaterally:

- suspend or prevent us for a set period of time from receiving new government contracts or grants or extending our existing agreements based on violations or suspected violations of laws or regulations;
- claim and exercise nonexclusive, nontransferable rights to products manufactured and intellectual property and data developed and generated under the agreements and may, under certain circumstances, license such inventions to third parties without our consent;
- impose U.S. manufacturing requirements for products that embody inventions conceived or first reduced to practice under such contracts and grants;
- cancel, terminate or suspend our agreements based on violations or suspected violations of laws or regulations;
- terminate our agreements in whole or in part for convenience for any reason or no reason, including if funds become unavailable;
- reduce the scope and value of our agreements;
- decline to exercise an option to continue the agreements;
- direct the course of the development of the programs in a manner not chosen by us;
- require us to perform the option periods provided for under the agreements even if doing so may cause us to forego or delay the pursuit of other program opportunities with greater commercial potential;
- take actions that result in longer development timelines than expected; and
- change certain terms and conditions in our agreements.

Generally, government contracts and grants, including our grant and sub-award agreements, contain provisions permitting unilateral termination or modification, in whole or in part. Termination-for-convenience provisions generally enable us to recover only our costs incurred or committed, plus a portion of the agreed fee (if a fee has been negotiated) and settlement expenses on the work completed prior to termination. Except for the amount of services received by the government, termination-for-default provisions do not permit recovery of fees and may subject us to damages, including procurement expenses. In addition, in the event of termination or upon expiration of our agreements, the U.S. government or higher-tier grantees may dispute wind-down and termination costs and may question prior expenses under the agreements and deny payment of those expenses. Should we choose to challenge those denials, such a challenge could subject us to substantial additional expenses that we may or may not recover. Further, if our agreements are terminated for convenience, or if we default by failing to perform in accordance with the schedule and terms, a significant negative impact on our cash flows and operations could result.

In addition, government contracts and grants normally contain additional requirements that may increase our costs of doing business and expose us to liability for failure to comply with these terms and conditions. These requirements include, for example:

- public disclosures of certain contract information, which may enable competitors to gain insights into our research program;
- mandatory internal control systems and policies; and

- mandatory socioeconomic compliance requirements, including labor standards, prioritization of subcontracts to small businesses and others, non-discrimination and affirmative action programs and environmental compliance requirements.

If we fail to maintain compliance with these requirements, we may be subject to potential liability and to the termination of our agreements.

Furthermore, we have entered into and will continue to enter into agreements and subcontracts with third parties, including suppliers, consultants and other third-party contractors, in order to satisfy our contractual obligations under our agreements. Negotiating and entering into such arrangements can be time-consuming and we may not be able to reach agreement with such third parties. Any such agreement must also be compliant with the terms of our grant and sub-award agreements. Any delay or inability to enter into such arrangements or entering into such arrangements in a manner that is non-compliant with the terms, may result in violations of our agreements.

In addition, under the agreements, the government and higher-tier grantees will regularly review our development efforts and clinical activities. Under certain circumstances, they may advise us to delay certain activities and invest additional time and resources before proceeding. If we follow such advice, overall program delays and costs associated with additional resources for which we had not planned may result. Also, the costs associated with following such advice may or may not be reimbursed under our agreement. Finally, we may decide not to follow the advice provided and instead pursue activities that we believe are in the best interests of our programs and our business, even if those would not be reimbursed under our agreement.

As a result of the unfavorable provisions in our agreements, we must undertake significant compliance activities. The diversion of resources from our development and commercial programs to these compliance activities, as well as the exercise by the U.S. government or higher-tier grantees of any rights under these provisions, could materially harm our business.

*Laws and regulations affecting government contracts and grants, including our grants and sub-award agreements, make it more costly and difficult for us to successfully conduct our business. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in significant civil and criminal penalties and adversely affect our business.*

We must comply with numerous laws, regulations, and agency-specific policies and procedures relating to the administration and performance of our grant and sub-award agreements. Among the most significant are:

- the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and agency-specific regulations supplemental to the FAR, which comprehensively regulate the procurement, formation, administration and performance of government contracts;
- the business ethics and public integrity obligations, which govern conflicts of interest and the hiring of former government employees, restrict the granting of gratuities and funding of lobbying activities and incorporate other requirements such as the AKS, the Procurement Integrity Act, the FCA and the FCPA; and
- laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the exportation of certain products and technical data.

In addition, as a U.S. government contractor, we are required to comply with applicable laws, regulations and standards relating to our accounting practices, including unique accounting requirements regarding allowable and unallowable costs, and are subject to periodic audits and reviews. As part of any such audit or review, the U.S. government may review the adequacy of, and our compliance with, our internal control systems and policies, including those relating to our purchasing, property, estimating, compensation and management information systems. Based on the results of its audits, the U.S. government may adjust our agreement-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs. This adjustment could impact the amount of revenues reported on a historic basis and could impact our cash flows under the contract prospectively. In addition, in the event the U.S. government determines that certain costs and fees were unallowable or determines that the allocated indirect cost rate was higher than the actual indirect cost rate, it would be entitled to recoup any overpayment from us as a result. In addition, if an audit or review uncovers any improper or illegal activity, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of our agreements, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. government. We could also suffer serious harm to our reputation if allegations of impropriety were made against us, which could cause our stock price to decline. Further, as a U.S. government contractor, we are subject to an increased risk of investigations, criminal prosecution, civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities as compared to private sector commercial companies. In addition, the qui tam provisions of the civil FCA authorize a private person to file civil actions on behalf of the federal and state governments and retain a share of any recovery, which can include treble damages and civil penalties.

*If we or our third-party manufacturing partners fail to comply with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, we could become subject to fines or penalties or incur costs that could have a material adverse effect on the success of our business.*

We and our suppliers and manufacturers are subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the handling, use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. Our operations, and the manufacturer of our products, involve the production and use of hazardous and flammable materials and waste, including chemicals and biological and radioactive materials. We generally contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and wastes. We



cannot eliminate the risk of contamination or injury from these materials. In the event of contamination or injury resulting from our use of hazardous materials, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. We also could incur significant costs associated with civil or criminal fines and penalties.

Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of hazardous materials, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. We do not maintain insurance for environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us in connection with our storage or disposal of biological, hazardous or radioactive materials.

Our manufacturers are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations in the U.S. governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of medical and hazardous materials. Although we believe that our manufacturers' procedures for using, handling, storing and disposing of these materials comply with legally prescribed standards, we cannot completely eliminate the risk of contamination or injury resulting from medical or hazardous materials. As a result of any such contamination or injury, we may incur liability or local, city, state or federal authorities may curtail the use of these materials and interrupt our business operations. In the event of an accident, we could be held liable for damages or penalized with fines, and the liability could exceed our resources. We do not have any insurance for liabilities arising from medical or hazardous materials. Compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations is expensive, and current or future environmental regulations may impair our research, development and production efforts, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations.

*Healthcare policy changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.*

The ACA, enacted in March 2010, made a number of substantial changes in the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers. Among other ways in which the ACA may significantly impact our business, the ACA includes: provisions regarding coordination and promotion of research on comparative clinical effectiveness of different technologies and procedures; initiatives to revise Medicare payment methodologies; and initiatives to promote quality indicators in payment methodologies.

There have been executive, judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. For example, the legislation enacted on December 22, 2017, informally known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) repealed the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA, on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year, which is commonly referred to as the "individual mandate." Additionally, on June 17, 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed a challenge on procedural grounds that argued the ACA is unconstitutional in its entirety because the "individual mandate" was repealed by Congress. Thus, the ACA will remain in effect in its current form. Further, prior to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, on January 28, 2021, President Biden issued an executive order that initiated a special enrollment period for purposes of obtaining health insurance coverage through the ACA marketplace, which began on February 15, 2021 and remained open through August 15, 2021. The executive order also instructed certain governmental agencies to review and reconsider their existing policies and rules that limit access to healthcare, including among others, reexamining Medicaid demonstration projects and waiver programs that include work requirements, and policies that create unnecessary barriers to obtaining access to health insurance coverage through Medicaid or the ACA. It is possible that the ACA will be subject to judicial or Congressional challenges in the future. It is unclear how any such challenges and the healthcare reform measure of the Biden administration will impact the ACA or our business.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted. For example, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, included aggregate reductions to Medicare payments to providers and suppliers of 2% per fiscal year, starting in 2013, and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2031, with the exception of a temporary suspension from May 1, 2020 through March 31, 2022, unless additional congressional action is taken. Under current legislation, the actual reduction in Medicare payments will vary from 1% in 2022 to up to 3% in the final fiscal year of this sequester. Furthermore, on January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to several providers and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years.

