

263Contract liabilities\$2,517,140\$2,378,888Current portion of long-term lease liability\$753,456\$736Current portion of long-term debt, net\$7,055,486\$7,559Current liabilities\$17,410\$17,754Long-term lease liability\$4,028\$4,408Other noncurrent liability\$4,690\$4,478Total liabilities\$26,128\$26,944Commitments (see Note 14)\$17,410\$17,754Equity\$8,884\$8,884Common stock - par value\$0.0001 per share, 50,000,000 shares authorized; Shares issued and outstanding September 30, 2024\$9,619,232\$9,609,232, respectively; Shares issued and outstanding March 31, 2024\$8,777,432\$8,146\$8,146Additional paid in capital\$18,343\$18,343Accumulated deficit\$9,460\$9,460Total stockholders' equity\$8,884\$8,884Total liabilities and stockholders' equity\$35,012\$35,012See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TECHPRECISION CORPORATIONCONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024

Six Months Ended September 30, 2024

(in thousands, except per share data)

Revenue\$8,946\$8,946\$16,932\$15,341Cost of revenue\$7,932\$7,932\$15,341Gross profit\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Selling, general and administrative\$1,520\$1,520\$1,632Loss from operations\$488\$488\$597Other income (1,829)\$1,177Other income\$414\$134Interest expense\$113\$149\$245Total other (expense) income\$113\$108\$232Loss before income taxes\$601\$601\$833Income tax expense\$601\$601\$833Net loss\$9,568\$9,568\$9,568Net loss per share - basic and diluted\$0.19\$0.19\$0.19Weighted average shares outstanding\$9,568,660\$9,568,660\$9,568,660See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TECHPRECISION CORPORATIONCONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024

Six Months Ended September 30, 2024

(in thousands, except per share data)

Stockholders' equity\$8,884\$8,884\$8,884Common stock - Par\$1,014\$1,014\$1,014Additional paid in capital\$18,343\$18,343\$18,343Accumulated deficit\$9,460\$9,460\$9,460Total stockholders' equity\$8,884\$8,884\$8,884

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TECHPRECISION CORPORATIONCONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2024

Six Months Ended September 30, 2024

(in thousands, except per share data)

Cash flows from operating activities\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Cash flows from investing activities\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Cash flows from financing activities\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Net change in cash\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period\$1,014\$1,014\$1,599Cash and cash equivalents at end of period\$2,028\$2,028\$3,198

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complete. The Company expects to recognize all of its remaining performance obligations as revenue within the next thirty-six months. We are dependent each year on a small number of customers who generate a significant portion of our business, and these customers change from year to year. The following table sets forth revenue from customers who accounted for more than 10% of our revenue.

	Three months ended	Three months ended	Six months ended	Six months ended
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Customer A	\$ 1,531.17%	\$ 2,560.32%	\$ 3,064.18%	\$ 4,845.32%
Customer B	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer C	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer D	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer E	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer F	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer G	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer H	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer I	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer J	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer K	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer L	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer M	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer N	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer O	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer P	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer Q	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer R	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer S	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer T	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer U	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer V	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer W	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer X	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer Y	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Customer Z	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract assets	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Contract liabilities	\$ 1,041.13%	\$ 1,041.13%

Contract assets and contract liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Contract assets consist of the following:

	September
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September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was approximately \$1,143 and \$539, respectively. Unamortized debt issue costs as of September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 were \$75 and \$59, respectively. Berkshire Loan Covenants For purposes of this discussion, Ranor and Stadco are referred to together as the "Borrowers". The Ranor Term Loan, the Stadco Term Loan and the Revolver Loan, or together, the "Borrowings", may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Loan Agreement. Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of certain default events, at the option of Berkshire Bank, or automatically without notice or any other action upon the occurrence of certain other events specified in the Loan Agreement, the unpaid principal amount of the Berkshire Loans together with accrued interest and all other obligations owing by the Borrowers to Berkshire Bank would become immediately due and payable without presentment, demand, protest, or further notice of any kind. The Company agreed to maintain compliance with certain financial covenants under the Loan Agreement. Namely, the Borrowers agree to maintain the ratio of the Cash Flow of TechPrecision to the Total Debt Service of TechPrecision of not less than 1.20 to 1.00, measured quarterly on the last day of each fiscal quarter, or annual period of TechPrecision on a trailing 12-month basis. Calculations will be based on the audited (year-end) and unaudited (quarterly) consolidated financial statements of TechPrecision. Quarterly tests will be measured based on the financial statements included in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q within 60 days of the end of each quarter, and annual tests will be measured based on the financial statements included in the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K within 120 days after the end of each fiscal annual period. Cash Flow means an amount, without duplication, equal to the sum of net income of TechPrecision plus (i) interest expense, plus (ii) taxes, plus (iii) depreciation and amortization, plus (iv) stock based compensation expense taken by TechPrecision, plus (v) non-cash losses and charges and one time or non-recurring expenses at Berkshire Bank's discretion, less (vi) the amount of cash distributions, if any, made to stockholders or owners of TechPrecision, less (vii) cash taxes paid by the TechPrecision, all as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. "Total Debt Service" means an amount, without duplication, equal to the sum of (i) all amounts of cash interest paid on liabilities, obligations, and reserves of TechPrecision paid by TechPrecision, (ii) all amounts paid by TechPrecision in connection with current maturities of long-term debt and preferred dividends, and (iii) all payments on account of capitalized leases, all as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The Borrowers agree to cause their Balance Sheet Leverage to be less than or equal to 2.50 to 1.00. For purposes of this covenant, "Balance Sheet Leverage" means, at any date of determination, the ratio of Borrowers' (a) Total Liabilities, less Subordinated Debt, to (b) Net Worth, plus Subordinated Debt. The Borrowers agree to maintain a Loan-to-Value Ratio of not greater than 0.75 to 1.00. "Loan-to-Value Ratio" means the ratio of (a) the sum of the outstanding balance of the Ranor Term Loan and the Stadco Term Loan to (b) the fair market value of the property pledged as collateral for the loan, as determined by an appraisal obtained from time to time by Berkshire Bank, but not more frequently than one time during each 365 day period (provided that Berkshire Bank may obtain an appraisal at any time after either the Ranor Term Loan or the Stadco Term Loan has been accelerated), which appraisals shall be at the expense of the Borrowers. The Borrowers agree that their combined annual capital expenditures shall not exceed \$1,500, subject to certain agreed-upon exclusions. Compliance is tested annually. On June 12, 2023, the Company and Berkshire Bank executed a waiver under which Berkshire Bank waived the Company's noncompliance with the capital expenditure limit on March 31, 2023. The waiver document also contained an agreement by the parties to exclude from the calculation of capital expenditures for purposes of the Loan Agreement during the year ending March 31, 2024, any such expenditures made by the Company to the extent they are made using funds provided by customers of the Company for the purpose of making such capital expenditures. The Company was not in compliance with the debt service and balance sheet leverage tests as of September 30, 2024. It is also probable that the Company will not be in compliance with the same debt covenants at subsequent measurement dates within the next twelve months. As a result of the above, all of our long-term debt has been classified as current in our consolidated balance sheet. Table of Contents Collateral securing all the above obligations comprises all personal and real property of the Company, including cash, accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, and financial assets. The carrying value of short and long-term borrowings approximates their fair value. The Company's short-term and long-term debt is all privately held with no public market for this debt and is considered to be Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. NOTE 12A - OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES Under an addendum to a contract purchase order, one of our customers agreed to reimburse the Company for the cost of certain new equipment. Payments are received as the Company incurs construction costs. All payments were received under this contract during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. In case of a contract breach, at the time of the breach, the customer may claw back the funds based on a prorated ten-year straight-line annual declining balance recovery period. This liability amount is included in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as a noncurrent liability. In September 2023, we signed an agreement to purchase new equipment for another customer who agreed to reimburse the Company for the cost of the equipment. We received the first payment in fiscal 2024, with additional payments received during the six months ended September 30, 2024. Advance payments from the customer accrue in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as a noncurrent liability. A total of \$3,528, in the aggregate, as of September 30, 2024, and March 31, 2024, was included in other noncurrent liabilities under the programs described above. In fiscal year 2023, Stadco entered into the Payment Agreement with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, or "LADWP", to settle previously outstanding amounts for water, water service, electric energy and/or electric service in the aggregate amount of \$1,800 that were delinquent and unpaid. Under the Payment Agreement, Stadco will make monthly installment payments on the unpaid balance beginning on December 15, 2022, in an aggregate amount of \$18 per month until the earlier of November 15, 2030, or the amount due is paid in full. Late payments under the Payment Agreement accrue a late payment charge equal to an 18% annual rate on the unpaid balance. This liability amount was included in the Company's balance sheet as a current and noncurrent liability as of September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 for \$221 and \$1,162, and \$221 and \$1,254, respectively. NOTE 13A "LEASES" On August 25, 2021, Stadco became party to an amended building and property operating lease and recorded a right of use asset and liability of \$6,694. Monthly base rent for the property is \$83 per month. The term of the lease will expire on June 30, 2030, and the lessee has no right of renewal beyond the expiration date. The lease contains customary default provisions allowing the landlord to terminate the lease if the lessee fails to remedy a breach of its obligations under the lease within the period specified in the lease, or upon certain events of bankruptcy or seizure or attachment of the lessee's assets or interest in the lease. The lease also contains other customary provisions for real property leases of this type. The following table lists our right-of-use assets and liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of:

	September 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Right of use asset	\$6,629	\$6,292
operating lease	\$4,766	\$5,125
Lease liability	\$1,556	\$1,544
finance lease	\$154	\$154

	September 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Lease expense for the six months ended	\$346	\$330
Finance lease amortization	\$54	\$9
Weighted average lease term and discount rate at	3.2%	3.2%
Supplemental cash flow information related to leases for the six months ended	\$469	\$546
Cash used in financing activities	\$469	\$546
Maturities of lease liabilities at	\$469	\$546
September 30, 2024 for the next five years and thereafter	\$469	\$546
October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025	\$94	\$94
October 1, 2025 - September 30, 2026	\$94	\$94
October 1, 2026 - September 30, 2027	\$93	\$93
October 1, 2027 - September 30, 2028	\$93	\$93
October 1, 2028 - September 30, 2029	\$93	\$93
Thereafter	\$626	\$626
Total lease payments	\$5,336	\$5,336
Less: imputed interest	\$555	\$555
Total	\$4,781	\$4,781

 COMMITMENTS Purchase commitments As of September 30, 2024, we had approximately \$5,911 in purchase obligations outstanding, which primarily consisted of contractual commitments to purchase new materials and supplies. Retirement Benefits The Company has two defined contribution and savings plan that covers substantially all employees who have completed 90 days of service. The Company contributed the following amounts to the plan during the periods ended:

	September 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Three Months ended	\$214	\$224
Six Months ended	\$424	\$448

 Legal Proceedings The estimated amounts of liabilities recorded for pending and threatened litigation are recorded in other current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. In accordance with the accounting standard for contingencies, we record a liability when management believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the loss. Generally, the loss is recorded for the amount we expect to resolve the liability. We believe we have recorded adequate provisions for our litigation matters. We review and adjust these provisions quarterly to reflect the effect of negotiations, settlements, rulings, and advice. Table of Contents On October 30, 2023, a former employee filed suit against Stadco asserting individual wage and hour claims, claims for age and disability discrimination under California law, and a collective action on behalf of all non-exempt Stadco employees pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 (the "PAGA"). [Cal. Lab. Code, ss. 2698, et seq.], to impose civil penalties for certain violations of the California Labor Code. Stadco has retained outside legal counsel to defend this action. The case has been stayed and was resolved in principle at mediation on June 26, 2024. The former employee's individual claims were also resolved at mediation, and final settlement payment on the individual claims was due and paid in August 2024. On October 8, 2024, the Los Angeles County (CA) Superior Court approved the settlement of the Plaintiff's claim for imposition of civil penalties pursuant to the PAGA. Under the terms of the PAGA Settlement Agreement, the full PAGA settlement amount was paid by Stadco on December 12, 2024, which was included in accrued expenses under the provision for claims as of March 31, 2024 (see Note 10 "Accrued Expenses"). NOTE 15A "SEGMENT INFORMATION" The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, Ranor and Stadco that are reportable segments. All of the Company's operations, assets, and customers are located in the U.S. Each reportable segment focuses on the manufacture and assembly of specific components, primarily for defense, aerospace and other industrial customers. However, both segments have separate operating, engineering, and sales teams. Our Chief Executive Officer, or "CEO", is the Chief Operating Decision Maker, or "CODM", and evaluates the performance of our segments based upon, among other things, segment revenue and operating profit. Segment operating profit excludes general corporate costs. Corporate costs include executive and director compensation, stock-based compensation, and other corporate and administrative expenses not allocated to the segments. The following table provides summarized financial information for our segments:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Revenue	\$1,143	\$539
Operating loss	\$488	\$597
Other income	\$1,177	\$1,177
Interest expense	\$41	\$41
Income tax expense	\$113	\$113
Other	\$149	\$149
Consolidated loss before income taxes	\$601	\$705
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,391	\$1,283
Capital expenditures	\$1,622	\$2,659
Corporate general costs	\$1,622	\$2,659
Executive and director compensation, and other corporate administrative expenses not allocated to the segments	\$16	\$16

 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS previously disclosed, Ranor, Inc. along with certain affiliates of the Company, entered into that certain Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, as amended from time to time, with Berkshire Bank under which, among other things, Berkshire Bank provided a revolving line of credit loan to the Borrowers. Under the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and related loan documents, as further amended, the Revolver Loan had a maturity date of January 15, 2025. On December 19, 2024, Ranor and the other Borrowers entered into a Tenth Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note with Berkshire Bank. The Amendment, among other things, extends the maturity date of the Revolver Loan from January 15, 2025 to April 30, 2025. Table of Contents Item 2. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" (in thousands, except per share data) Statement Regarding Forward Looking Disclosure The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which appear elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This Quarterly Report on Form

