Risk Factors Comparison 2024-04-01 to 2023-03-31 Form: 10-K

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In addition to the other information in this report, the following factors could affect our future business, results of operations, cash flows or financial position, and could cause future results to differ materially from those expressed in any of the forward-looking statements contained in this report. Company, Industry and Economic Risk If the Company is not successful at diversifying its business model, its revenues and profitability may decline. The Company has historically relied on Gamma Knife unit placement and a PBRT system to provide its revenues. Currently, there is a limited market for Gamma Knife equipment and PBRT systems. As a result, we plan to adapt our business model to place other types of stereotactic radiosurgery and advanced radiation therapy equipment in addition to Gamma Knife units and PBRT systems. This will constitute an expanded product mix for the Company and there can be no assurance that we can successfully adapt our historical business model to these new product offerings. If we are not successful, our revenues and profitability could decline substantially as existing contracts expire and are not renewed. The Federal reimbursement rate for Gamma Knife treatments may not provide the Company with an adequate return on its investment. Congress enacted legislation in 2013 that significantly reduced the Medicare reimbursement rate for outpatient Gamma Knife treatment by setting it at the same amount paid for linear accelerator-based radiosurgery treatment. Gamma Knife treatment has been relatively stable during the last five years. There can be no assurance that CMS reimbursement levels will be maintained at levels providing the Company an adequate return on its investment. Any future reductions in the reimbursement rate would adversely affect the Company' s revenues and financial results. **The** ~~Introduction of the RO APM reimbursement model could negatively impact the~~ Company' s revenue **sharing** ~~and financial results. On September 18, 2020, CMS issued the final rule that would have implemented a new mandatory payment model for radiation oncology services: the Radiation Oncology Alternative Payment Method (" RO APM "). The RO APM, which was to be in effect for a five year period, has been delayed indefinitely. If the RO APM had not been delayed, it would have significantly altered CMS' payment methodology from a fee for service paradigm to a set reimbursement by cancer type methodology for radiation services provided within a 90 day episode of care. Under the RO APM, hospital based and free-standing radiation therapy providers would have been required to participate in the model based on whether the radiation therapy provider is located within a randomly selected core- based statistical area. CMS projects that providers treating approximately 30 % of radiation oncology patients would have been selected to participate in the RO APM. The remaining providers not included in the RO APM would have continued to receive reimbursement based on a fee- for- service methodology. The RO APM would have included but would not have been limited to PBRT and Gamma Knife services. Three of the Company' s Gamma Knife centers were expected to be included in the RO APM. It was not anticipated that inclusion in the RO APM would have a significant impact on the Company' s Gamma Knife revenues. The Company' s PBRT center was not selected for inclusion in the RO APM. Medicare reimbursement in 2023 for the most commonly used PBRT delivery codes increased by approximately 3. 2 % and 0. 2 % and decreased by approximately 3. 2 % for Gamma Knife. On August 29, 2022, CMS published a final rule that delayed the start date of the RO APM to a date to be determined through future rulemaking and amended the definition of " model performance period " to provide that the start and end dates of the five- year model performance period will be established by CMS through future rulemaking. At this time, it is not clear if the RO APM will be implemented and, if it is implemented, the timing for implementation and in what form it will be implemented. If a start date for the RO APM is proposed, CMS will provide at least six months' notice in advance of the proposed start date, and the proposed start date will be subject to public comment. The impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic and associated economic disruptions may continue to adversely affect the Company' s business operations and financial condition. Our operations and those of our suppliers and customers were negatively impacted by the COVID- 19 pandemic. While the progressive lifting of COVID-related restrictions led to a rebound in procedure volumes for our Gamma Knife business and our PBRT business, the secondary and tertiary effects of the COVID- 19 pandemic could continue to present challenges for our business and industry. Such effects may include lingering disruptions in the global supply chain, delays in the manufacturing, delivery, and repair of the equipment we provide, increases in the prices for purchased services and capital acquisition, potential volatility or timing in the demand for Gamma Knife and PBRT treatments, slow recovery in workforce participation, constraints on access to capital, general economic volatility, and pandemic- related inflationary pricing. The magnitude of the continued impact of COVID- 19 on our business and operations are largely dependent on external factors and future developments that are beyond our control, such as the extent and duration of any COVID- 19 resurgence, the spread of new variants, the occurrence of other severe health events or similar unprecedented outbreaks, the response to any such resurgence, new variant, or outbreak by government and regulatory agencies, such as the potential reinstatement of " shelter- in- place " lockdown orders, the efficacy and implementation of