In addition, there has been numerous governmental reform activity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is possible that additional governmental action is taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic, which may impact our business.

We cannot predict whether future healthcare initiatives will be implemented at the federal or state level, or how any future legislation or regulation may affect us. The expansion of government's role in the U.S. healthcare industry as a result of the ACA's implementation, and changes to the reimbursement amounts paid by Medicare and other payors for our tests and our planned future tests, may reduce our profits, if any, and have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We cannot predict the impact changes to these laws or the implementation of, or changes to, any other laws applicable to us in the future may have on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.*

We have incurred substantial losses during our history and do not expect to become profitable in the near future, and we may never achieve profitability. Unused U.S. federal net operating losses (NOLs) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, may be carried forward to offset future taxable income, if any, until such unused NOLs expire. Under the TCJA, as modified by the CARES Act, U.S. federal NOLs incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, can be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such U.S. federal NOLs in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, is limited to 80% of taxable income. It is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the TCJA or the CARES Act.

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$30.9 million of U.S. federal NOLs that were generated in 2017 and prior periods that will expire at various dates through 2033, and \$181.2 million of U.S. federal NOLs that can be carried forward indefinitely under current law. As of December 31, 2021, we also had aggregate U.S. federal research and development (R&D) credits of approximately \$74.7 million. Our NOL carryforwards and R&D credits are subject to review and possible adjustment by the U.S. and state tax authorities.

In addition, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), and corresponding provisions of state law, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," which is generally defined as a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change NOL carryforwards, R&D credits and certain other tax attributes to offset its post-change income or taxes may be limited. This could limit the amount of NOLs, R&D credit carryforwards or other applicable tax attributes that we can utilize annually to offset future taxable income or tax liabilities. Subsequent ownership changes and changes to the U.S. tax rules in respect of the utilization of NOLs, R&D credits and other applicable tax attributes carried forward may further affect the limitation in future years. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of NOLs is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. For example, California recently imposed limits on the usability of California state NOL carryforwards to offset taxable income in tax years beginning after 2019 and before 2023. As a result, we may be unable to use all or a material portion of our NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes, which could adversely affect our future cash flows.

*Changes in tax laws or regulations that are applied adversely to us or our customers may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flow, financial condition or results of operations.*

New income, sales, use or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be enacted at any time, which could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance. Further, existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us. For example, the TCJA enacted many significant changes to the U.S. tax laws, and the CARES Act modified certain provisions of the TCJA. Future guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities with respect to the TCJA may affect us, and certain aspects of the TCJA could be repealed or modified in future legislation. In addition, it is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the TCJA or any other federal tax legislation. Changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net deferred tax assets relating to our operations, the taxation of foreign earnings, and the deductibility of expenses could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets, could result in significant one-time charges, and could increase our future U.S. tax expense.

### **Risks related to our intellectual property**

*We may be, in the future, subject to claims against us alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of third parties, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.*

Our commercial success depends in part upon our ability to develop, manufacture, market and sell our products and use our technology without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the patents, trademarks or other intellectual property or proprietary rights of third parties. We cannot assure you that technologies we may develop will not infringe existing or future patents owned by third parties. Litigation relating to infringement, misappropriation or other violations of intellectual property rights in biotechnology industry is common, unpredictable and generally expensive and time consuming, including patent infringement lawsuits, trade secret lawsuits, interferences, oppositions, and *inter-partes* review, post-grant review and reexamination proceedings before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and corresponding international patent offices. The various markets in which we plan to operate are subject to frequent and extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. In addition, many companies in intellectual property-dependent industries, including the biotechnology industry, have employed intellectual property litigation as a means to gain an advantage over their competitors. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

We are currently involved in trademark litigation described under the heading "Legal Proceedings" above. In the future, we may also be subject to other third-party claims and adversarial proceedings or litigation regarding infringement, misappropriation or other violation by us of patent, trademark or other intellectual property rights of third parties. We cannot provide any assurances that third-party patents do not exist which might be enforced against our products, resulting in either an injunction prohibiting our sales, or, with respect to our sales, an obligation on our part to pay royalties and/or other forms of compensation to third parties. If any such claim or proceeding is brought against us, our collaborators or our third-party service providers, our development, manufacturing, marketing, sales and other commercialization activities could be similarly adversely affected. Even if we believe third-party intellectual property

claims are without merit, there is no assurance that a court would find in our favor on questions of infringement, validity, enforceability, or priority. A court of competent jurisdiction could hold that third-party patents asserted against us are valid, enforceable, and infringed, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to develop, manufacture, market, sell and commercialize any of our products. To successfully challenge the validity of any such U.S. patent in federal court, we would need to overcome a presumption of validity. As this burden is a high one requiring us to present clear and convincing evidence as to the invalidity of any such U.S. patent claim, there is no assurance that a court of competent jurisdiction would invalidate the claims of any such U.S. patent. If we are found to infringe any third-party's patents or other intellectual property rights, and we are unsuccessful in demonstrating that such patents or other intellectual property are invalid or unenforceable, we could be required to obtain a license from such third party to continue developing, manufacturing, marketing, selling and commercializing our products. However, we may not be able to obtain any required license on commercially reasonable terms or at all, and if we are unable to obtain a necessary license to a third-party patent on commercially reasonable terms, our ability to commercialize our products may be impaired or delayed, which could in turn significantly harm our business. Even if we were able to obtain a license, it could be non-exclusive, which would give our competitors and other third parties access to the same technologies licensed to us, and it could require us to make substantial licensing, royalty and other payments. We also could be forced, including by court order, to cease developing, manufacturing, marketing, selling and commercializing the infringing product or technology. In addition, we could be found liable for significant monetary damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed a patent or other intellectual property right. Claims that we have misappropriated the confidential information or trade secrets of third parties could have a similar material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

There may be third-party patents of which we are currently unaware with claims to compositions, formulations, methods of manufacture, or methods of use or treatment that cover our products. It is also possible that patents owned by third parties of which we are aware, but which we do not believe are relevant to the technologies we may develop, could be found to be infringed by our technology. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending patent applications that may later result in issued patents that our products may infringe. In addition, third parties, our competitors in both the United States and abroad, many of which have substantially greater resources and have made substantial investments in patent portfolios and competing technologies, may obtain patents in the future that may prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with our ability to make, use and sell our products, and may claim that use of our technologies or the manufacture, use, or sale of our products infringes upon these patents.

Some claimants may have substantially greater resources than we do and may be able to sustain the costs of complex intellectual property litigation to a greater degree and for longer periods of time than we could. In addition, patent holding companies that focus solely on extracting royalties and settlements by enforcing patent rights may target us. In addition, if the breadth or strength of protection provided by the patents and patent applications we own or in-license is threatened, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us to license, develop or commercialize current or future technology. In addition, intellectual property litigation, regardless of its outcome, may cause negative publicity, adversely impact prospective customers, cause product shipment delays or prohibit us from manufacturing, marketing, selling or otherwise commercializing our products and technology. We may receive, and expect to receive, communications from various industry participants alleging our infringement of their patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property rights and/or offering licenses to such intellectual property.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities. In addition, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing, or commercialization activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Uncertainties resulting from patent and other intellectual property litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace, our ability to raise additional funds, and could otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

*We may be, in the future, involved in lawsuits to defend or enforce our patents and proprietary rights. Such disputes could result in substantial costs or loss of productivity, delay or prevent the development and commercialization of our technology, products, prohibit our use of proprietary technology or sale of products, or put our patents and other proprietary rights at risk.*

Competitors and other third parties may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate our patents and intellectual property rights or the patents and intellectual property rights of our licensors. The enforcement of such claims can be expensive and time-consuming and divert the time and attention of our management and scientific personnel. Our pending patent applications cannot be enforced against third parties practicing the technology claimed in such applications unless and until a patent issues from such applications. In an infringement proceeding, a court may decide that a patent owned or in-licensed by us is invalid or unenforceable, or may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our owned and in-licensed patents do not cover the technology

in question. An adverse result in any litigation proceeding could put one or more of our owned or in-licensed patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly.