01.2015 certificate holder, Ranor is a US defense-centric company with over 95% of its revenue in the defense sector. Ranor is registered and compliant with ITAR. The manufacturing operations of our Stadco subsidiary are situated in an industrial self-contained multi-building complex comprised of approximately 183,000 square feet under roof in Los Angeles, California. Stadco manufactures large mission-critical components on several high-profile military aircraft, military helicopter, and military space programs. Stadco has been a critical supplier to a blue-chip customer base that includes some of the largest OEMs and prime contractors in the defense and aerospace industries. Stadco also manufactures tooling, molds, fixtures, jigs and dies used in the production of defense-centric aircraft components. Our Stadco subsidiary, similar to Ranor, provides a full range of custom solutions: manufacturing engineering, materials management and traceability, high-precision fabrication (in-house fabrication operations include waterjet cutting, press forming, welding, and assembly) and high-precision machining (in-house machining operations include CNC programming, finishing, and assembly), QC inspection including both fixed and portable CMM NonDestructive Testing, and final packaging. In addition, Stadco features a large electron beam welding cell, and two NonDestructive Testing work cells, a unique mission-critical technology set. All manufacturing at Stadco is performed in accordance with customer requirements. Stadco is an AS 9100 D and ISO 9001:2015 certificate holder and a NADCAP NonDestructive Testing certificate holder. Stadco is a US defense-centric company with almost all of its revenue in the defense sector. Stadco is registered and compliant with ITAR. 22Table of ContentsCustom ManufacturingWe manufacture a variety of components in accordance with our internal core competencies and external customer needs and requirements. We also provide manufacturing engineering services to assist customers in optimizing their engineering designs for manufacturability. We do not design the components we manufacture; we custom manufacture according to customer build-to-print requirements and specifications. Accordingly, we do not distribute the components that we manufacture on the open market, and we do not market any products. We do not own the intellectual property rights to any proprietary marketed product, and we do not manufacture in anticipation of orders. Our custom manufacturing operations do not commence on any project before we receive and accept a customer's purchase order. We only accept contracts that cover specific components within the capability of our resources. We primarily target repeating custom programs with relatively mature and stable designs in order to provide long-term solutions for our customers. The multi-unit work is repeat work or a single product with multiple quantity releases. Secondly, our activities include a variety of both multi-unit and one-off requirements. The one-off work is typically either a prototype or a unique, one-of-a-kind component. Changes in regulations and market demand for our manufacturing expertise can be significant and sudden, and require us to adapt to the needs of the customers that we serve. Understanding this dynamic, we focus on the defense industry in order to reliably pivot with our defense customers to jointly develop the capability to transform our workforce to manufacture components in accordance with our own and our external customers' changing requirements. We primarily serve customers in the defense and aerospace; secondarily in the nuclear, and precision industrial sectors. Within these sectors, we have manufactured custom components for US Navy submarines and aircraft carriers, USMC military helicopters, US defense and civilian aerospace programs, and components for nuclear power plants. Our contracts are generated both through negotiation with the customer and from bids made pursuant to a request for proposal. Our ability to receive contract awards is dependent upon the contracting party's perception of such factors as our ability to perform on time, our history of performance, including quality, our financial condition, and our ability to price our services competitively. All the Company's operations, assets, and customers are located in the U.S. Recent DevelopmentsTermination of Votaw AcquisitionOn November 22, 2023 we and the Seller, entered into the Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which, we would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Votaw Precision Technologies, Inc. (Votaw) and after giving effect to such purchase, Votaw was to become our wholly owned subsidiary. Due to a change in certain conditions and events, it became probable that on March 31, 2024, the Company would be unable to close on the acquisition. On April 2, 2024, the Seller delivered to the Company written notice of its election to terminate the Purchase Agreement under Section 7.01(f) effective immediately. Pursuant to Section 7.01(f) of the Purchase Agreement, in the event that the Closing had not occurred by March 31, 2024, either we or the Seller had the right to terminate the Purchase Agreement, subject to the party terminating having complied with the other required closing conditions. Since the Seller validly terminated the Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 7.01(f), the Company was required to pay to the Seller the Stock Termination Fee. Under the Purchase Agreement, the Stock Termination Fee can increase by 48,000 additional shares of the Company's common stock under certain conditions, including if the Company fails to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause a registration statement to effect the resale of the shares of common stock composing the Stock Termination Fee to be declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as practicable. Such registration was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 2, 2024, but cannot be declared effective until we have filed all of the required financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2024. On April 29, 2024, we issued 320,000 shares of our common stock as the Stock Termination Fee. 23Table of ContentsAmendments to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and to Second Amended and Restated Promissory NoteOn May 28, 2024, Ranor and the other Borrowers entered into an Eighth Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note, or the Eighth Amendment, with Berkshire Bank. Effective May 24, 2024, the Eighth Amendment, among other things, (i) extends the maturity date of the Revolver Loan from May 24, 2024 to August 30, 2024; (ii) amends the maximum principal