

## Risk Factors Comparison 2025-03-27 to 2024-08-13 Form: 10-K

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You should carefully read the following discussion of significant factors, events and uncertainties when evaluating our business and the forward- looking information contained in this Form 10- K. The events and consequences discussed in these risk factors could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, liquidity **and or** financial condition. While we believe we have identified and discussed below the key risk factors affecting our business, these risk factors do not identify all the risks we face, and there may be additional risks and uncertainties that we do not presently know or that we do not currently believe to be significant that may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, liquidity or financial condition in the future. Operational & Financial Risk Factors Current macro- economic trends **and geopolitical landscape** have been adversely affecting, and could continue to adversely affect, our business, results of operations and financial condition due to their impact on the industries in which we and our customers operate, and due to the unknown speed, extent and nature of the reversal of those trends. Certain global macro- economic trends have been adversely impacting the global economic environment and have contributed towards inflationary pressures on many goods, commodities and services globally. The high rates of inflation globally have caused governments and central banks to act to curb inflation, including by raising interest rates, which is intended to temper economic activity and which, if more powerful than intended, could trigger recessionary conditions in individual countries or regions, or globally. These macro- economic trends have been impacting our target markets and our results of operations. For example, rising interest rates, which are meant to slow down inflation, have been worsening credit / financing conditions for our customers and adversely impacting their ability to purchase our products. While we believe that we are well- positioned to withstand the current adverse macro- economic trends, given our balance sheet (primarily due to our reserves of cash and cash equivalents) and our emphasis on operational efficiencies and execution, we continue to monitor the situation, assessing further implications for our operations, supply chain, liquidity, cash flow and customer orders, in an effort to mitigate potential new adverse consequences should they arise. However, there is no assurance that we will succeed at doing so. Current or future downturns could also have a material adverse impact on our business partners <sup>2</sup>, stability and financial strength. Given the uncertainties associated with these trends in the current macro- economic environment, it is difficult to fully assess the magnitude of their effects on our, and our business partners <sup>2</sup>, business, financial condition and results of operations. The trends associated with the current economic environment may also have the effect of amplifying many of the other risks described herein . **Current political relations could potentially impact trade and tariff restrictions, which could adversely affect our operations, supply chains, and profitability. Changes in trade policies or political relations between countries may result in delays, increased costs, or disruptions in our ability to source materials, manufacture, or distribute products, which could have a material negative impact on our business.** The loss of, continued reduction or substantial decline in revenue from larger clients could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, profitability and liquidity. We have experienced revenue concentration with a large customer that for the years ended December 31, **2024**, 2023, **and 2022** ~~and~~ 2021 represented approximately **16 %**, 15 % ~~and~~ 23 % ~~and 22 %~~ of our consolidated revenue, respectively . ~~During the year ended December 31, 2023, the revenue recognized from this large customer declined approximately 41 % as compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Generally, our contracts do not contain guarantees of minimum duration, revenue levels, or profitability. This customer may terminate its contracts or may materially further reduce its requested levels of products or services at any time.~~ The further loss of revenue from, deterioration of the financial condition of, or a significant change to the business of this customer could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Additionally, this concentration exposes us to concentrated credit risk, as a significant portion of our accounts receivable may be from a single customer. If we are unable to collect our receivables, or are required to take additional reserves, our results of operations and cash flow from operations will be adversely affected. Changes in business conditions may cause **our goodwill , and other intangible assets , long- lived tangible assets, or right- of- use assets** to become impaired. Goodwill ~~is and other intangible assets are~~ subject to an impairment test on an annual basis and when circumstances indicate that an impairment is more likely than not. **Such Long- lived assets – consisting of tangible assets, intangible assets, and right- of- use assets – are assessed for recoverability and tested for impairment at the asset group level, and testing is required when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset group is not recoverable. Circumstances that may require goodwill to be tested more frequently than the annual impairment test, or indicate that a long- lived asset group is not recoverable, include a significant adverse change in the business climate , current- period operating or cash flow losses combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses, projections or forecasts that demonstrate continuing losses, or a decision to dispose of a business or product line.** We face some uncertainty in our business environment due to a variety of challenges, including changes in customer demand and ~~a recent decline in~~ **the trading price of our common stock and** market capitalization ~~as a result of a decrease in our stock price during the three month period ended September 30, 2024~~ . While we recorded **impairment charges of \$ 145. 0 million related to goodwill, intangible assets, tangible assets, and right- of- use assets during 2024 and** an impairment charge of \$ ~~279~~ **302** . 8 million related to our goodwill **and intangible assets** during 2023, we may experience additional unforeseen circumstances that adversely affect the value of **these** our goodwill or intangible assets and trigger an evaluation of ~~the~~ **their carrying amount amounts . Future impairments** of the recorded goodwill and, intangible assets, ~~long- lived~~ **Future write- offs of goodwill or other intangible- tangible assets as a result, or right- of- use assets** ~~an impairment in the business~~ could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Our uneven sales cycle makes planning and inventory management difficult and future financial results less predictable. Our