vaccinations and boosters to counter the virus, the availability of Gamma Knife and PBRT treatments, patients' assessment of the risks of prioritizing rather than delaying such treatments in the event of any COVID- 19 resurgence, new variant, or outbreak, the worsening of current economic conditions, and the severity of ongoing supply- chain disruptions. If there are regressions in our global progress to combat the COVID- 19 pandemic or if any similar global public- health events develop, the scope and nature of the impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows would be uncertain and potentially materially adverse. We refer you to " Management' s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations " for a more detailed discussions of the potential impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic and associated economic disruptions, and the actual operational and financial impacts that we have experienced to date. The Company' s retail revenue** is subject to payor mix variability which could negatively impact the Company' s revenue and financial results. The

Company' s average reimbursement rate for its **revenue sharing and** retail ~~and international~~ customers is dependent on the percentage mix of government associated payors and commercial managed care payors. Commercial and managed care payors tend to reimburse at a higher level than government payors. Therefore, a shift in payor mix to a higher level of government payors will reduce the Company' s average reimbursement rate per treatment. The Company' s capital investment at each site is substantial and the Company may not be able to fully recover its costs or capital investment which could have a material negative impact on its revenues and financial results. Each Gamma Knife, PBRT or advanced LINEAR accelerator device requires a substantial capital investment. In some cases, we contribute additional funds for capital costs and / or annual operating and equipment related costs such as marketing, maintenance, insurance and property taxes. Due to the structure of our contracts with medical centers, there can be no assurance that these costs will be fully recovered or that we will earn a satisfactory return on our investment, which could have a material negative impact on our revenues and financial results. Additionally, the Company is obligated to remove the equipment at the end of the lease term. In the event the customer does not purchase the equipment from the Company or the Company is not able to trade in the equipment, the Company is required to remove the equipment and record an ARO. The market for the Gamma Knife is limited and the Company may not be able to place additional Gamma Knife units which could negatively impact the Company' s revenue and financial results. There is a limited market for the Gamma Knife, and the market in the United States may be mature. The Company has begun and continued operation at only ~~seven~~ **five** new Gamma Knife sites in the United States since 2011. Due to the substantial costs of acquiring a Gamma Knife unit, we must identify medical centers that possess neurosurgery and radiation oncology departments capable of performing a large number of Gamma Knife procedures. ~~As of December 31, 2022, there were 118 operating Gamma Knife units in the United States, of which twelve units were owned by the Company.~~ There can be no assurance that we will be successful in placing additional units at any sites in the future. In recognition of the Gamma Knife' s limited growth opportunity, the Company has expanded its product mix to include LINACs, ~~MRI~~ **MR** LINACs, PET LINACs and is continuing to market PBRT units, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in placing these products with customers. The Company' s existing contracts with its customers are fixed in length and there can be no assurance that the customers will wish to extend the contract beyond the end of the term. The Company has **incurred** ~~a high level of~~ debt and may incur additional debt to finance its operations and if the Company is unable to secure additional credit in the future its operations and profits will be negatively impacted. The Company' s business is capital intensive. On April 9, 2021, the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries entered into a five year $ 22, 000, 000 credit agreement with Fifth Third ~~Bank, N. A.~~, which refinanced its existing domestic Gamma Knife portfolio. The lease financing previously obtained by Orlando was also refinanced as long- term debt by the Credit Agreement. **On January 25, 2024, the Company and Fifth Third entered into the First Amendment which added an additional $ 2, 700, 000 term loan.** In June 2020, the Company **' s wholly- owned subsidiary, HoldCo,** entered into the DFC Loan in connection with the acquisition of GKCE **. The first tranche of the DFC Loan was funded in June 2020. In October 2023, the second tranche of the DFC Loan was funded in the amount of $ 1, 750, 000 to finance its equipment upgrade in Ecuador** . The Company' s combined long- term debt, net, totaled $ 13, ~~467~~ **125** , 000 as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** . The Credit Agreement is secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries and the DFC Loan is secured by a lien on GKCE' s assets. The Credit Agreement includes a ~~line of credit of~~ $ 7, 000, 000 ~~that it has not drawn~~ **Revolving Line available for future projects and general corporate purposes. The Company borrowed $ 2, 500, 000** on **the Revolving Line** as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023 , which was paid off in January 2024** . Depending on the Company' s financing requirements and market conditions, the Company may seek to finance its operations by incurring additional long- term debt in the future. The Company' s current level of debt may adversely affect the Company' s ability to secure additional credit in the future, and as