If we were to initiate legal proceedings against any other third party to enforce a patent covering our technology, the defendant could assert that our patent is invalid or unenforceable. If we or one of our licensing partners initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering our technologies, the defendant could counterclaim we infringe their patents or that the patent covering our technology is invalid or unenforceable, or both. In patent litigation in the United States and Europe, defendants alleging invalidity or unenforceability are common. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, for example, lack of novelty, obviousness, lack of written description or non-enablement. Third parties might allege unenforceability of our patents because during prosecution of the patent an individual connected with such prosecution withheld relevant information, or made a misleading statement. There is a risk that a court will decide that a patent of ours is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, and that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the invention at issue. Third parties may also raise challenges to the validity of our patent claims before administrative bodies in the United States or abroad, even outside the context of litigation. Such mechanisms include re-examination, post-grant review, *inter-partes* review, interference proceedings, derivation proceedings, and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions (e.g., opposition proceedings). Such proceedings could result in the revocation of, cancellation of, or amendment to our patents in such a way that they no longer cover our technology or products and that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the invention at issue. The outcome of proceedings involving assertions of invalidity and unenforceability, including during patent litigation, is unpredictable. With respect to the validity of patents, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art of which we and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution, but that an adverse third party may identify and submit in support of such assertions of invalidity. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on our technology. There is also a risk that, even if the validity of such patents is upheld, the court will construe the patent's claims narrowly or decide that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the invention at issue on the grounds that our patent claims do not cover the invention, or decide that the other party's use of our patented technology falls under the safe harbor to patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §271(e)(1). Such a loss of patent protection could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our patents and other intellectual property rights also will not protect our technology if competitors design around our protected technology without infringing our patents or other intellectual property rights. Interference or derivation proceedings provoked by third parties or brought by the USPTO may be necessary to determine the priority of inventions with respect to, or the correct inventorship of, our patents or patent applications or those of our licensors.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities, and the court may decide not to grant an injunction against further infringing activity and instead award only monetary damages, which may or may not be an adequate remedy. In addition, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing, or commercialization activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Uncertainties resulting from patent and other intellectual property litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace, our ability to raise additional funds, and could otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Similarly, if we assert trademark infringement claims, a court may determine that the marks we have asserted are invalid or unenforceable, or that the party against whom we have asserted trademark infringement has superior rights to the marks in question. In this case, we could ultimately be forced to cease use of such trademarks.

*If we are not able to obtain, maintain, defend or enforce patent and other intellectual property protection for products, or if the scope of the patent and other intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, which could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial conditions, results of operations, and prospects.*

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain, maintain, defend and enforce patents and other forms of intellectual property rights, including in-licenses of intellectual property rights of others, for our products, as well as our ability to preserve our trade secrets, to prevent third parties from infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating our intellectual property and proprietary rights. Our ability to protect our products from unauthorized use by third parties depends on the extent to which valid and enforceable patents cover them or they are effectively protected as trade secrets. While we have a number of issued patents in the United States and foreign countries, several aspects of our patent portfolio are in much earlier stages of prosecution in the United States and foreign countries. Moreover, we do not own or license any issued patents related to certain aspects of our products and technology, including certain structures and components used in our instruments and established molecular biology techniques. The patent position of biotechnology companies generally is highly uncertain, involves complex legal and factual questions, and has been the subject of

much litigation in recent years. As a result, the issuance, scope, validity, enforceability, and commercial value of our patent rights are highly uncertain. There can be no assurance that our patent rights will not be invalidated or held to be unenforceable, will adequately protect our technology, products or provide any competitive advantage, or that any of our pending or future patent applications will issue as valid and enforceable patents. Our ability to obtain and maintain patent protection for our products is uncertain due to a number of factors, including that:

- we or our licensors may not have been the first to invent the technology covered by our pending patent applications or issued patents;
- we or our licensors may not be the first to file all patent applications covering our methods or products, as patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing;
- our products and related methods may not be patentable;
- our disclosures in patent applications may not be sufficient to meet the statutory requirements for patentability;
- any or all of our pending patent applications may not result in issued patents;
- others may independently develop identical, similar or alternative technologies;
- others may design around our patent claims to produce competitive technologies or methods or products that fall outside of the scope of our patents;
- we may fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output before it is too late to obtain patent protection;
- parties with access to patentable aspects of our research and development output, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, contract research organizations, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties, may disclose such results before a patent application is filed, thereby jeopardizing our ability to seek patent protection;
- we may not seek or obtain patent protection in countries that may eventually provide us a significant business opportunity;
- any patents issued to us may not provide a basis for commercially viable products or methods, may not provide any competitive advantages or may be successfully challenged by third parties;
- the patents of others could harm our business;
- a third party may challenge our patents and, if challenged, a court may hold that our patents are invalid;
- a third party may challenge our patents in various patent offices and, if challenged, we may be compelled to limit the scope of our allowed or granted claims or lose the allowed or granted claims altogether;
- our competitors could conduct research and development activities in countries where we will not have enforceable patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive methods or products for sale in our major commercial markets; and
- the growing scientific and patent literature relating to molecular testing, including our own patents and publications, may make it increasingly difficult or impossible to patent new products and methods in the future.

Even if we have or obtain patents covering our products or methods, we may still be barred from making, using and selling such products or methods because of the patent rights of others. Others may have filed, and in the future may file, patent applications covering compositions, products or methods that are similar or identical to ours, which could materially affect our ability to successfully develop our technology or to successfully commercialize any approved products alone or with collaborators. Patent applications in the U.S. and elsewhere are generally published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing for which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Therefore, patent applications covering our methods and products could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Additionally, pending claims in patent applications which have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies or related products. These patent applications may have priority over patent applications filed by us.

The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its inventorship, scope, validity or enforceability, and our owned and licensed patents may be challenged in the courts or patent offices in the United States and abroad. We may be subject to third-party pre-issuance submissions of prior art to the USPTO, or become involved in opposition, derivation, revocation, reexamination, post-grant and *inter-partes* review, or interference proceedings challenging our patent rights. An adverse determination in any such submission, proceeding or litigation could reduce the scope of, or invalidate, our patent rights, allow third parties to commercialize our products and technology and compete directly with us, without payment to us, or result in our inability to manufacture or commercialize products without infringing third-party patent rights. Moreover, we, or our licensors, may have to participate in interference proceedings

declared by the USPTO to determine priority of invention or in post-grant challenge proceedings, such as oppositions in a foreign patent office, that challenge priority of invention or other features of patentability. Such challenges may result in loss of exclusivity or freedom to operate or in patent claims being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable, in whole or in part, which could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical products and technology, or limit the duration of the patent protection of our products and technology. Such proceedings also may result in substantial cost and require significant time from our employees and management, even if the eventual outcome is favorable to us.

Furthermore, we cannot guarantee that any patents will be issued from any of our pending or future patent applications. The standards applied by the USPTO and foreign patent offices in granting patents are not always applied uniformly or predictably. For example, there is no uniform worldwide policy regarding patentable subject matter or the scope of claims allowable in diagnostic patents. As such, we do not know the degree of future protection that we will have on our proprietary products and technology. Thus, even if our patent applications issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide us with meaningful protection, prevent competitors from competing with us or otherwise provide us with any competitive advantage. While we will endeavor to protect our technology with intellectual property rights such as patents, as appropriate, the process of obtaining patents is time-consuming, expensive and sometimes unpredictable.

In addition, third parties may be able to develop technology that is similar to, or better than, ours in a way that is not covered by the claims of our patents, or may have blocking patents that could prevent us from marketing our products or practicing our own patented technology. Moreover, patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, if all maintenance fees are paid timely, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years after it is filed and the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. In addition, although upon issuance in the United States a patent's life can be increased based on certain delays caused by the USPTO, this increase can be reduced or eliminated based on certain delays caused by the patent applicant during patent prosecution. Without patent protection for current or future methods and related products, we may face competing technology. Given the amount of time required for the development and testing, and regulatory review where necessary, patents protecting such technology might expire before or shortly after such technology is commercialized. As a result, our patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing technology similar or identical to that we or our collaborators may develop.

Moreover, certain of our patents and patent applications are, and others may in the future be, co-owned with third parties. If we are unable to obtain an exclusive license to any such third-party co-owners' interest in such patents or patent applications, such co-owners may be able to use or license their rights to other third parties, including our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. In addition, we may need the cooperation of any such co-owners of our patents in order to enforce such patents against third parties, and such cooperation may not be provided to us. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations, and prospects.