quarterly sales often have reflected a pattern in which a disproportionate percentage of each quarter's total sales occur towards the end of the quarter, in particular for sales of hardware and software products. This uneven sales pattern makes predicting net revenue, earnings, cash flow from operations and working capital for each financial period difficult, increases the risk of unanticipated variations in our quarterly results and financial condition and places pressure on our inventory management and logistics systems. If predicted demand is substantially greater than orders, there may be excess inventory. Alternatively, if orders substantially exceed predicted demand, we may not be able to fulfill all of the orders received in each quarter and such orders may be canceled. Furthermore, depending on when they occur in a quarter, developments such as an information systems failure, component pricing movements, component shortages or global logistics disruptions could adversely impact our inventory levels and results of operations in a manner that is disproportionate to the number of days in the quarter affected. The variety of products that we sell could cause significant quarterly fluctuations in our gross profit margins, and those fluctuations in margins could cause fluctuations in operating income or loss and net income or loss. We ~~continuously~~ **regularly** work to expand and improve our products, materials and services offerings, geographic areas in which we operate and the distribution channels we use to reach various target product applications and customers. This variety of products, applications, channels and regions involves a range of gross profit margins that can cause substantial quarterly fluctuations in gross profit and gross profit margins depending upon the mix of product shipments from quarter to quarter. Additionally, the introduction of new products or services may further heighten quarterly fluctuations in gross profit and gross profit margins due to manufacturing ramp-up and start-up costs. We may experience significant quarterly fluctuations in gross profit margins or operating income or loss due to the impact of the mix of products, offerings, geographic areas and distribution channels we use to sell our products, materials and offerings from period to period. Our products and services may experience quality problems from time to time that can result in decreased sales and operating margin, product returns, product liability, and warranty or other claims that could result in significant expenses and harm to our reputation. We sell complex hardware and software products, materials and services that can contain undetected design and manufacturing defects or errors when first introduced or as enhancements are released that, despite testing, are not discovered until after the product has been installed and used by customers. Sophisticated software and applications, such as those sold by us, may contain "bugs" that can unexpectedly interfere with the software's intended operation. Defects may also occur in components and products we purchase from third parties. There can be no assurance we will be able to detect and fix all defects in the hardware, software, materials and services we sell. Failure to do so could result in lost revenue, product returns, product liability, delayed market acceptance of those products and services, claims from distributors, end-users or others, increased end-user service and support costs, and significant warranty claims and other expenses to correct the defects. Additionally, such quality problems may result in a diversion of management time and attention and harm to our reputation. We also sell end-use parts to customers in the aerospace, medical, and semiconductor industries and 3D printing systems to customers in the aerospace industry, which carry with them a greater potential for liability claims against us. In the case of end-use parts, our sales to customers in the aerospace, medical, and semiconductor industries, in particular, ~~makes~~ **make** us more susceptible to product and other liability claims, which characterize operations in those industries. Sales of our 3D printing systems to customers in the aerospace industry similarly carry with them potential liability claims if the parts produced by those systems do not function properly. Any such claims that are not adequately covered by insurance or for which insurance is not available may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We depend on external vendors and suppliers for the components and spare parts for our 3D printers and for chemicals and packaging used in our materials. Supply and logistical disruptions occur periodically for many of our supply chain partners. If these relationships were to terminate or these or other disruptions, such as extreme weather events, worsen, our business could be disrupted while we locate alternative sources of supply and our expenses may increase. We purchase components and sub-assemblies for our printers from third-party suppliers that we provide to our customers as spare parts. Additionally, we purchase raw chemicals and packaging that are used in our materials, as well as certain of those materials, from third-party suppliers. While there are typically several potential suppliers of parts for our products, we currently choose to use only one or a limited number of suppliers for several of these items, including our lasers, materials and certain jetting components. Our reliance on a single or limited number of suppliers involves many risks, including, among others, the following: • Potential shortages of some key components; • Disruptions in the operations of these suppliers; • Product performance shortfalls; and • Reduced control over delivery schedules, assembly capabilities, quality and costs. Increased occurrence of extreme weather events, increased temperature, and related disruptions may impact our ability to reliably procure key inputs from third-party suppliers, which could increase our costs and interrupt supply and adversely impact our business. Periodic delays on the inbound supply chain at our partners and our own facilities have also created challenges. We continue to identify alternative solutions, but an inability to source from alternative suppliers in a timely manner could impact ~~on~~ our ability to fulfill demand. While we believe that, if necessary, we can obtain all the components necessary for our spare parts and materials from other manufacturers, we require any new supplier to become "qualified" pursuant to our internal procedures, which could involve evaluation processes of varying durations. Our spare parts and raw chemicals used in our materials production are subject to various lead times. In addition, at any time, certain suppliers may decide to discontinue production of a part or raw material that we use, or may not have supplies available due to supplier business disruption. Any unanticipated change in the sources of our supplies, or unanticipated supply limitations, could increase production or related costs and consequently reduce margins. If our forecasts exceed actual orders, we may hold large inventories of slow-moving or unusable parts, which could have an adverse effect on our cash flow, profitability and results of operations. Inversely, we may lose orders if our forecast is low and we are unable to meet demand. There is considerable uncertainty on the business impact from labor and supply limitations on our vendors, suppliers, and partners. If disruptions to global businesses continue or worsen it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We are subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations related to our operations and the use of our systems and materials, including requirements imposed due to use of our products by our

customers, which could subject us to compliance costs and / or potential liability in the event of non- compliance. **In areas of operations that involve handling hazardous materials, failure to maintain safe working conditions could result in workplace injuries, regulatory penalties, and reputational harm, as well as increased costs related to litigation, insurance, and compliance.** The export of our products internationally subjects us to environmental laws and regulations concerning the import and export of chemicals and hazardous substances such as the United States Toxic Substances Control Act, or TSCA, and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances, or REACH. These laws and regulations require the testing and registration of some chemicals that we ship along with, or that form a part of, our systems and other products. If we fail to comply with these or similar laws and regulations, we may be required to make significant expenditures to reformulate the chemicals that we use in our products and materials or incur costs to register such chemicals to gain and / or regain compliance. Additionally, we could be subject to significant fines or other civil and criminal penalties should we not achieve such compliance. We are furthermore subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and permitting requirements in multiple jurisdictions due to our use of chemicals and production of waste materials as part of our operations and in connection with the operation of our systems by our customers. In certain cases, the required compliance with health or safety regulations is imposed by our customers themselves. These laws, regulations and requirements (which include