a result may affect operations and profitability. If a default on debt occurs in the future, the Company' s creditors would have the ability to accelerate the defaulted loan, to seize the Company' s assets with respect to which default has occurred, and to apply any collateral they may have at the time to cure the default. **The Company' s debt agreements contain restrictions that limit its flexibility in operating its business, and the Company may be required to repay the outstanding indebtedness in an event of default, which would have an adverse effect on our business. The Credit Agreement and the DFC Loan contain various covenants that limit the Company' s ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants subject the Company to various restrictions that limit the Company from, among other activities, creating any unpermitted liens to exist on its assets, incurring additional indebtedness, causing a sale of all or substantially all of its assets, effecting a merger, paying dividends or other distributions on capital stock, redeeming shares of capital stock, engaging in transactions with affiliates, or undertaking lease obligations above certain thresholds In addition, the Company is obligated to comply with certain financial- reporting requirements, financial ratios, and liquidity and leverage thresholds under certain covenants in its Credit Agreement and DFC Loan. The Company' s ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial market and industry conditions and the Company cannot give assurance that it will be able to satisfy such ratios and tests when required. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the Credit Agreement and the DFC Loan. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the lenders could elect to declare the amount outstanding under the Credit Agreement or DFC Loan immediately due and payable. The lenders under the Credit Agreement and the DFC Loan could also exercise their rights to take possession of, and to dispose of, the collateral securing the credit facilities and loans. The Company' s business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected as a result of any of those events. The Company may seek to enter into an extension of the credit and loan agreements or to enter into a new facility or loan agreement with another lender. However, the Company may not be able to extend the term or obtain other debt financing on terms that are favorable to the Company, if at all, and the Company could be subject to additional restrictions on its business operations. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on satisfactory terms when required, the**

Company' s ability to support its business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and its business may be harmed. As of December 31, 2023, HoldCo was not in compliance with all of its debt covenants then in effect pursuant to the DFC Loan. However, on March 28, 2024, the Company obtained a waiver for the covenant non- compliance as of December 31, 2023 (the " DFC Waiver "). The Company expects to be compliant with all of its debt covenants by the end of the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2024. However, if a waiver from DFC is required in the future for potential non- compliance, DFC may be unwilling to provide a waiver and could, as a result, among other remedies, accelerate the repayment of the debt obligations oustanding under the DFC Loan, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s financial condition. The Company may fail to successfully integrate the interests to be acquired in the RI Acquisition with its existing business in a timely manner, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows, or the Company may fail to realize all of the expected benefits of the RI Acquisition, which could negatively impact the Company' s future results of operations. The integration of any acquisitions, including the Company' s planned RI Acquisition, requires significant time and resources. A failure by the Company to successfully integrate the businesses, operations, and contractual obligations of the RI Target Companies with the Company' s existing business in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations. Acquiring majority interests in the RI Target Companies, assuming obligations under the commercial payor contracts set forth in the IPA, and integrating the businesses of the three turn- key radiation therapy cancer centers that the RI Target Companies operate in Rhode Island involves several risks that could undermine the success and expected benefits of the RI Acquisition. Such risks include but are not limited to the following: ● the potential difficulty of assimilating the businesses and operations of the RI Target Companies with our existing business and operations; ● the added costs that could be incurred from coordinating the integration of personnel from diverse business backgrounds and consolidating the corporate and administrative functions of the Company and the RI Target Companies; ● the potential disruption to our existing operations that could result from the Company expanding into another state and expending time and resources to oversee the RI Target Companies' operation of their three radiation oncology centers; ● the added costs and burdens that the Company will incur in connection with obtaining the governmental and regulatory approvals that are necessary to effect the RI Acquisition and to stay regulatorily compliant under Rhode Island law if the RI Acquisition is effected; ● the diversion of the resources of the Company and the attention of the Company' s management from the Company' s existing operations and business ventures to the operations of the RI Target Companies, which could hinder the performance of the Company and its subsidiaries; ● the potential management differences that could result from the Company gaining majority interests in the RI Target Companies and taking control from GenesisCare; and ● the risk of