*We depend on intellectual property licensed from third parties and we are currently party to several in-license agreements under which we acquired rights to use, develop, manufacture and/or commercialize certain of our system components. If we breach our obligations under these agreements or if any of these agreements is terminated, or otherwise experience disruptions to our business relationships with our licensors, we may be required to pay damages, lose our rights to such intellectual property and technology, or both, which would harm our business.*

We are dependent on patents, know-how, and proprietary technology, both our own and licensed from others. We are a party to a number of intellectual property license agreements that are important to our business and expect to enter into additional license agreements in the future. For example, we have licensed technology related to frangible seals and reagent plugs in our Talis One cartridges, under an agreement with thinXXS. Our existing license agreements impose (under certain circumstances), and we expect that future license agreements will impose, various diligence, milestone payment, royalty and other obligations on us. If we fail to comply with our obligations under these agreements, including due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business operations or our use of the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner, or we are subject to a bankruptcy, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license. Any termination of these licenses could result in the loss of significant rights and could harm our ability to develop, manufacture and/or commercialize our platform or product candidates.

In addition, the agreements under which we license intellectual property or technology to or from third parties are complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what we believe to be the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Moreover, if disputes over intellectual property that we have licensed prevent or impair our ability to maintain our current licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product candidates. Our business also would suffer if any current or future licensors fail to abide by the terms of the license, if the licensors fail to enforce licensed patents against infringing third parties, if the licensed patents or other rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable, or if we are unable to enter into necessary licenses on acceptable terms. Moreover, our licensors may own or control intellectual property that

has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing or otherwise violating the licensor's rights.

In addition, while we cannot currently determine the amount of the royalty obligations we would be required to pay on sales of future products, if any, the amounts may be significant. The amount of our future royalty obligations will depend on the technology and intellectual property we use in products that we successfully develop and commercialize, if any. Therefore, even if we successfully develop and commercialize products, we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

The growth of our business may depend, in part, on our ability to acquire or in-license additional proprietary rights, including to advance the development or commercialization of our products. In that event, we may be required to expend considerable time and resources to license such technology. From time to time, in order to avoid infringing third-party patents, we may be required to license technology from additional third parties to further develop or commercialize our products. We may be unable to acquire or in-license any relevant third-party intellectual property rights, including any such intellectual property rights required to manufacture, use or sell our products, that we identify as necessary or important to our business operations. We may fail to obtain any of these licenses at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, if at all, and as a result we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected product candidates, and we may have to abandon development of the relevant products, which would harm our business. We may need to cease use of the compositions or methods covered by such third-party intellectual property rights, and may need to seek to develop alternative approaches that do not infringe on such intellectual property rights which may entail additional costs and development delays, even if we were able to develop such alternatives, which may not be feasible. Even if we are able to obtain a license under such intellectual property rights, any such license may be non-exclusive, which may allow our competitors' access to the same technologies licensed to us.

The licensing and acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive practice, and companies that may be more established, or have greater resources than we do, may also be pursuing strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider necessary or attractive in order to commercialize our products. More established companies may have a competitive advantage over us due to their larger size and cash resources or greater clinical development and commercialization capabilities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully complete such negotiations and ultimately acquire the rights to the intellectual property surrounding the additional products that we may seek to acquire.

Disputes may also arise between us and our licensors regarding intellectual property subject to a license agreement. If disputes over intellectual property that we have licensed prevent or impair our ability to maintain our current licensing arrangements on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop and commercialize the affected product. We are generally also subject to all of the same risks with respect to protection of intellectual property that we license as we are for intellectual property that we own, which are described below. If we or our licensors fail to adequately protect this intellectual property, our ability to commercialize our products could suffer.

*We depend, in part, on our licensors to file, prosecute, maintain, defend, and enforce patents and patent applications that are material to our business.*

Patents relating to certain components of our Talis One cartridge are controlled by a third party. Such third party has rights to file, prosecute, maintain, and defend the patents we have licensed from such licensor. If our licensors or any future licensees having rights to file, prosecute, maintain, and defend patent rights that are critical to our products fail to conduct these activities, including due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our licensors' business operations, our ability to develop and commercialize our products may be adversely affected and we may not be able to prevent competitors from making, using, or selling competing products. We cannot be certain that such activities by our licensors have been or will be conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations or will result in valid and enforceable patents or other intellectual property rights. Pursuant to the terms of the license agreements with some of our licensors, the licensors may have the right to control enforcement of our licensed patents or defense of any claims asserting the invalidity of these patents and, even if we are permitted to pursue such enforcement or defense, we cannot ensure the cooperation of our licensors. We cannot be certain that our licensors will allocate sufficient resources or prioritize their or our enforcement of such patents or defense of such claims to protect our interests in the licensed patents. Even if we are not a party to these legal actions, an adverse outcome could harm our business because it might prevent us from continuing to license intellectual property that we may need in our business. In addition, even when we have the right to control patent prosecution of licensed patents and patent applications, enforcement of licensed patents, or defense of claims asserting the invalidity of those patents, we may still be adversely affected or prejudiced by actions or inactions of our licensors and their counsel that took place prior to or after our assuming control. In the event we breach any of our obligations related to such prosecution, we may incur significant liability to our licensing partners.

*We may not identify relevant third-party patents or may incorrectly interpret the relevance, scope or expiration of a third-party patent, which might adversely affect our ability to develop and market our products.*

We cannot guarantee that any of our patent searches or analyses, including the identification of relevant patents, the scope of patent claims or the expiration of relevant patents, are complete or thorough, nor can we be certain that we have identified each and every

third-party patent and pending application in the United States and abroad that is relevant to or necessary for the commercialization of our product candidates in any jurisdiction. The scope of a patent claim is determined by an interpretation of the law, the written disclosure in a patent and the patent's prosecution history. Our interpretation of the relevance or the scope of a patent or a pending application may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to market our products. We may incorrectly determine that our products are not covered by a third-party patent or may incorrectly predict whether a third-party's pending application will issue with claims of relevant scope. Our determination of the expiration date of any patent in the United States or abroad that we consider relevant may be incorrect, which may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our product candidates. Our failure to identify and correctly interpret relevant patents may negatively impact our ability to develop and market our products.

One aspect of the determination of patentability of our inventions depends on the scope and content of the "prior art," information that was or is deemed available to a person of skill in the relevant art prior to the priority date of the claimed invention. For example, we have identified certain third-party patents that may be asserted against us with respect to our technology. These patents may expire prior to commercial launch of our products. We believe that the relevant claims of these third-party patents are likely invalid or unenforceable, and we may choose to challenge those patents, though the outcome of any challenge that we may initiate in the future is uncertain. We may also decide in the future to seek a license to those third-party patents, but we might not be able to do so on reasonable terms. There may be prior art of which we are not aware that may affect the patentability of our patent claims or, if issued, affect the validity or enforceability of a patent claim. Further, we may not be aware of all third-party intellectual property rights potentially relating to our product candidates or their intended uses, and as a result the impact of such third-party intellectual property rights upon the patentability of our own patents and patent applications, as well as the impact of such third-party intellectual property upon our freedom to operate, is highly uncertain. Because patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for typically a period of 18 months after filing, or may not be published at all, we cannot be certain that we were the first to file any patent application related to our product candidates. As a result, the issuance, scope, validity, enforceability and commercial value of our patent rights are highly uncertain. Furthermore, for U.S. applications in which all claims are entitled to a priority date before March 16, 2013, an interference proceeding can be provoked by a third party or instituted by the USPTO to determine who was the first to invent any of the subject matter covered by the patent claims of our applications. For U.S. applications containing a claim not entitled to priority before March 16, 2013, there is a greater level of uncertainty in the patent law in view of the passage of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA), which brought into effect significant changes to the U.S. patent laws, including new procedures for challenging pending patent applications and issued patents.

*Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment, and other requirements imposed by government patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.*

Obtaining and maintaining a patent portfolio entails significant expense, including periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other governmental fees on patents and patent applications. These expenditures can be at numerous stages of prosecuting patent applications and over the lifetime of maintaining and enforcing issued patents. We may or may not choose to pursue or maintain protection for particular intellectual property in our portfolio. If we choose to forgo patent protection or to allow a patent application or patent to lapse purposefully or inadvertently, our competitive position could suffer. Furthermore, we employ reputable law firms and other professionals to help us comply with the various procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions we are subject to and, in many cases, an inadvertent lapse can be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules. There are situations, however, in which failure to make certain payments or noncompliance with certain requirements in the patent process can result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, our competitors might be able to enter the market, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Legal action that may be required to enforce our patent rights can be expensive and may involve the diversion of significant management time. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient financial or other resources to file and pursue infringement claims, which typically last for years before they are concluded. In addition, these legal actions could be unsuccessful and result in the invalidation of our patents, a finding that they are unenforceable or a requirement that we enter into a licensing agreement with or pay monies to a third party for use of technology covered by our patents. We may or may not choose to pursue litigation or other actions against those that have infringed on our patents, or have used them without authorization, due to the associated expense and time commitment of monitoring these activities. If we fail to successfully protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could suffer, which could harm our results of operations.

*Some of our intellectual property has been discovered through government funded programs and thus may be subject to federal regulations such as "march-in" rights, certain reporting requirements and a preference for U.S.-based companies, and compliance with such regulations may limit our exclusive rights and our ability to contract with non-U.S. manufacturers.*

Our intellectual property rights may be subject to a reservation of rights by one or more third parties. For example, certain intellectual property rights related to structures, such as the rotor or assay chambers, within Talis One test cartridges, including the Talis One COVID-19 Test System cartridge were generated, at least in part, through the use of U.S. government funding and are therefore



subject to certain federal regulations. As a result, the U.S. government may have certain rights to intellectual property embodied in the cartridges of our current or future products pursuant to the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 (Bayh-Dole Act). These U.S. government rights include a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable worldwide license to use inventions for any governmental purpose. In addition, the U.S. government has what are referred to as “march-in” rights to, under certain limited circumstances, require the licensor to grant exclusive, partially exclusive or non-exclusive licenses to any of these inventions to a third party if it determines that (1) adequate steps have not been taken to commercialize the invention and achieve practical application of the government-funded technology, (2) government action is necessary to meet public health or safety needs, (3) government action is necessary to meet requirements for public use under federal regulations or (4) we fail to meet requirements of federal regulations. The U.S. government also has the right to take title to these inventions if we or our licensors fail to disclose the invention to the government or fail to file an application to register the intellectual property within specified time limits. These rights may permit the government to disclose our confidential information to third parties. In addition, our rights in such inventions may be subject to certain requirements to manufacture products embodying such inventions in the United States. Intellectual property generated under a government funded program is also subject to certain reporting requirements, compliance with which may require us to expend substantial resources. To the extent any of our future owned or licensed intellectual property is also generated through the use of U.S. government funding, the provisions of the Bayh-Dole Act may similarly apply. Any exercise by the government of such rights could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

*Changes in U.S. patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our products.*

Changes in either the patent laws or interpretation of the patent laws in the United States could increase the uncertainties and costs, and may diminish our ability to protect our inventions, obtain, maintain, and enforce our intellectual property rights and, more generally, could affect the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our owned and licensed patents. There are numerous recent changes to the patent laws and proposed changes to the rules of the USPTO which may have a significant impact on our ability to protect our technology and enforce our intellectual property rights. For example, the AIA, enacted in September 2011, resulted in significant changes to the U.S. patent system. An important change introduced by the AIA is that, as of March 16, 2013, the United States transitioned from a “first-to-invent” to a “first-to-file” system for deciding which party should be granted a patent when two or more patent applications are filed by different parties claiming the same invention. Under a “first-to-file” system, assuming the other requirements for patentability are met, the first inventor to file a patent application generally will be entitled to a patent on the invention regardless of whether another inventor had made the invention earlier. A third party that files a patent application in the USPTO after that date but before us could therefore be awarded a patent covering an invention of ours even if we made the invention before it was made by the third party. Circumstances could prevent us from promptly filing patent applications on our inventions.

Since patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing or until issuance, we cannot be certain that we or our licensors were the first to either (1) file any patent application related to our product candidates and other proprietary technologies we may develop or (2) invent any of the inventions claimed in our or our licensor’s patents or patent applications. Even where we have a valid and enforceable patent, we may not be able to exclude others from practicing the claimed invention where the other party can show that they used the invention in commerce before our filing date or the other party benefits from a compulsory license.

The AIA provided opportunities for third parties to challenge any issued patent in the USPTO. Those provisions apply to all of our U.S. patents, regardless of when issued. Because of a lower evidentiary standard in USPTO proceedings compared to the evidentiary standard in U.S. federal courts necessary to invalidate a patent claim, a third party could potentially provide evidence in a USPTO proceeding sufficient for the USPTO to hold a claim invalid even though the same evidence would be insufficient to invalidate the claim if first presented in a district court action. Accordingly, a third party may attempt to use the USPTO procedures to invalidate our patent claims that would not have been invalidated if first challenged by the third party as a defendant in a district court action. These provisions could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our or our licensors’ patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our or our licensors’ issued patents.

Depending on decisions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO, the laws and regulations governing U.S. patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future. For example, in the 2013 case *Assoc. for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that certain claims to naturally-occurring substances are not patentable. Although we do not believe that any of the patents owned or licensed by us will be found invalid based on this decision, we cannot predict how future decisions by Congress, the federal courts or the USPTO may impact the value of our patents. In addition, the European patent system is relatively stringent in the type of amendments that are allowed during prosecution, but the complexity and uncertainty of European patent laws has also increased in recent years. Complying with these laws and regulations could limit our ability to obtain new patents in the future that may be important for our business.

In addition, changes in, or different interpretations of, patent laws in the United States and other countries may permit others to use our discoveries or to develop and commercialize our technology without providing any compensation to us, or may limit the scope of

patent protection that we are able to obtain. The laws of some countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws, and those countries may lack adequate rules and procedures for defending our intellectual property rights.

If the patent applications we hold or have in-licensed with respect to our current and future technology fail to issue, if the validity, breadth or strength of protection of our patent rights is threatened, or if such patent rights fail to provide meaningful exclusivity for our methods and related products that we or our collaborators may develop, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us, encourage competitors to develop competing technology and threaten our or our collaborators' ability to commercialize future products or services. Any such outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business.

*We will not seek to protect our intellectual property rights in all jurisdictions throughout the world, and we may not be able to adequately enforce our intellectual property rights even in the jurisdictions where we seek protection.*

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents in all countries and jurisdictions throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some countries outside the United States could be less extensive than those in the United States, assuming that rights are obtained in the United States. In-licensing patents covering our technology in all countries throughout the world may similarly be prohibitively expensive, if such opportunities are available at all. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as federal and state laws in the United States, even in jurisdictions where we do pursue patent protection. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from practicing our inventions in all countries outside the United States, even in jurisdictions where we do pursue patent protection, or from selling or importing our technology in and into the United States or other jurisdictions.

We generally apply for patents in those countries where we intend to make, have made, use, offer for sale or sell products and where we assess the risk of infringement to justify the cost of seeking patent protection. However, we may not seek protection in all countries where we will commercialize our products and we may not accurately predict all the countries where patent protection would ultimately be desirable. If we fail to timely file a patent application in any such country or major market, we may be precluded from doing so at a later date. Competitors may use our technology in jurisdictions where we do not pursue and obtain patent protection to develop their own assays and products and may export otherwise infringing assays and products to territories where we have patent protection, but where our ability to enforce our patent rights is not as strong as in the United States. These assays and products may compete with technologies that we or our collaborators may develop, and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent such competition.

The laws of some other countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. For example, European patent law restricts the patentability of methods of treatment of the human body more than U.S. law does. Patent protection must ultimately be sought on a country-by-country basis, which is an expensive and time-consuming process with uncertain outcomes. Accordingly, we may choose not to seek patent protection in certain countries, and we will not have the benefit of patent protection in such countries. In addition, the legal systems of some countries, particularly developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, especially those relating to biopharmaceuticals or biotechnologies. As a result, many companies have encountered significant difficulties in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in certain jurisdictions outside the United States. Such issues may make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents, if obtained, or the misappropriation of our other intellectual property rights. For example, many other countries, including countries in the EU, have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner must grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents may provide limited or no benefit. In those countries, we and our licensors may have limited remedies if patents are infringed or if we or our licensors are compelled to grant a license to a third party, which could materially diminish the value of those patents and could limit our potential revenue opportunities. Accordingly, our and our licensors' efforts to enforce intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we own or license. Similarly, if our trade secrets are disclosed in a foreign jurisdiction, competitors worldwide could have access to our proprietary information and we may be without satisfactory recourse. Such disclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Furthermore, proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, subject our patents to the risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly, subject our patent applications to the risk of not issuing or provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded to us, if any, may not be commercially meaningful, while the damages and other remedies we may be ordered to pay such third parties may be significant. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or license. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

*If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.*

In addition to seeking patent protection for certain aspects of our technology, we also consider trade secrets, including confidential and unpatented know-how, important to the maintenance of our competitive position. We protect trade secrets and confidential and unpatented know-how, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to such knowledge, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, contract research organizations, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We also enter into confidentiality and invention or patent assignment

agreements with our employees and consultants that obligate them to maintain confidentiality and assign their inventions to us. We cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party that may have or have had access to our trade secrets or proprietary technology and processes or that the assignment agreements that have been entered into are self-executing. Despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach the agreements, intentionally or inadvertently, and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, or claim ownership in intellectual property that we believe is owned by us. Monitoring unauthorized uses and disclosures of our intellectual property is difficult, and we do not know whether the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be effective. In addition, we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts in the U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets.