the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment of the European Union (EU) and the EU Directive on Restriction of Use of Certain Hazardous Substances) govern, among other things, the generation, use, storage, registration, handling and disposal of chemicals and waste materials, the presence of specified substances in electrical products, the emission and discharge of hazardous materials into the ground, air or water, the cleanup of contaminated sites, including any contamination that results from spills due to our failure to properly dispose of chemicals and other waste materials and the health and safety of our employees. Under these laws, regulations and requirements, we could also be subject to liability for improper disposal of chemicals and waste materials, including those resulting from the use of our systems and accompanying materials by end- users. These or future laws and regulations could potentially require the expenditure of significant amounts for compliance and / or remediation. If our operations fail to comply with such laws or regulations, we may be subject to fines and other civil, administrative or criminal sanctions, including the revocation of permits and licenses necessary to continue our business activities. In addition, we may be required to pay damages or civil judgments in respect of third- party claims, including those relating to personal injury (including exposure to hazardous substances that we generate, use, store, handle, transport, manufacture or dispose of), property damage or contribution claims. Some environmental laws allow for strict, joint and several liabilities for remediation costs, regardless of fault. We may be identified as a potentially responsible party under such laws. If we fail to comply with any such regulations or are subject to related liability, such developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we do not generate net cash flow from operations and if we are unable to raise additional capital, our financial condition could be adversely affected and we may not be able to execute our business strategy. We cannot assure you that we will generate cash from operations or identify and secure other potential sources to fund future working capital needs and meet capital expenditure requirements. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring or incurring additional debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to obtain additional capital or refinance any indebtedness will depend on, among other things, **our ability to find a buyer for the assets and** the capital markets, our financial condition at such time and the terms and conditions of any such financing or indebtedness. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms. The lack of additional capital resulting from any inability to generate cash flow from operations or to raise equity or debt financing could force us to substantially curtail or cease operations and would, therefore, have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that any necessary funds, if available, would be available on attractive terms or that they would not have a significantly dilutive effect on our existing stockholders. If our financial condition were to worsen and we become unable to attract additional equity or debt financing or enter into other strategic transactions, we would not be able to execute our business strategy and we could default on our debt obligations, become insolvent or be forced to declare bankruptcy. Our business could be adversely impacted in the event of a failure of our information technology infrastructure or a successful cyber- attack. We extensively rely on information technology systems and networks to operate our Company and meet our business objectives. Due to evolving cybersecurity threats, it has and will continue to be difficult to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity incidents. We experience cybersecurity threats, threats to our information technology infrastructure, and unauthorized attempts to gain access to our sensitive information. We face threats that vary from those common to most industries, to more advanced and persistent threats from highly organized adversaries who target us because of the products and services we provide. We also rely on information technology and third- party vendors to support our operations, including our secure processing of personal, confidential, sensitive, proprietary and other types of information. To date, risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of previous cybersecurity incidents, have not materially affected us, including our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition, but we face ongoing risks from cybersecurity threats that may from time to time in the future cause material adverse impacts on our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. Despite ongoing efforts to continually improve our and our vendors' ability to protect against cybersecurity threats and the implementation of various safeguards, including increasing our cyber insurance, regularly conducting **company Company**- wide cybersecurity awareness training, and establishing a dedicated team of personnel to address cyber- based threats, we may not be able to fully protect all information systems, and such incidents may lead to reputational harm, revenue and customer loss, and legal action, among other consequences. **We are subject to numerous laws..... exposure or other penalties and legal liabilities.** We may also need to expend additional resources to adapt our cybersecurity program to the evolving threat landscape and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other identified risks. Given the persistence, sophistication, volume, and novelty of threats we face, we may not be successful in preventing or mitigating cybersecurity

threats that could have a material adverse effect on us. The costs related to cybersecurity threats or other disruptions may also not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. Such events could result in the loss of competitive advantages derived from our R & D efforts or other intellectual property, which could result in early obsolescence of our products and services. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect our internal operations, the services we provide to our customers, impact our financial results and reputation, or result in litigation, fines, and penalties. We are subject to numerous laws, regulations, and contractual obligations designed to protect our regulated data, and that of our customers. These include complex and evolving laws, rules, regulations, and standards in many jurisdictions, as well as contractual obligations, relating to cybersecurity and data privacy. Such laws, rules, regulations, and standards pose increasingly complex compliance challenges and potential costs. Any loss of sensitive information and failure to comply with these requirements or other applicable laws and regulations in this area, could result in significant regulatory non-compliance exposure or other penalties and legal liabilities. Servicing and/or refinancing our debt may require a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash or the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the 0% convertible senior notes due 2026 (the "Notes") in cash, repay the Notes at maturity, or repurchase the Notes as required following a fundamental change. As of December 31, 2023, we had approximately \$324.2 million outstanding of the Notes, which amount has been further reduced to \$214.4 million in connection with the repurchase of \$110.5 million of outstanding Notes on March 8, 2024. Our ability to service and/or refinance our remaining indebtedness, including the Notes, or to make cash payments in connection with any conversions of the Notes, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional debt financing or equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations. In addition, any of our future debt agreements may contain restrictive covenants that may prohibit us from adopting any of these alternatives. ~~The Company's failure to file this Form 10-K and provide it to the trustee by April 1, 2024 represents a default under the terms of the Indenture. In addition, the Company's failure to file its Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and provide it to the trustee by May 30, 2024 