financial loss due to the existing debts and liabilities of the RI Target Companies and the potential need for the Company to expend substantial capital to stabilize the businesses of the RI Target Companies due to any instability created by the GenesisCare bankruptcy, with no guarantee of return on investment. If the Company is not successful in addressing these risks effectively, the Company' s business and operations could be impaired. The Company' s cash flow could become insufficient to service its debt due to financial, business, and other factors. The Company' s ability to make scheduled payments of the principal and interest on its indebtedness depends on the Company' s financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, and other factors. There can be no assurance that the Company will maintain a level of cash flow from operating activities sufficient to permit it to pay the principal of and any interest on its indebtedness. If the Company' s cash flow and capital resources are insufficient to fund its debt obligations, the Company may be forced to delay investments and capital expenditures, to seek additional capital, or to restructure or refinance its indebtedness. There can be no guarantee that those alternative measures will be available, either at all or on terms that are favorable to the Company, or that they will be successful even if available in allowing the Company to meet its debt- service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, the Company could experience liquidity issues, which could force the Company to take alternative measures to satisfy its debt obligations, such as selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional equity capital on potentially onerous or highly dilutive terms. The Credit Agreement and DFC Loan restrict the Company' s ability to dispose of assets and to use the proceeds from such dispositions, so the Company may be restricted from taking certain measures, such as conducting an asset sale, to meet its debt- service obligations. The ability to refinance indebtedness would also depend on the general state of capital markets and on the Company' s financial condition, neither of which can be predicted at this time. A small number of customers account for a major portion of our revenues and the loss of any one of these significant customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s business and results of operations. A limited number of customers have historically accounted for a substantial portion of the Company' s total revenue, and the Company expects such customer concentration to continue for the foreseeable future. For example, in ~~2022~~ **2023** , one customer in total accounted for approximately ~~45~~ **48** % of the Company' s revenue. The loss of a significant customer or a significant decline in the business from the Company' s largest customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s **business and results of operations. The Company occupies many of its facilities under long- term leases and the Company may not be able to renew its leases at the end of their terms. The Company leases many of the facilities where it holds its equipment. At the end of the lease term for a facility, the Company may be unable to renew the lease without substantial additional costs, if at all. If we are unable to renew our facility leases, we may be required to relocate or close a facility. Additionally, due to the nature of its radiation equipment, there can be a long lead time to prepare space for holding its equipment and substantial cost involved in moving the equipment should the Company need to change locations. The failure to be able to obtain leased space when required or the costs of relocation could have a material adverse effect on our** business and

results of operations. The market for the Company' s services is competitive and if the Company is not able to compete its business and results of operations could be negatively impacted. The Company estimates that there are two other companies that actively provide alternative, non- conventional Gamma Knife financing to potential customers. The Company' s relationship with Elekta, the manufacturer of the Leksell Gamma Knife unit, is non- exclusive, and ~~in the past~~ the Company has lost sales to customers that chose to purchase a Gamma Knife unit directly from Elekta. The Company also has several competitors in the financing of proton therapy projects. The Company' s business model differs from its competitors, but there can be no assurances that the Company will not lose placements to its competitors. In addition, the Company may continue to lose future sales to customers purchasing equipment directly from manufacturers. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully compete against others in placing future units and if the Company is not able to compete its business and results of operations could be negatively impacted. There are alternatives to the Gamma Knife and medical centers could choose to use other radiosurgery devices instead of the Gamma Knife. Other radiosurgery devices and conventional neurosurgery compete against the Gamma Knife. Each of the medical centers targeted by the Company could decide to acquire another radiosurgery device instead of a Gamma Knife to perform cranial radiosurgery. In addition, neurosurgeons who are responsible for referring patients for Gamma Knife surgery may not be willing to make such referrals for various reasons, instead opting for invasive surgery. Because of these competing alternatives, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure a sufficient number of future sites or Gamma Knife procedures to sustain its profitability and growth and accordingly there may be a material negative impact on the business and results of operations of the Company. International operations make the Company vulnerable to risks associated with doing business in foreign countries that can affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The Company installed a Gamma Knife unit in Lima, Peru in 2017 and acquired a Gamma Knife unit operation in Guayaquil, Ecuador in 2020. **The Company' s third international site in Puebla, Mexico is expected to begin treating patients in June 2024.