amount of the Revolver Loan from \$5,000 to \$4,500; and (iii) effective on June 1, 2024, increases the Term SOFR Margin (as defined in the Amendment) used to calculate the interest rate from 2.25% per annum to 2.50% per annum. On September 4, 2024, Ranor and the other Borrowers entered into a Ninth Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Fifth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note, or the Ninth Amendment, with Berkshire Bank. Effective August 30, 2024, the Ninth Amendment, among other things, (i) extends the maturity date of the Revolver Loan from August 30, 2024 to January 15, 2025. On December 19, 2024, Ranor and the other Borrowers entered into a Tenth Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note, or the Tenth Amendment, with Berkshire Bank. The Tenth Amendment, among other things, extended the maturity date of the Revolver Loan from January 15, 2025 to April 30, 2025. Read about the Berkshire Bank Loans under the Liquidity and Capital Resources section below, for a discussion of the amended debt agreement and its impact on the Company's liquidity and on-going operations. July Private PlacementOn July 3, 2024, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain accredited investors, pursuant to which the Company sold 521,800 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 521,800 common stock purchase warrants to purchase 521,800 shares of Common Stock in a private placement at an aggregate purchase price of \$1,801. The combined purchase price for one share and one warrant was \$3.45. The purpose of the private placement was to raise working capital for use by the Company. The closing of the offering occurred on July 8, 2024. Placement agent's fees in connection with the offering totaled \$123. In addition, the Company issued to the placement agent common stock purchase warrants to purchase up to 19,983 shares of common stock pursuant to the PIPE Agreement, we have agreed to have a registration statement registering for resale the PIPE Shares and the shares underlying the PIPE Warrants declared effective within 60 days of the PIPE Closing Date. If such registration statement is not declared effective in a timely manner, we will be subject to liquidated damages as described in the PIPE Agreement. Critical Accounting Policies and EstimatesThe preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements requires that we make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We continually evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and income taxes. These estimates and assumptions require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Actual results may vary under different assumptions or conditions. We consider the principles and estimates applied for revenue recognition as one of our most critical accounting estimates. Our revenue can fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter as we measure revenue recognition over the duration of a project, or at the end of the project. The Company records most of its revenue over-time as it completes performance obligations or at a point-in-time, for example, at the delivery date, when control of the promised goods is transferred to the customer. Project volume for revenue recognized at a point-in-time is generally smaller, can fluctuate from period-to-period, and is difficult to forecast. We measure progress for performance obligations satisfied over time using input methods such as labor hours expended. As a result, we review inputs and outputs and can estimate the remaining amounts of inputs needed to complete the work and therefore report an accurate amount of revenue each reporting period. The amount of revenue period-to-period will fluctuate based on project volume. 24Table of ContentsOur significant accounting policies are set forth in detail in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in the 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no significant changes to our critical accounting policies during the three months ended September 30, 2024. New Accounting StandardsSee Note A 2, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 1. Financial Statements, for a discussion of recently adopted new accounting guidance. Results of OperationsOur results of operations are affected by a number of external factors including the availability of raw materials, commodity prices (particularly steel), macroeconomic factors, including the availability of capital that may be needed by our customers, and political, regulatory and legal conditions in the United States and in foreign markets. It generally takes approximately twelve months or less to complete our manufacturing projects. However, contracts for larger complex components can take up to thirty-six months in general to complete. Units manufactured under the majority of our customer contracts have historically been delivered on time and with a positive gross margin. Our results of operations are also affected by our success in booking new contracts, the timing of revenue recognition, delays in customer acceptances of our products, delays in deliveries of ordered products and our rate of progress fulfilling obligations under our contracts. Delays in any of these items could have an unfavorable impact on liquidity, cause us to have inventories in excess of our short-term needs, and delay our ability to recognize, or prevent us from recognizing, revenue on contracts in our order backlog. We evaluate the performance of our segments based upon, among other things, segment revenue, operating profit, and certain key performance indicators. Segment operating profit excludes general corporate costs, which include executive and director compensation, stock-based compensation, certain retirement benefit costs, and other corporate facilities and administrative expenses not allocated to the segments. Key Performance IndicatorsWhile we prepare our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, we also utilize and present certain financial measures that are not based on or included in U.S. GAAP. We refer to these as non-GAAP financial measures. Please see the section titled EBITDA Non-GAAP financial measure below for further discussion of these financial measures, including the reasons why we use such financial measures and reconciliations of such financial measures to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures. Percentages in the following tables and throughout this Results of Operations section may reflect rounding adjustments. 25Table of ContentsThree Months Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023The following table presents revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit, consolidated and by reportable segment.