represented an incremental default under the terms of the Indenture. These defaults will become an event of default under the terms of the Indenture if the Company fails to file this Form 10-K and its Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2024 prior to the end of the cure period provided for by the Indenture. Accordingly, our failure to comply with these or other covenants of the Indenture could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of our debt or cause us to incur special interest payments. For further information regarding the non-compliance with the terms of the Indenture, refer to Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. In the event the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, holders of Notes will be entitled to convert the Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert their Notes, we would be required to settle any converted principal through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their Notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital. In addition, holders of the Notes have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change (as defined in the applicable indenture governing the Notes) at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased. If the Notes have not previously been converted or repurchased, we will be required to repay such Notes in cash at maturity. Our ability to make required cash payments in connection with conversions of the Notes, repurchase the Notes in the event of a fundamental change, or to repay or refinance the Notes at maturity will depend on market conditions and our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. As a result, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to repurchase or repay the Notes or pay cash with respect to Notes being converted. The indenture governing the Notes (the "Indenture") contains covenants that impose significant restrictions on us, and the failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default under these instruments. The indenture governing the Notes contains customary covenants, events of default and other provisions. A breach of the covenants or other provisions under the Indenture could result in an event of default under the Notes, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including through the imposition of special interest. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company became non-compliant with certain terms of the Indenture due to its failure to file its 2023 Form 10-K and its Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and provide them to the Trustee by the applicable deadline under the terms of the Indenture. These defaults did not become an event of default under the terms of the Indenture given that the Company filed its 2023 Form 10-K and its Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2024 prior to the end of the cure period provided by the Indenture, which cure period was not initiated by the Trustee or holders of the Notes. The Company did not incur any special interest as a result of the defaults, nor did the Notes become subject to any other actions by the Trustee or the holders. As of December 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants included within the Indenture.~~ Our operations and business performance could suffer if we are unable to attract and retain senior management or other key employees. Our success depends largely on our ability to attract, hire, develop, and retain senior management and key employees, such as engineers, scientists, and other key skilled employees supporting our products and services. The engagement and retention of our global teams is dependent on maintaining an inclusive culture where our people feel valued, respected, and have equal opportunities for growth and development. Our senior management team is critical to

the leadership of our business operations and the development and execution of our business strategy. When changes occur within senior management or within key employee roles, we are required to manage the continuity of our business, and typically incur incremental costs including search costs, relocation costs, and timing associated with onboarding and knowledge transfer. High demand exists for senior management and other key employees with experience in additive manufacturing and certain technical skills, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain such talent. We experience intense competition for qualified talent. While we aim to provide competitive compensation packages to attract and retain senior management and key employees and engage in regular succession planning for these positions, larger competitors with more resources available to them can make it difficult for us to successfully compete for key talent. If we cannot attract and retain sufficiently qualified talent, such as engineers, scientists, and other key technically skilled employees, or have an adequate succession plan in place, we may be unable to develop, commercialize, and sell new or existing products and services. Furthermore, increasing competition for critical technical skills in the regions surrounding our facilities could require us to pay more to hire and retain key employees, thereby increasing labor costs. Business Strategy Risk Factors We have made, and may make in the future, strategic acquisitions and divestitures that may involve significant risks and uncertainties. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of past or future acquisitions and integration of these acquisitions may disrupt our business and divert management attention. Likewise, our potential future divestitures may be unsuccessful and negatively impact our business. **As a result, From from** time to time, we evaluate acquisition candidates that fit our business objectives. Acquisitions involve certain risks and uncertainties, including, among others, the following: • The inability to successfully improve operating efficiency and reduce costs through our restructuring **initiative initiatives**; • Difficulty in integrating newly acquired businesses and operations in an efficient and cost- effective manner, which may also impact our ability to realize the potential benefits associated with the acquisition; • The risk that significant unanticipated costs or other problems associated with integration may be encountered; • **The risk that we do not fully integrate our acquisitions, which could drive greater complexity and higher costs in our business operations**; • The challenges in achieving strategic objectives, cost savings and other anticipated benefits; • The risk that our marketplaces do not evolve as anticipated and that the technologies acquired do not prove to be those needed to be successful in the marketplaces that we serve; • The risk that we assume significant liabilities that exceed the limitations of any applicable indemnification provisions or the financial resources of any indemnifying party; • The inability to maintain a relationship with key customers, vendors and other business partners of the acquired businesses; • The difficulty in maintaining controls, procedures and policies during the transition and integration; • The potential loss of key employees of the acquired businesses; • The risk of diverting management attention from our existing operations; • Difficulties in coordinating geographically disparate organizations and corporate cultures and integrating management personnel with different business backgrounds; • The potential failure of the due diligence process to identify significant problems, liabilities or other challenges of an acquired company or technology; • The risk that we incur significant costs associated with such acquisition activity that may negatively impact our operating results before the benefits of such acquisitions are realized, if at all; • The entry into marketplaces where we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors have stronger marketplace positions; • The exposure to litigation or other claims in connection with our assuming claims or litigation risks from terminated employees, customers, former shareholders or other third parties; and • The risk that historical financial information may not be representative or indicative of our results as a combined company. Historically, we have grown organically and from acquisitions, and we intend to continue to grow