Moreover, our competitors or other third parties may independently develop knowledge, methods and know-how equivalent to our trade secrets or seek to reverse engineer our technology for which we do not have patent protection. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third parties, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be harmed.

We are also subject both in the U.S. and outside the U.S. to various regulatory schemes regarding requests for the information we provide to regulatory authorities, which may include, in whole or in part, trade secrets or confidential commercial information. While we are likely to be notified in advance of any disclosure of such information and would likely object to such disclosure, there can be no assurance that our challenge to the request would be successful. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

*We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants, or advisors have wrongfully used or disclosed trade secrets or other confidential information of their current or former employers or claims asserting inventorship or ownership of what we regard as our own intellectual property.*

Many of our employees, consultants, and advisors are currently or were previously employed at universities or other healthcare, biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants, and advisors do not use the proprietary information or know-how of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we or these individuals have used or disclosed intellectual property, including trade secrets or other proprietary information, of any such individual's current or former employer. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

We may be subject to claims that former employees, collaborators, or other third parties have an interest in our patents or other intellectual property as an inventor or co-inventor. The failure to name the proper inventors on a patent application can result in the patents issuing thereon being unenforceable. Inventorship disputes may arise from conflicting views regarding the contributions of different individuals named as inventors, the effects of foreign laws where foreign nationals are involved in the development of the subject matter of the patent, conflicting obligations of third parties involved in developing our product candidates or as a result of questions regarding co-ownership of potential joint inventions. For example, we may have inventorship disputes arise from conflicting obligations of consultants or others who are involved in developing our product candidates. Alternatively, or additionally, we may enter into agreements to clarify the scope of our rights in such intellectual property. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging inventorship. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, valuable intellectual property. Such an outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management and other employees.

In addition, while it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. The assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. Such claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

*If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.*

Our trademarks or trade names may be challenged, opposed, infringed, circumvented, invalidated, cancelled, declared generic, determined to be not entitled to registration, or determined to be infringing on other marks. During trademark registration proceedings,

we may receive rejections of our applications by the USPTO or in other foreign jurisdictions. Although we would be given an opportunity to respond to those rejections, we may be unable to overcome such rejections. In addition, in the USPTO and in comparable agencies in many foreign jurisdictions, third parties are given an opportunity to oppose pending trademark applications and to seek to cancel registered trademarks. Opposition or cancellation proceedings may be filed against our trademarks, and our trademarks may not survive such proceedings. For example, our application to register the trademark TALIS in the United States was the subject of an opposition before the USPTO through which Talis Clinical, LLC alleged that our application for registration of the trademark TALIS should not be registered because it is likely to be confused with the prior unregistered trademark TALIS used in connection with medical software and related goods and services. On September 8, 2021, Talis Clinical, LLC's opposition was sustained by the USPTO. On November 10, 2021, we filed a civil action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio seeking review of the USPTO's decision in the opposition proceeding. On March 24, 2022, Talis Clinical, LLC filed counterclaims against us alleging unfair competition and infringement of their alleged TALIS trademark under federal law and Ohio state law, and we filed our answer on April 15, 2022. In the event the USPTO's decision in the opposition is upheld by the district court, or if we enter into a settlement agreement with Talis Clinical, LLC, we could lose rights to this trademark. Any trademark litigation could be expensive. In addition, we could be found liable for significant monetary damages, including treble damages, disgorgement of profits and attorneys' fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed a trademark. We may not be able to protect our exclusive right to these trademarks and trade names or may be forced to stop using these names, which we need for name recognition by potential collaborators or customers in our markets of interest. If we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected. We may license our trademarks and trade names to third parties, such as distributors. Though these license agreements may provide guidelines for how our trademarks and trade names may be used, a breach of these agreements or misuse of our trademarks and trade names by our licensees may jeopardize our rights in or diminish the goodwill associated with our trademarks and trade names.

*Our use of "open source" software could subject our proprietary software to general release, adversely affect our ability to sell our products, and subject us to possible litigation.*

A portion of our products incorporate so-called "open source" software and we may incorporate open source software into other products or technologies in the future. Such open source software is generally licensed by its authors or other third parties under open source licenses. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we disclose source code for modifications we make to the open source software and that we license such modifications to third parties at no cost. In some circumstances, distribution of our software in connection with open source software could require that we disclose and license some or all of our proprietary code in that software as well as distribute our products that use particular open source software at no cost to the user. We monitor our use of open source software in an effort to avoid uses in a manner that would require us to disclose or grant licenses under our proprietary source code, however, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful. Open source license terms are often ambiguous and such use could inadvertently occur. There is little legal precedent governing the interpretation of many of the terms of certain of these licenses, and the potential impact of these terms on our business may result in unanticipated obligations regarding our products and technologies. Companies that incorporate open source software into their products have, in the past, faced claims seeking enforcement of open source license provisions and claims asserting ownership of open source software incorporated into their product. If an author or other third party that distributes such open source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of an open source license, we could incur significant legal costs defending ourselves against such allegations. In the event such claims were successful, we could be subject to significant damages or be enjoined from the distribution of our products. In addition, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in certain ways, under some open source licenses we could be required to release the source code of our proprietary software, which could substantially help our competitors develop products that are similar to or better than ours and otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business.

*Intellectual property rights do not necessarily address all potential threats.*

The degree of future protection afforded by our intellectual property rights is uncertain because intellectual property rights have limitations and may not adequately protect our business or permit us to maintain our competitive advantage. For example:

- others may be able to make products or provide services that are similar to ours but that are not protected by our intellectual property;
- we or our licensors might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by our patents;
- we or our licensors might not have been the first to file patent applications covering certain of our or their inventions;
- others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing our intellectual property rights;
- it is possible that our pending patent applications or those that we may own in the future will not lead to issued patents;
- issued patents for which we have rights may be held invalid or unenforceable, including as a result of legal challenges by our competitors;

- our competitors might conduct activities in countries where we do not have patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products in our commercial markets;
- we may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;
- if enforced, a court may not hold that our patents are valid, enforceable and infringed;
- we cannot predict the scope of protection of any patent issuing based on our patent applications, including whether the patent applications that we own or in-license will result in issued patents with claims that cover our product candidates or uses thereof in the United States or in other foreign countries;
- the claims of any patent issuing based on our patent applications may not provide protection against competitors or any competitive advantages, or may be challenged by third parties;
- we may need to initiate litigation or administrative proceedings to enforce and/or defend our patent rights which will be costly whether we win or lose;
- we may fail to adequately protect and police our trademarks and trade secrets;
- the patents of others may harm our business, including if others obtain patents claiming subject matter similar to or improving that covered by our patents and patent applications; and
- we or our licensors may choose not to file a patent in order to maintain certain trade secrets or know-how, and a third party may subsequently file a patent covering such intellectual property.