Segment	2024	2023	Change
oAe	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,495	\$ 295
oAe	54%	56%	2%
oAe	\$ 4,495	\$ 295	\$ 4,199
oAe	49%	56%	7%
oAe	\$ 8,946	\$ 7,970	\$ 976
oAe	100%	100%	0%
oAe	\$ 976	\$ 1,112	\$ (136)
oAe	12%	13%	1%
oAe	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,112	\$ 0
oAe	67%	67%	0%
oAe	\$ 3,272	\$ 3,451	\$ (179)
oAe	49%	49%	0%
oAe	\$ 7,932	\$ 6,935	\$ 997
oAe	87%	87%	0%
oAe	\$ 997	\$ 1,014	\$ (17)
oAe	14%	13%	1%
oAe	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,014	\$ 0
oAe	17%	17%	0%
oAe	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,014	\$ 0
oAe	13%	13%	0%
oAe	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,014	\$ 0
oAe	11%	11%	0%
oAe	\$ 1,035	\$ 1,035	\$ 0
oAe	13%	13%	0%
oAe	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 0
oAe	2%	2%	0%
oAe	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,790	\$ 0
oAe	12%	12%	

will not be realized. The assessment was based on the weight of negative evidence at the balance sheet date, our recent operating losses and unsettled circumstances that, if unfavorably resolved, would adversely affect future operations and profit levels. In recognition of this risk, we continue to provide a valuation allowance on these items. For the three months ended September 30, 2024, there has been no change in our judgment about the realizability of deferred tax assets in future years, and, therefore, no expense or benefit provided for income taxes. For the three months ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$177. Net Losses as a result of the foregoing, for the three months ended September 30, 2024, we recorded a net loss of \$601, or \$0.06 per share basic and fully diluted, compared with a net loss of \$528, or \$0.06 per share basic and fully diluted for the three months ended September 30, 2023. Six Months Ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 The following table presents revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit, consolidated and by reportable segment:

	2024	2023	% Change
Revenue	\$16,932	\$15,341	10.4%
Cost of revenue	\$15,679	\$13,612	15.2%
Gross profit	\$1,253	\$1,729	(28.1%)

Revenue increased by \$1,591, or 10.4%, for the six months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$15,341 for the six months ended September 30, 2023. Revenue increased by \$1,254 at Stadco and by \$177 at Ranor. As explained below, we realized less direct labor hours at Stadco and Ranor on projects executed during the first six months of fiscal 2025 as compared with the same period a year ago, however, projects executed had overall relatively higher contract values. As described in the gross profit and gross margin section, higher relative contract prices do not necessarily have higher gross profit or gross margin. Consolidated backlog was \$48,641 as of September 30, 2024. Our project order flow from prime defense contractors remains strong. Ranor's Revenue was \$9,172 for the six months ended September 30, 2024, an increase of \$177 or 2% higher when compared to the same period a year ago. We realized fewer direct labor hours during the first six months period of fiscal 2025, however, projects executed had overall relatively higher contract values when compared with the same period a year ago. The backlog at Ranor remains strong as new orders continue to flow to us from our existing customer base of prime defense contractors. The backlog at Ranor on September 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$21,714 and \$19,125, respectively. Stadco's Revenue was \$7,827 for the six months ended September 30, 2024, compared with revenue of \$6,573 for the six months ended September 30, 2023, an increase of \$1,254, or 19%. Our project mix was favorable for the six month period, as projects executed on had overall relatively higher contract values during the first six months of fiscal 2025 as compared with the same period a year ago. The backlog remains strong as new orders for components related to a variety of programs, including the U.S. Marine Corps heavy lift helicopter programs, continue to flow to us from our existing customer base of prime defense contractors. Stadco's backlog was \$26,927 and \$25,543 as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Gross Profit and Gross Margin Consolidated Cost of revenue consists primarily of raw materials, parts, labor, overhead and subcontracting costs. Our cost of revenue for the six months ended September 30, 2024, was \$15,679, or 15% higher when compared to the six months ended September 30, 2023. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily the result of higher production costs and under-absorbed overhead at Stadco. As a result, gross profit decreased by \$476, or 28% when compared to the same period a year ago. Gross margin for the six months ended September 30, 2024 was 7% compared to 11% in the same period a year ago. Ranor's Gross profit increased by \$430, when compared to the same period a year ago. Cost of revenue decreased by \$252, as an increase in material costs was more than offset by higher absorbed overhead added to our work-in-progress when compared with the same six-month period in the prior year. Gross margin increased to 16% from 15% for the six months ended September 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended September 30, 2023. Stadco's Gross profit was negative \$1,502 for the six months ended September 30, 2024, as our losses increased when compared to the same period a year ago. Direct labor hours charged to projects were lower compared with the same prior year period a year ago. Factory overhead was under absorbed, and other production costs, repairs and maintenance and certain project losses increased year-over-year. Gross margin decreased to (9)% from (4)% for the six months ended September 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended September 30, 2023. Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses SG&A expense decreased by \$77 because of reduced compensation due to staff reductions and lower spending on travel. Stadco's SG&A expense increased by \$26. The SG&A expenses for outside advisory fees increased by \$55 which offset a decrease in compensation and payroll taxes due to staff reductions. Corporate and unallocated SG&A increased by approximately \$226, as a change in fair value to the accrual for the breakup fee in connection with the terminated Votaw acquisition offset reductions in compensation and outside advisory services. Operating (loss) income