** International operations can be subject to exchange rate volatility, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results and cash flows. In addition, international operations can be subject to legal and regulatory uncertainty and political and economic instability, which could result in problems asserting property or contractual rights, potential tariffs, increased compliance costs, increased regulatory scrutiny, **foreign customers with longer payment cycles than customers in the United States,** potential adverse tax consequences, the inability to repatriate funds to the United States, and the Company' s inability to operate in those locations **. There can be no assurance that the Company' s pending RI Acquisition will close as anticipated, as the closing of the transactions provided for in the IPA are subject to various judicial, regulatory, and contractual contingencies over which the Company has little to no control The closing of the pending RI Acquisition is contingent upon certain closing conditions, including GenesisCare and the Company entering into a consent agreement with the Rhode Island Department of Health and approval of all equity holders and managers of each RI Target Company. There can be no assurance that the Company and GenesisCare will receive the necessary approvals and consents to effect the RI Acquisition or that such approvals and consents will be delivered. Furthermore, if all of the closing conditions to the RI Acquisition are not met by April 30, 2024, both the Company and GenesisCare have the right to terminate the IPA without completing the RI Acquisition. The Company cannot assure that the pending RI Acquisition will close on our anticipated timeline or at all, or without material adjustment. Flaws in the Company' s ongoing due- diligence assessment in connection with the equity interests and payor contracts to be acquired in the RI Acquisition could have a significant negative effect on the Company' s financial condition and results of operations. The Company conducted due diligence when evaluating the RI Acquisition prior to executing the IPA and continues to complete due diligence during the interim period between signing the IPA and closing the RI Acquisition. The process of completing due diligence is expensive and time consuming due to the operations, accounting, finance, and legal professionals who must be involved in the due- diligence process and the fact that such efforts do not always lead to a consummated transaction. The time and costs of the due- diligence process were amplified with respect to the Company' s evaluation of the potential costs and benefits of the RI Acquisition due to the distressed state and bankruptcy of GenesisCare. Despite the thoroughness of the Company' s review, diligence may not reveal all material issues that could affect the Company' s interests in the RI Target Companies if the RI Acquisition is consummated. In addition, factors outside of the Company' s control could later arise. The Company' s failure to identify material issues specific to the business and operations of the RI Target Companies and the liabilities and obligations the Company is assuming upon the assignment of the payor contracts during the Company' s ongoing due- diligence process could negatively impact the Company' s financial condition and results of operations after the closing of the RI Acquisition. The impact of a pandemic, epidemic, or outbreak of an infection disease, such as COVID- 19 and associated economic disruptions, has and may in the future adversely affect the Company' s business operations and financial condition. The magnitude of the continued impact of COVID- 19 on our business and operations are largely dependent on external factors and future developments that are beyond our control, such as the extent and duration of any COVID- 19 resurgence, the spread of new variants, the occurrence of other severe health events or similar unprecedented outbreaks, the response to any such resurgence, new variant, or outbreak by government and regulatory agencies, such as the potential reinstatement of " shelter- in- place " lockdown orders, the efficacy and implementation of vaccinations and boosters to counter the virus, the availability of Gamma Knife and PBRT treatments, patients' assessment of the risks of prioritizing rather than delaying such treatments in the event of any COVID- 19 resurgence, new variant, or outbreak, the worsening of current economic conditions, and the severity of ongoing supply- chain disruptions. If there are regressions in our global progress to combat the COVID- 19 pandemic or if any similar global public- health events develop, the scope and nature of the impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows would be uncertain and potentially materially adverse** . New technology and products could result in making the Company' s equipment obsolete which could have a material adverse impact on its business and results of operations. There is