in such manner. Our infrastructure will require, among other things, continued development of our financial and management controls and management information systems, management of our sales channel, continued capital expenditures, the ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel and the training of new personnel. We cannot be sure that our infrastructure, systems, procedures, business processes and managerial controls will be adequate to support the growth in our operations. Any delays in, or problems associated with, implementing, or transitioning to, new or enhanced systems, procedures, or controls to accommodate and support the requirements of our business and operations and to effectively and efficiently integrate acquired operations may adversely affect our ability to meet customer requirements, manage our product inventory, and record and report financial and management information on a timely and accurate basis. These potential negative effects could prevent us from realizing the benefits of an acquisition transaction or other growth opportunity. Likewise, we have in the past, and may in the future, divest certain business operations. Divestitures involve a number of risks, including the diversion of management' s attention, significant costs and expenses, goodwill and other intangible asset impairment charges, the loss of customer relationships and cash flow, and the disruption of operations in the affected business. Failure to timely complete or consummate a divestiture may negatively affect valuation of the affected business or result in restructuring charges. In the event of an unsuccessful acquisition or divestiture, our competitive position, revenues, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. We believe that our future success depends on our ability to deliver products and services that meet changing technology and customer needs. Our business may be affected by rapid technological change, changes in user and customer requirements and preferences, frequent new product and service introductions embodying new technologies and the emergence of new standards and practices, any of which could render our existing products and proprietary technology obsolete. Accordingly, our ongoing R & D programs are intended to enable us to maintain technological leadership. We believe **that, to remain competitive, we must continually enhance and improve identify product needs in the functionality market, effectively define product specifications and features of our performance to satisfy market needs, and timely launch new products to market, services and technologies.** However, there is a risk that we may not be able to: • Develop or obtain leading technologies useful in our business; • Enhance our existing products; • Develop new product, service and technology capabilities that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of prospective customers, particularly in the area of printer speeds, materials functionality and environmental impacts. • Respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost- effective and timely basis; or • Recruit or retain key technology employees. If we are unable to meet changing technology and customer needs, our competitive position,

revenue, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. The success of our regenerative medicine efforts depends on developing and commercializing products, either ourselves or in conjunction with development partners, that are subject to technical and market risks. Our regenerative medicine **business program** requires us to develop products that enable the application of additive manufacturing to human organ transplantation, ~~non-organ human applications~~ and organ models used for drug discovery and development. These initiatives may require significant investment and technical achievement of viable product candidates may not be achieved. Despite significant investment requirements, our regenerative medicine efforts may result in only nominal revenue with no guarantee of future revenue growth. Our development efforts remain subject to risks including but not limited to, ongoing funding commitments from our development partners and unanticipated technical or other hurdles to commercialization. For example, in the first quarter of 2024, revised funding arrangements with our key strategic partner refocused the Company's continuing organ program on developing the capability to print human lung scaffolds, and away from developing the capability to print scaffolds for livers and kidneys. Any products developed through our research efforts are subject to safety, regulatory and efficacy risks that may result in delays to commercialization, cause us to incur additional expenses or fail to achieve commercialization. In addition, any products that achieve commercialization and regulatory approval are subject to market risks including reimbursement from third-party payers and competition from existing or new products that aim to address similar indications. In addition, difficulties in our research efforts may lead to disputes our strategic partners and other third parties, such as the dispute with former shareholders of Volumetric described under the heading "Termination of Volumetric Milestones Related to Potential Earnout Payments" in Note ~~23-22~~ **22** to the consolidated financial statements.

**Regulatory, Legislative and Legal Risk Factors** We are subject to U. S. and other anti-corruption laws, trade controls, economic sanctions, privacy regulations, and **other** similar laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could subject us to civil, criminal and administrative penalties and harm our reputation. Doing business on a worldwide basis requires us to comply with the laws and regulations of the U. S. government and various other foreign jurisdictions. These laws and regulations place restrictions on our operations, trade practices, partners and investments. In particular, our operations are subject to U. S. and foreign anti-corruption and trade control laws and regulations, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and United Kingdom Bribery Act (the "Bribery Act"), export controls and economic sanctions programs, including those administered by the U. S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), the State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls ("DDTC") and the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS") of the Department of Commerce. As a result of doing business in foreign countries and with foreign customers, we are exposed to a heightened risk of violating anti-corruption and trade control laws and sanctions regulations. As part of our business, we may deal with state-owned business enterprises, the employees of which are considered foreign officials for purposes of the FCPA's prohibition on providing anything of value to foreign officials for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business or securing any improper business advantage. In addition, the provisions of the Bribery Act extend beyond bribery of foreign public officials and also apply to transactions with individuals that a government does not employ. Some of the international locations in which we operate lack a developed legal system and have higher than normal levels of corruption. Our continued expansion outside the U. S., including in Brazil, China, India and developing countries, and our development of new partnerships worldwide, could increase the risk of FCPA, OFAC or Bribery Act violations in the future. As an exporter, we must comply with various laws and regulations relating to the export of products and technology from the U. S. and other countries having jurisdiction over our operations. In the U. S., these laws include the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") administered by the DDTC, the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR") administered by the BIS and trade sanctions against embargoed countries and destinations administered by OFAC. The EAR governs products, parts, technology and software which present military or weapons proliferation concerns, so-called "dual use" items, and ITAR governs military items listed on the United States Munitions List. ~~Prior to shipping certain items, we must obtain an export license or verify that license exemptions are available.