	2024	2023	% Change
Operating loss	\$(1,829)	\$(1,177)	(55.2%)

Operating loss increased by \$932 as certain projects with production issues disrupted throughput for the six months ended September 30, 2024. Corporate and unallocated Operating loss increased by \$226, due primarily to a change in the fair value for the breakup fee in connection with the terminated Votaw acquisition. Other Income (Expense), net The following table presents other income (expense) for the six months ended:

	2024	2023	% Change
Interest expense	\$(207)	\$(205)	(1.0%)

Interest expense increased by \$2 when compared with the six months ended September 30, 2023, due primarily to a slightly increase in interest expense for borrowings under the revolver loan. Amortization of debt issue costs for the six months ended September 30, 2024, was slightly higher when compared to three months ended September 30, 2023. Other income, net, in the table above, for the six months ended September 30, 2024, includes a vendor rebate for \$11. Other income, net for the three months ended September 30, 2023 includes a gain from the disposal of fixed assets. Table of Contents Income Tax expense (benefit) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences and carryforwards are expected to be recovered or settled. We believe that it is more likely than not that the benefit from certain state NOL carryforwards and other deferred tax assets will not be realized. The assessment was based on the weight of negative evidence at the balance sheet date, our recent operating losses and unsettled circumstances that, if unfavorably resolved, would adversely affect future operations and profit levels. In recognition of this risk, we continue to provide a valuation allowance on these items. For the six months ended September 30, 2024, there has been no change in our judgment about the realizability of deferred tax assets in future years, and, therefore, no expense or benefit provided for income taxes. For the six months ended September 30, 2023, the Company recorded a tax benefit \$323. Net Losses as a result of the foregoing, for the six months ended September 30, 2024, we recorded a net loss of \$2,061, or \$0.22 per share basic and fully diluted, compared with a net loss of \$1,056, or \$0.12 per share basic and fully diluted for the six months ended September 30, 2023. Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern Our liquidity is highly dependent on the availability of financing facilities and our ability to generate positive operating cash flow. As of September 30, 2024, we had approximately \$1,275 in total available liquidity, consisting primarily of approximately \$1,143 in undrawn capacity under our Revolver Loan and \$132 of available cash. As of March 31, 2024, we had \$677 in total available liquidity, consisting of \$138 in cash and cash equivalents, and approximately \$539 in undrawn capacity under our Revolver Loan. There was \$2,600 and \$2,800 outstanding under the Revolver Loan at September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively. The Company pays interest at an adjusted SOFR-based rate. Interest-only payments on advances made under the Revolver Loan will continue to be payable monthly in arrears. Interest paid and accrued on advances made under the Revolver Loan during the six months ended September 30, 2024, and 2023 totaled \$90 and \$84, respectively. The weighted average interest rate at September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was 7.81% and 7.60%, respectively. The weighted average amount outstanding during the period ending September 30, 2024 was \$2,286. Unused borrowing capacity as of September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was approximately \$1,143 and \$539, respectively. At September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 our working capital was negative in part because of the reclassification of our long-term debt from noncurrent to current in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The table below presents selected liquidity and capital measures as of:

	2024	2023	% Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,143	\$1,143	0.0%
Working capital	\$(1,527)	\$(2,904)	(47.7%)