Should any of these events occur, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

### **Risks related to our financial condition and capital requirements**

*We have incurred significant losses since our inception, and we anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future, which could harm our future business prospects.*

We have historically incurred substantial net losses, including net losses of \$33.1 million and \$60.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of March 31, 2022, we had an accumulated deficit of \$398.0 million. We expect our losses to continue as we continue to devote a substantial portion of our resources to efforts to the commercial launch of the Talis One COVID-19 Test System, and thereafter to increase the adoption of our products, improve these products, scale our manufacturing capabilities and research, develop and commercialize new products. We are exposed to foreign exchange risk in our operations, specifically around our supplier purchase commitments in foreign currencies. The impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on our contracts with third-party vendors, which are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We have devoted a substantial portion of our resources to the development and commercialization of the Talis One system, a molecular diagnostic platform, including clinical and regulatory initiatives to obtain regulatory clearance. These losses have had, and will continue to have, an adverse effect on our working capital, total assets, and stockholders' equity. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with our research, development and commercialization efforts, we are unable to predict when we will become profitable, and we may never become profitable. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Our inability to achieve and then maintain profitability would negatively affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

*We may need to raise additional capital to fund our existing operations, further develop our diagnostic platform, commercialize new products, and expand our operations.*

We may seek to sell common or preferred equity or convertible debt securities, enter into another credit facility or another form of third-party funding, or seek other debt financing. We may also need to raise capital sooner or in larger amounts than currently anticipated for numerous reasons, including because of lower demand for our COVID-19 test or as a result of failure to obtain regulatory approvals for our other test panels, or other risks described in this Quarterly Report. In addition, we intend to pursue a reagent rental model where the customer does not purchase our Talis One instrument, which will require substantial additional working capital.

We may also consider raising additional capital in the future to expand our business, to pursue strategic investments, to take advantage of financing opportunities, or for other reasons, including to:

- increase our sales and marketing efforts to facilitate market adoption of our products and address competitive developments;

- fund development and marketing efforts of any future products;
- further expand our operations outside the United States;
- acquire, license or invest in technologies, including information technologies;
- acquire or invest in complementary businesses or assets; and
- finance capital expenditures and selling, general and administrative expenses.

Our present and future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to successfully launch our product, initially with our COVID-19 test, under an EUA;
- our ability to secure and maintain domestic and international regulatory approval for our products;
- our rate of progress in, and cost of the sales and marketing activities associated with, establishing adoption of our products;
- our rate of progress in, and cost of research and development activities associated with, products in research and early development;
- the effect of competing technological and market developments; and
- the potential cost of and delays in research and development as a result of any regulatory oversight applicable to our products.

The various ways we could raise additional capital carry potential risks. If we raise funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders' ownership interests will be diluted. Any equity securities we issue could also provide for rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we raise funds by issuing debt securities, those debt securities would have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we raise funds through borrowings pursuant to a credit agreement, the incurrence of such indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations and could involve restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt and acquire or license intellectual property rights, and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. If we raise funds through collaborations and alliances and licensing arrangements, we might be required to relinquish significant rights to our platform or technologies or to grant licenses on terms that are unfavorable to us.

Additional equity or debt financing might not be available on reasonable terms, if at all. If we cannot secure additional funding when needed, we may have to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more research and development programs or sales and marketing initiatives. In addition, we may have to work with a partner on one or more of our development programs, which could lower the economic value of those programs to us.

Lastly, if we are unable to obtain the requisite amount of financing needed to fund our planned operations, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and ability to continue operating as a going concern.

#### **Risks related to ownership of our common stock**

*The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance and you could lose all or part of your investment.*

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and may fluctuate or decline substantially as a result of a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition or results of operations;
- variance in our financial performance from expectations of securities analysts;
- changes in the pricing of our products;
- changes in our projected operating and financial results;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our products;
- changes to the proportion of our customers directly purchasing the Talis One system as compared to utilizing our planned reagent rental model;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant business developments, acquisitions, or new offerings;

- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- significant data breaches of our company, providers, vendors or pharmacies;
- our involvement in litigation;
- future sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders;
- changes in senior management or key personnel;
- negative publicity, such as whistleblower complaints or unsupported allegations made by short sellers, about us or our products;
- the trading volume of our common stock;
- changes in investor perceptions of us or our industry;
- changes in the anticipated future size and growth rate of our market;
- general economic, political, regulatory, industry, and market conditions; and
- natural disasters or major catastrophic events.

These and other factors may cause the market price and demand for our common stock to fluctuate substantially, which may limit or prevent investors from readily selling their shares of common stock and may otherwise negatively affect the liquidity of our common stock. In recent years, stock markets in general, and the market for life science technology companies in particular (including companies in the genomics, biotechnology, diagnostics and related sectors), have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to changes in the operating performance of the companies whose stock is experiencing those price and volume fluctuations. From February 12, 2021 through May 5, 2022, the closing price of our common stock has ranged between \$1.00 and \$27.80 per share. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

Following periods of such volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Because of the potential volatility of our stock price, we may become the target of securities litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

*We are involved in securities class action litigation and are at risk of additional similar litigation in the future that could divert management's attention, may be expensive and adversely affect our business and could subject us to significant liabilities.*

Our share price is volatile, and in the past companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We are a party to securities class action litigation described under the heading "Legal Proceedings" above. The defense of these claims may be expensive and divert our management's attention and resources and any unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Any adverse determination in these claims, or any amounts paid to settle these claims could require that we make significant payments. In addition, we may in the future be the target of other securities class actions or similar litigation.

*Future sales of our common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.*

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities.

There were 7,922,274 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding and 368,115 shares of common stock issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units as of March 31, 2022. We registered all of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of such outstanding options or other equity incentives we may grant in the future, for public resale under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act). The shares of common stock will become eligible for sale in the public market to the extent such options are exercised, subject to compliance with applicable securities laws.

Further, based on shares outstanding as of March 31, 2022, holders of approximately 37,489,210 shares, or 66.4% of our capital stock, will have rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file, and maintain the effectiveness of, registration statements covering the sale of their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders.

The issuance of shares in connection with any subsequent issuance could depress the market price of our common stock. We are unable to predict the effect that such issuances and/or sales may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock.

*We are an emerging growth company and the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies may make our common stock less attractive to investors.*

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act, as amended (JOBS Act). For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we are permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and plan to rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements that are applicable to other SEC-registered public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

These exemptions include not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (Sarbanes-Oxley Act), not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. As a result, the information we provide stockholders will be different from the information that is available with respect to other public companies. We cannot predict whether investors will find our common stock less attractive if we rely on these exemptions.

In addition, as an emerging growth company the JOBS Act allows us to delay adoption of new or revised accounting pronouncements applicable to public companies until such pronouncements are made applicable to private companies, unless we later irrevocably elect not to avail ourselves of this exemption. We have elected to use this extended transition period under the JOBS Act; however, we may choose to early adopt new or revised accounting pronouncements, if permitted under such pronouncements.

Even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, we may still qualify as a “smaller reporting company” which may allow us to take advantage of many of the same exemptions from disclosure requirements including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

*We do not expect to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. Investors may never obtain a return on their investment.*

You should not rely on an investment in our common stock to provide dividend income. We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock, and we do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain all available funds and future earnings to fund the development and expansion of our business. In addition, any future credit facility or financing we obtain may contain, terms prohibiting or limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any return on their investment. As a result, investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

*If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they publish negative evaluations of our common stock, the price of our common stock could decline.*

The trading market for our common stock will rely in part on the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. We do not currently have and may never obtain research coverage by industry or securities analysts. If no or few analysts commence coverage of us, the trading price of our common stock could decrease. Even if we do obtain analyst coverage, if one or more of the analysts covering our business downgrade their evaluations of our common stock, the price of our common stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease to cover our common stock, we could lose visibility in the market for our common stock, which in turn could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

*We will incur increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to compliance with our public company responsibilities and corporate governance practices.*

As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company, which we expect to further increase after we are no longer an emerging growth company. The Sarbanes–Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market (Nasdaq), and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to compliance with these requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we will incur as a public company or the specific timing of such costs.

*We have broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds from our initial public offering and may not use them effectively.*

We have broad discretion in the application of the net proceeds to us from our initial public offering, including for any of the purposes described in the section titled “Use of proceeds,” in our prospectus filed with the SEC on February 12, 2021, and you will not have the



opportunity as part of your investment decision to assess whether the net proceeds are being used appropriately. Because of the number and variability of factors that will determine our use of the net proceeds from our initial public offering, our ultimate use may vary substantially from our currently intended use. Investors will need to rely upon the judgment of our management with respect to the use of proceeds. Pending use, we may invest the net proceeds from our initial public offering in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities, such as money market accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and guaranteed obligations of the United States government that may not generate a high yield for our stockholders. If we do not use the net proceeds that we received from our initial public offering effectively, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be harmed, and the market price of our common stock could decline.