~~ Any failures to comply with these laws and regulations could result in fines, adverse publicity and restrictions on our ability to export our products, and repeat failures could carry more significant penalties. Violations of anti-corruption and trade control laws and sanction regulations are punishable by civil penalties, including fines, denial of export privileges, injunctions, asset seizures, debarment from government contracts and revocations or restrictions of licenses, as well as criminal fines and imprisonment and could harm our reputation, create negative shareholder sentiment and affect our share value. We have established policies and procedures designed to assist our compliance with applicable U. S. and international anti-corruption and trade control laws and regulations, including the FCPA, the Bribery Act and trade controls and sanctions programs administered by OFAC, the DDTC and BIS, and have trained our employees to comply with these laws and regulations. However, there can be no assurance that all of our employees, consultants, agents or other associated persons will not take actions in violation of our policies and these laws and regulations. Additionally, there can be no assurance that our policies and procedures will effectively prevent us from violating these regulations in every transaction in which we may engage or provide a defense to any alleged violation. In particular, we may be held liable for the actions that our joint venture partners take inside or outside of the United States, even though our partners may not be subject to these laws. Such a violation, even if our policies prohibit it, could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, various state and municipal governments, universities and other investors maintain prohibitions or restrictions on investments in companies that do business with sanctioned countries, persons and entities, which could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. Many governments, regulators, investors, employees, customers, and other stakeholders are increasingly focused on environmental considerations relating to businesses, including climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as use of plastic materials. We monitor new and changing international, federal, and state environmental reporting obligations. As new or increased regulations take effect, these changing requirements may impose significant operational costs to comply, and expand compliance requirements for our products, our operations, and our supply chain, which could negatively impact our competitive position. In addition, we have

operations globally and are subject to various privacy and data protection laws, which encompasses the collection, use, disclosure, and storage of personal information and personally identifiable health information. This requires us to dedicate resources to implement controls and infrastructure to protect personal and health information needed to conduct our business activities. Failure to do so could subject us to potential regulatory fines, penalties, litigation, and could negatively impact our business and reputation. We are subject to complex government laws and regulations relating to certain product sets and failure to meet the stringent requirements could impact our business operations and financial position. Our medical device business is subject to extensive global regulations and enforcement, including in the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the U. S., and other governmental authorities for which our product is distributed. There are complex approvals for medical devices to be placed on the market, as well as ongoing responsibilities under these regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable regulation for which the medical device applies could result in corrective actions, recalls, removal of local authority approvals, ceasing business activities, fines, and criminal prosecution. Failure to comply with the terms of our settlement agreements with the U. S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice could have a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, and, even if we comply with those settlement agreements, the costs and burdens of compliance could be significant, and we may face additional investigations and proceedings from other governmental entities or third parties related to the same or similar conduct underlying the agreements. In October 2017, we received an administrative subpoena from the BIS requesting the production of records in connection with possible violations of U. S. export control laws, including with regard to our former Quickparts. com, Inc. subsidiary. In addition, while collecting information responsive to the above- referenced subpoena, our internal investigation identified potential violations of the ITAR administered by the DDTC and potential violations of the EAR administered by the BIS. On June 8, 2018 and thereafter, we submitted voluntary disclosures to BIS and DDTC identifying potentially unauthorized exports between 2012 and 2017, including to China, of controlled items including technical data. In connection with these matters, in August 2020, we received two federal grand jury subpoenas issued by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Company responded to these two subpoenas and fully cooperated with the U. S. Department of Justice (“ DOJ ”) in the related investigation. ~~In~~ ~~During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company engaged in settlement discussions with DDTC, BIS, and DOJ to settle the potential export control violations described above.~~ On February 27, 2023, the Company settled these matters with all three agencies. See Note 23-22, “ Commitments and Contingencies, ” to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8, “ Financial Statements and Supplementary Data ” of this Form 10- K for additional information. Compliance with the terms of these agreements, which ~~impose~~ **imposed** remedial measures such as a Special Compliance Officer to monitor ~~strengthen~~ the Company’ s export compliance programs, could ~~continue to impose~~ **significant additional** costs and burdens on ~~us~~ **the Company**. If we fail to comply with the terms of these agreements, ~~additional~~ **DDTC, BIS and /or DOJ may impose** substantial monetary penalties , ~~which~~ **or government actions** could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Since 2018, we have implemented new compliance procedures to identify and prevent potential violations of export controls laws, trade sanctions and government contracting laws and regulations and ~~created from~~ **November 2018 through October 2024 maintained** a **separate** Compliance Committee of the Board of Directors to further enhance board oversight of compliance risks. As we continue to implement additional compliance enhancements, we may discover additional potential violations of export controls laws, trade sanctions ~~and /or~~ government contracting laws. If we identify any additional potential violations, we will submit voluntary disclosures to the relevant agencies and cooperate with such agencies on any related investigations. However, if we are found to have violated one or more export control laws, trade sanctions or government contracting laws, we could be subject to various civil or criminal penalties, significant compliance, litigation, settlement costs or other losses, ~~which could divert management’ s attention from other business concerns,~~ resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We may also be subject to negative publicity related to these matters, which could harm our reputation, reduce demand for our products, solutions and services, result in employee attrition and negatively impact our stock price. As a result of the delayed filing of ~~this our 2023~~ **our 2023** Form 10- K and ~~the , our~~ **our** Form 10- Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, ~~our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024,~~ **our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024,** the Company has experienced risks and costs and ~~could expects~~ **to** experience additional risks and costs in the future, including with respect to the SEC’ s ongoing investigation. As a result of the circumstances giving rise to the delayed filing of ~~this our 2023~~ **our 2023** Form 10- K and ~~the , our~~ **our** Form 10- Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, ~~our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and the Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024,~~ **our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and the Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024,** the Company ~~has~~ **has** experienced risks and costs and ~~could expects to~~ **could expects to** experience additional risks and costs in the future. The audit of the financial statements included in ~~this our 2023~~ **our 2023** Form 10- K was time- consuming, required the Company to incur additional incremental expenses and affected management’ s attention and resources. Further, the measures to strengthen internal controls being implemented ~~continued~~ **continue** to require and will likely require in the future greater management time and Company resources to implement and monitor. Although we have now filed ~~this our 2023~~ **our 2023** Form 10- K, ~~our failure to file it in a timely manner and our ongoing failure to timely file~~ **our** Form 10- Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024 ~~may~~ **our** Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and ~~our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, our failure to make these filings in a timely manner has lead~~ **our** Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, ~~our failure to make these filings in a timely manner has lead~~ **led** to further investigation and scrutiny by the SEC, which has been conducting a formal investigation of the Company since April 2022 as a follow on to the previously disclosed SEC voluntary request for documents. Although the Company is ~~currently~~ cooperating with the SEC, the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the SEC’ s investigation. Any allegations or adverse findings by the SEC could harm our reputation, negatively impact our stock price and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations . **Moreover**, ~~and~~ the expense and distraction to management of cooperating with and responding to the SEC could have a material adverse effect on the Company even if the investigation is ultimately closed or resolved in a manner favorable to the Company. See also the risk factor below entitled “ We are no longer eligible to use a Form S- 3 registration statement, which

could impair our capital- raising activities.” We derive a significant portion of our revenue from business conducted outside the U. S. and are subject to the risks of doing business outside the U. S. We face many risks inherent in conducting business activities outside the U. S. that, unless managed properly, may adversely affect our profitability, including our ability to collect amounts due from customers. While most of our operations outside the U. S. are conducted in highly developed countries, our operations could be adversely affected by, among others, the following: • Unexpected changes in laws, regulations and policies of non- U. S. governments relating to investments and operations, as well as U. S. laws affecting the activities of U. S. companies abroad; • Changes in regulatory requirements, including export controls, tariffs and embargoes, other trade restrictions, competition, environmental, corporate practices and data privacy concerns; • Political policies, political or civil unrest, terrorism or epidemics and other similar outbreaks; • Fluctuations in currency exchange rates; • Limited protection for the enforcement of contract and intellectual property rights in some countries; • Difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations; • Operating in countries with a higher incidence of corruption and fraudulent business practices; • Potentially adverse changes in taxation; • The impact of public health epidemics on employees and the global economy; and • Other factors, depending upon the specific country in which we conduct business. These uncertainties may make it difficult for us and our customers to accurately plan future business activities and may lead our customers in certain countries to delay purchases of our products and services. More generally, these geopolitical, social and economic conditions could result in increased volatility in global financial markets and economies. The consequences of terrorism or armed conflicts are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have an adverse effect on our market opportunities or our business. We are uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorism, acts of war and similar events. **We seek to minimize the risks associated with interest rates** while the geographic areas outside the U. S. in which we operate are generally not considered to be highly inflationary. **While the geographic areas outside the U. S. in which we operate are generally not considered to be highly inflationary, our foreign operations are sensitive to fluctuations in currency exchange rates arising from, among other things, certain intercompany transactions that are generally denominated in U. S. dollars rather than their respective functional currencies. Moreover, our operations are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We seek to minimize these risks through regular operating and financing activities and, when we consider it to be appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments.** However, our efforts to minimize our exposure to market risks from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices may prove to be insufficient or unsuccessful. We may incur substantial costs enforcing or acquiring intellectual property rights and defending against third- party claims as a result of litigation or other proceedings. In connection with the enforcement of our own intellectual property rights, the acquisition of third- party intellectual property rights or disputes related to the validity or alleged infringement of third- party intellectual property rights, including patent rights, we have been, and may in the future be, subject to claims, negotiations or complex, protracted litigation. Intellectual property disputes and litigation may be costly and can be disruptive to our business operations by diverting the attention and energy of management and key technical personnel, and by increasing our costs of doing business. Although we have successfully defended or resolved past litigation and disputes, we may not prevail in any ongoing or future litigation and disputes, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Third- party intellectual property claims asserted against us could subject us to significant liabilities, require us to enter into royalty and licensing arrangements on unfavorable terms, prevent us from assembling or licensing certain of our products, subject us to injunctions restricting our sale of products, cause severe disruptions to our operations or the marketplaces in which we compete or require us to satisfy indemnification commitments with our customers, including contractual provisions under various license arrangements. In addition, we may incur significant costs in acquiring the necessary third- party intellectual property rights for use in our products. Any of these could seriously harm our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition. We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights and confidential information, including our digital content, from third- party infringers or unauthorized copying, use or disclosure. Although we defend our intellectual property rights and endeavor to combat unlicensed copying and use of our digital content and intellectual property rights through a variety of techniques, preventing unauthorized use or infringement of our rights (“ piracy attacks ”) is inherently difficult. If our intellectual property becomes subject to piracy attacks, our business may be harmed. Additionally, we endeavor to protect the secrecy of our digital content, confidential information and trade secrets. If unauthorized disclosure of our trade secrets occurs, we could potentially lose trade secret protection. The loss of trade secret protection could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products by copying previously confidential features, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, revenue and operating margins. We also seek to protect our confidential information and trade secrets through the use of non- disclosure agreements. However, there is a risk that our confidential information and trade secrets may be disclosed or published without our authorization, and in these situations it may be difficult and / or costly for us to enforce our rights. Changes in, or interpretation of, tax rules and regulations may impact our effective tax rate and future profitability. We are a U. S. based, multinational company subject to taxation in multiple U. S. and foreign tax jurisdictions. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in statutory tax rates or interpretation of tax rules and regulations in jurisdictions in which we do business, changes in the amount of revenue or earnings in the countries with varying statutory tax rates, or by changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, we are subject to audits and examinations of previously filed income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other domestic and foreign tax authorities. We regularly assess the potential impact of such examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes and have reserved for potential adjustments that we expect may result from the current examinations. We believe such estimates to be reasonable; however, there is no assurance that the final determination of any examination will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial position. Material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements not being prevented or detected, which could affect investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements and could negatively impact our stock price and financial condition. As a public

company, we are required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act. If we fail to abide by the applicable requirements of Section 404, regulatory authorities, such as the SEC, could subject us to sanctions or investigation, and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to an audit of our internal controls. Even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. Accordingly, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of their inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**. Based on its assessment, management has concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, due to the following material weaknesses. ~~1. The~~ **We did not design and maintain adequate controls within the revenue process that resulted in material weaknesses, including the review of either individually or in aggregate, contract Contract terms input into, pricing, standalone selling price models, and determination of timing of revenue recognition were not adequately reviewed prior to entry in the Company's information systems**. **In addition, we did not effectively implement an accounting system that appropriately captures the allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations to support the determination of revenue recognition, the accounting for, and the monitoring of the timing of revenue recognition;** ~~2. The~~ **We did not design and maintain adequate controls over certain assumptions used in the valuation of indefinite-lived intangible assets, goodwill and other long-lived assets related to an impairment charge, that resulted in material weaknesses, either individually or in aggregate;** **We did not design and maintain adequate controls within the financial close and reporting process that resulted in material weaknesses, either individually or in aggregate. We did not maintain comprehensive formal accounting policies. We also did not maintain controls over manual journal entries and reporting processes balance sheet account reconciliations, as specifically related to management's review of internally prepared reports and analyses utilized in these processes in reviewing certain financial statement disclosures**. **In part due to an inadequate level of review, such reviews were not always performed on a consistent and timely basis**; ~~3. The~~ **and We did not design and implementation of maintain adequate controls over the review of revenue pricing and the implementation of a related accounting information system;** ~~4. Management's review of the accounting treatment for certain technical matters, including controls related to certain complex and / or non-routine transactions and arrangements financial statement accounts;~~ ~~and 5. The maintenance of an effective control environment; specifically, that resulted in material weaknesses as it relates to: (a) senior management's commitment to the control environment principles, either individually or in aggregate and (b) maintaining sufficient qualified resources with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience, and training necessary to support accounting and financial reporting processes and controls.~~ Certain of the material weaknesses described above (items 1 and 2) were initially identified at December 31, 2020 and continued to exist at December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**. As further described in Item 9A, Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, we began implementing a remediation plan in January 2021 designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting through the development and implementation of more formal policies, processes and documentation procedures relating to our financial reporting, the hiring of additional accounting personnel, and the training of personnel on proper execution of designed control procedures. While we believe our remediation plans should remediate the material weaknesses, we cannot provide assurance of when the material weaknesses will be remediated, nor can we be certain of whether additional actions will be required or the costs of any such actions. Moreover, we cannot provide assurance that additional material weaknesses will not arise in the future. While the material weaknesses discussed in Item 9A, "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting," ~~did not result in material misstatements of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements, any failure to remediate the material weaknesses, or the identification of new material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, could result in material misstatements in our financial statements that may continue undetected, negatively impacting the public perception of the Company and our securities and cause us to fail to meet our reporting and financial obligations or incur significant additional costs to remediate the material weaknesses, each of which could negatively affect our stock price, harm our ability to raise capital on favorable terms in the future or otherwise have a negative impact on our financial condition. As a result of our failure to timely file this our 2023 Form 10- K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, and our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, our Form 10- Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, and the Form 10- Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024~~ with the SEC, we are no longer eligible to use a Form S- 3 registration statement. Further ~~, as a result of this late Form 10- K filing and the late Form 10- Q filing,~~ we are also no longer a "well- known seasoned issuer," as such term is used in the SEC's regulations, which otherwise would allow us to, among other things, file automatically effective Form S- 3 registration statements. Our eligibility to use a Form S- 3 registration statement may not be restored until ~~June~~ **December** 1, 2025, and then only if we have not had any other filing delinquency that would preclude Form S- 3 eligibility and satisfy all other requirements for Form S- 3 eligibility. During any period when we are not eligible to use Form S- 3 or qualify as a "well- known seasoned issuer," our capital- raising ability may be impaired. Under these circumstances, we would be required to conduct the offering on an exempt basis, such as in accordance with Rule 144A, or file a registration statement on Form S- 1. Using a Form S- 1 registration statement for a public offering would likely take significantly longer than using a registration statement on Form S- 3 and increase our transaction costs, and could, to the extent we are not able to conduct offerings using alternative methods, adversely impact our ability to raise capital or complete acquisitions of other companies in a timely manner.