constant change and innovation in the market for highly sophisticated medical equipment. New and improved medical equipment can be introduced that could make the Gamma Knife technology obsolete and that would make it uneconomical to operate. In 2006, Elekta introduced a new model of the Gamma Knife, the Perfexion, which the Company has implemented at all of its domestic sites. The Perfexion can perform procedures faster than previous Gamma Knife models and it involves less health care personnel intervention. In 2015, Elekta introduced the Leksell Gamma Knife Icon ™. The Perfexion is upgradeable to the Icon platforms which has enhanced imaging capabilities allowing for treatment without a head frame and the treatment of larger tumors. In 2022, Elekta introduced an upgrade to the Icon, called the Esprit. Existing model 4 (C) s of the Gamma Knife are not upgradeable to the Perfexion model. As of March 1, ~~2023~~ **2024** , ~~all~~ **two of** the Company' s **ten** Gamma Knife units in the United States are **Esprits and eight of the Company' s ten Gamma Knife units are** Perfexion models ~~and~~ **,** two of **which** ~~these Perfexion units~~ have the Icon upgrade. The Company ~~'~~ **' s equipment in Ecuador was upgraded** ~~two~~ **to** ~~South American sites utilize the~~ **a Perfexion with Icon in November 2023. The Company' s equipment in Peru is a** Model 4 (C). The failure to acquire or use new technology and products could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. ~~The Company has invested~~ **Any failure, interruption, or breach** in **security of the Company' s information technology (" IT ") infrastructure due to** a ~~Proton Beam~~ **cyber- attack or other security incident could cause the Company to incur financial penalties and losses, reputational damage, and legal liability, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company' s** business **, financial condition,** and ~~is obligated to fund~~ **results of operations. The Company' s ability** ~~two~~ **to** ~~additional proton beams~~ **carry out its internal and external business operations depends in part on an IT infrastructure that includes computer** systems ~~;~~ **, hardware, software, online sites, servers, networks, and other IT products and services, some of which are owned and managed by third- party service providers and suppliers. Although the Company takes steps to safeguard its IT infrastructure, cybersecurity risks are an evolving and pervasive threat to the Company' s business, operations, and financial performance. Security incidents that the Company must protect against include unauthorized access of the Company' s IT systems, breaches of the Company' s data and confidential information, sophisticated malware, advanced phishing and social- engineering ploys, cyber- attacks, and commercial- software vulnerabilities that are integrated into the Company' s or any of its suppliers' or service providers' IT systems. While the Company strives to maintain the integrity and confidentiality of its data, systems, and information and to protect it from internal and external cybersecurity threats by taking the preventative measures and abiding by the security protocols identified in " Item 1C. Cybersecurity " below,** there is no ~~assurance~~ **guarantee** that the **IT infrastructure developed by the Company and the cybersecurity measures implemented by the** Company will be ~~able to fund~~ **successful in preventing and defending against** ~~these~~ ~~--~~ **the evolving** ~~additional proton systems~~ and **increasingly sophisticated range** ~~if the Company is unable to do so the may be a negative impact on the Company' s business and results~~ of **cyber incidents that the** ~~operations. We have committed a substantial amount of our financial resources to next- generation proton beam technology. The first MEVION S250 system began treating patients in December 2013. The~~ Company **could be exposed** ~~' s first MEVION S250 system began treating patients in April 2016. The Company has committed to purchase two~~ ~~-~~ **to** ~~additional MEVION S250i systems and has already made deposits of $ 2, 250, 000 towards this commitment~~ . **Furthermore** ~~As of December 31~~ , ~~2020, the Company determined these~~ **there** ~~deposits were impaired and wrote their value down to $ 0. See Note 3- Property and Equipment to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion. There~~ can be no assurance that ~~we~~ **the Company' s cybersecurity risk management strategy and processes** will be ~~able to obtain additional customers~~ **fully implemented, complied with,** or **effective in safeguarding** ~~be able to finance~~ the ~~two additional~~ **Company' s data,** systems **, and information** . **Any actual compromise of** ~~If we are unable to obtain additional customers~~ or **perceived threat** ~~are unable to finance the two~~ ~~-~~ **to** ~~additional~~ **the Company' s IT** systems ~~,~~ **and infrastructure could cause significant legal and financial exposure for** the Company ~~will lose~~ **, damage the Company' s reputation, and create adverse publicity, which could adversely affect the Company' s business, operations, and financial condition. Any necessary response to a cyber- attack, which could include analyzing a security incident, patching up security vulnerabilities, notifying individuals affected by the incident, determining the materiality of the incident, disclosing the incident in accordance with any applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and responding to any resulting litigation, could also divert the Company' s resources and attention from** its ~~deposits~~ **growth operations and business objectives, which could further hinder its operational and financial performance** . Stock Ownership Risk The ~~Trading~~ **trading** ~~Volume~~ **volume** of ~~Our~~ **the Company' s** ~~Common~~ **common** ~~Stock~~ **stock** is ~~Low~~ **low** Although ~~our~~ **the Company' s** common stock is listed on the NYSE American, ~~our~~ **the Company' s** common stock has historically experienced low trading volume. Reported average daily trading volume in our common stock for the three- month period ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** was approximately ~~12~~ **10** , 000 shares. There is no reason to think that a further increase in an active trading market in ~~our~~ **the Company' s** common stock will develop in the future. Limited trading volume subjects ~~our~~ **the Company' s** common stock to greater price volatility and may make it difficult for ~~you~~ **shareholders** to sell ~~your~~ **their** shares in a quantity or at a price that is attractive ~~to you~~ .