*Our principal stockholder owns a very significant percentage of our stock and will be able to exert significant control over matters subject to stockholder approval.*

As of May 5, 2022, our executive officers, directors and five percent or greater stockholders and their respective affiliates, beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 83% of our outstanding voting stock. Further, 66.4% of our outstanding voting stock is owned by entities affiliated with Baker Bros. Advisors LP (Baker Bros.). In addition, the holders of our Series 1 convertible preferred stock, which, subject to certain limitations, is a voting common stock equivalent, may elect to convert shares of Series 1 convertible preferred stock into shares of Series 2 convertible preferred stock, which is a non-voting common stock equivalent. These shares of Series 2 convertible preferred stock are then convertible into shares of our common stock, subject to certain beneficial ownership limitations.

We also have a nominating agreement with Baker Bros. that provides that, for so long as it continues to own a certain number of shares of our common stock, we have the obligation to support the nomination of, and to cause our board of directors to include in the slate of nominees recommended to our stockholders for election, one or two individuals designated by Baker Bros. As a result, Baker Bros. is able to exercise considerable influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents and approval of any merger, sale of substantially all our assets or other significant corporate transactions for the foreseeable future. This concentration of ownership may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our common stock that you or other stockholders may feel are in your or their best interest as one of our stockholders.

*As a result of being a public company, we are obligated to develop and maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting, and any failure to maintain the adequacy of these internal controls may adversely affect investor confidence in our company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.*

We are required, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. These assessments must include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual and interim financial statements will not be detected or prevented on a timely basis. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC following the date we are no longer an emerging growth company if we are not a non-accelerated filer at such time. We continue the costly and challenging process, starting last year, of compiling the information systems, processes and internal controls documentation necessary to perform the evaluation needed to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act, but we may not be able to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion once initiated. Our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act requires that we incur substantial accounting expenses and expend significant management efforts. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we will need to continue to hire accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge and compile the system and process documentation necessary to perform the evaluation needed to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes–Oxley Act.

If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm determines we have a material weakness or significant deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our common stock could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities. Failure to remedy any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, or to implement or maintain other effective control systems required of public companies, could also restrict our future access to the capital markets.

*We identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, and if we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, and the market price of our common stock may be materially adversely affected.*

In connection with the audit of our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, related to a lack of effective review of the estimated vendor progress related to the level of completion associated with our manufacturing scale-up project, which resulted in material adjustments to prepaid research and development expenses. During fiscal year 2021, we began implementing the internal control procedures which addressed a previously identified material weakness relating to a lack of effective review of the estimated vendor progress related to the level of completion associated with our manufacturing scale-up project, which resulted in material adjustments to prepaid research and development expenses. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2021, we successfully completed the testing necessary to conclude that the material weakness has been remediated. Although we were able to remediate our material weakness before the report required in this Quarterly Report by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, in a future assessment, we may identify deficiencies and be unable to remediate them before we must provide the required reports.

Furthermore, if in the future, we have a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated. We or our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, which could harm our operating results, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and cause the trading price of our stock to fall. In addition, as a public company we will be required to file accurate and timely quarterly and annual reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Any failure to report our financial results on an accurate and timely basis could result in sanctions, lawsuits, delisting of our shares from the Nasdaq Global Market or other adverse consequences that would materially harm our business. In addition, we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC, and other regulatory authorities, and become subject to litigation from investors and stockholders, which could harm our reputation and our financial condition, or divert financial and management resources from our core business.

*Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation designates the state courts in the State of Delaware or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal court for the District of Delaware, as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could discourage lawsuits against us or our directors, officers, or employees.*

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, any state court located within the State of Delaware, or if all such state courts lack jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware) will be the sole and exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law: (1) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; (2) any action asserting a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director, officer or other employee, to us or our stockholders; (3) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees, arising out of or pursuant to any provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, or our amended and restated bylaws; (4) any action or proceeding to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws; (5) any action or proceeding as to which the Delaware General Corporation Law confers jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; and (6) any action asserting a claim against us, or any of our directors, officers or other employees, that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine, in all cases to the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to the court's having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants. The amended and restated certificate of incorporation states that these choice of forum provisions will not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Securities Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. This amended and restated certificate of incorporation will further provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act.

These choice of forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees and may discourage these types of lawsuits. Furthermore, if a court were to find the choice of forum provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions.

*Delaware law and provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest difficult, thereby depressing the trading price of our common stock.*

Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in our control or change in our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares or transactions that our stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Therefore, these provisions could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Among other things, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws:

- permit our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock, with any rights, preferences and privileges as they may designate (including the right to approve an acquisition or other change in our control);
- provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board of directors;
- provide that the board of directors or any individual director may only be removed with cause and the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all of our then outstanding capital stock;
- provide that all vacancies, including newly created directorships, may, except as otherwise required by law, be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum;
- divide our board of directors into three classes;
- require that any action to be taken by our stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and not be taken by written consent;
- provide that stockholders seeking to present proposals before a meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at a meeting of stockholders must provide notice in writing in a timely manner and also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice;
- do not provide for cumulative voting rights (therefore allowing the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors to elect all of the directors standing for election, if they should so choose); and
- provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the chairman of the board, our Chief Executive Officer or by the board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors.

The amendment of any of these provisions, with the exception of the ability of our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock and designate any rights, preferences and privileges thereto, would require approval by the holders of at least 66 2/3% of our then-outstanding voting capital stock.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time. A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision by express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or by amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. However, we have not opted out of this provision.

These and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law could make it more difficult for stockholders or potential acquirers to obtain control of our board of directors or initiate actions that are opposed by our then-current board of directors, including delay or impede a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving our company. The existence of these provisions could negatively affect the price of our common stock and limit opportunities for you to realize value in a corporate transaction.

## **Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**

### *Recent sales of unregistered securities*

None.

### *Use of Proceeds from our Initial Public Offering of Common Stock*

In February 2021, our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No: 333-252360) was declared effective by the SEC.

We received approximately \$233 million in net proceeds from our initial public offering. Through March 31, 2022, we used approximately \$200 million of the net proceeds from the offering primarily to fund our ongoing research and development activities, manufacturing scale-up project and pre-launch inventory.

There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our initial public offering from that described in the related prospectus filed February 12, 2021 with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) under the Securities Act. Pending such uses, we plan to continue investing the unused proceeds from this offering in short- and intermediate-term, interest-bearing obligations, investment-grade instruments, certificates of deposit or direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government.

## **Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.**

Not Applicable.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not Applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information.**

Not Applicable.

**Item 6. Exhibits.**

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	<a href="#"><u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40047), filed with the SEC on February 17, 2021).</u></a>
3.2	<a href="#"><u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-40047), filed with the SEC on February 17, 2021).</u></a>
4.1	<a href="#"><u>Form of Common Stock Certificate of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-252360), filed with the SEC on February 8, 2021).</u></a>
4.2 <sup>^</sup>	<a href="#"><u>Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement, dated October 30, 2020, by and among the Registrant and certain of its stockholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-252360), filed with the SEC on January 22, 2021).</u></a>
4.3	<a href="#"><u>Nominating Agreement, dated November 1, 2019, by and among the Registrant, Baker Brothers Life Sciences, L.P. and 667, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-252360), filed with the SEC on January 22, 2021).</u></a>
4.4	<a href="#"><u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 26, 2021, by and among the Registrant, Baker Brothers Life Sciences L.P. and 667, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 30, 2021).</u></a>
31.1	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u></a>
31.2	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u></a>
32.1	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u></a>
32.2	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u></a>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
<sup>^</sup>	Certain exhibits and schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

TALIS BIOMEDICAL CORPORATION

Date: May 10, 2022

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*/s/ Robert J. Kelley*

**Robert J. Kelley**

*Chief Executive Officer*

Date: May 10, 2022

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*/s/ J. Roger Moody, Jr.*

**J. Roger Moody, Jr.**

*Chief Financial Officer*

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Robert J. Kelley, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Talis Biomedical Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 10, 2022

By: /s/ Robert J. Kelley  
Robert J. Kelley  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, J. Roger Moody, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Talis Biomedical Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 10, 2022

By: /s/ J. Roger Moody, Jr.  
**J. Roger Moody, Jr.**  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)



**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Talis Biomedical Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending March 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") and 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: May 10, 2022

By: /s/ Robert J. Kelley  
**Robert J. Kelley**  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

This certification accompanies the Report to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

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**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Talis Biomedical Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending March 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") and 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: May 10, 2022

By: /s/ J. Roger Moody, Jr.  
**J. Roger Moody, Jr.**  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

This certification accompanies the Report to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

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