Working capital decreased by \$1,377. Total debt of \$1,544, or 49% of total stockholders' equity, as of September 30, 2024, compared to \$2,904 as of March 31, 2024. The next table summarizes changes in cash by primary component in the cash flows statements for the six months ended:

	2024	2023	% Change
Operating activities	\$(425)	\$(1,258)	(66.3%)
Investing activities	\$(622)	\$(2,597)	(76.1%)
Financing activities	\$1,041	\$943	9.3%

Net decrease in cash of \$(6) for the six months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$(396) for the six months ended September 30, 2023. Operating activities Apart from our loan facilities, our primary sources of cash are from customer revenue, customer contract advances, and associated accounts receivable collections. Many of our customers make advance payments and progress payments under the terms of each manufacturing contract. The composition of our accounts receivable collections mix changes between advance payments and customer payments made after shipment of finished goods. Our cash flows can fluctuate from period to period as we mark progress with customer project milestones and the timing of progress payments. Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended September 30, 2024, was \$425. Our net loss adjusted by our non-cash adjustments provided \$28 of cash during the six months ended September 30, 2024, as compared to cash used of \$288 to the same period a year ago. Working capital changes to our balance sheet used \$453 of cash during the six months ended September 30, 2024, as compared to \$1,546 used in the same period a year ago. Investing activities For the six months ended September 30, 2024, we invested \$1,622 in new factory machinery and equipment and were reimbursed for \$1,000 of certain purchases under a supplier development fund. We are subject to certain financial debt covenants and may not spend more than \$1,500 for new machinery and equipment during any single fiscal year, excluding supplier development funding, tested on an annual basis at the end of each fiscal year. We estimate that our spending on new machinery and equipment in fiscal 2025 will not exceed the spending limitation. For the six months ended September 30, 2023, we invested \$2,659 in new factory machinery and equipment. Financing activities We drew down \$6,746 of proceeds under our Revolver Loan during the six months ended September 30, 2024, and repaid \$6,931 during the same period. We also used \$314 of cash to pay down debt principal and make periodic lease payments. On July 3, 2024, the Company sold 521,800 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 521,800 common stock purchase warrants to purchase 521,800 shares of Common Stock in a private placement at an aggregate purchase price of \$1,801. Placement agent's fees in connection with the offering totaled \$213. For the six months ended September 30, 2023 we drew down \$6,710 of proceeds under the Revolver Loan and repaid \$5,460 during the same period. We also used approximately \$307 of cash to pay down debt principal and make periodic lease payments. All of the above activity resulted in a net decrease in cash of \$6 for the six months ended September 30, 2024 compared with a net decrease in cash of \$396 for the six months ended September 30, 2023. Berkshire Bank Loans On August 25, 2021, the Company entered into an amended and restated loan agreement with Berkshire Bank (as amended to date, the Loan Agreement). Under the Loan Agreement, Berkshire Bank will continue to provide the Ranor Term Loan (as defined below) and the revolving line of credit, or the Revolver Loan. In addition, Berkshire Bank provided the Stadco Term Loan (as defined below) in the original amount of \$4,000. The proceeds of the original Ranor Term Loan of \$2,850 were previously used to refinance existing mortgage debt of Ranor. The proceeds of the Revolver Loan are used for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company. Table of Contents Payments for the original Ranor Term Loan began on January 20, 2017, and until the facility was amended in December 2022, the Company paid monthly installments of \$19 each, inclusive of interest at a fixed rate of 5.21% per annum. In addition, Berkshire Bank provided to Stadco a term loan in the original amount of \$4,000, or the Stadco Term Loan. On August 25, 2021, Stadco borrowed \$4,000 from Berkshire Bank under the Stadco Term Loan. The proceeds of the Stadco Term Loan were used to support the acquisition of Stadco and refinance existing indebtedness of Stadco. Interest on the Stadco Term Loan is

discussions between Borrowers and Lender, the underwriter expressly reserves any and all rights and remedies available to it under the Loan Documents, the Collateral Documents, and the applicable law, including, without limitation, its right to choose to accelerate and demand the outstanding indebtedness evidenced by the Loan Documents and seek immediate repayment in full, and institute the default rate of interest as of the date of the occurrence of the default or at any time thereafter, as a result of any default or event of default, including, without limitation, the Existing Default, that have arisen or may arise. No such discussions or the entering into of this Agreement shall imply any course of conduct or any agreement on the part of Lender to waive any of its rights and 33Table of Contentsremedies or to forbear from taking any action authorized by the Loan Documents, the Collateral Documents, or by applicable law while discussions continue. On March 31, 2023, the Company was in violation of the Loan Agreement as it exceeded the capital expenditure limit of \$1,500 as defined in the agreement. On June 12, 2023, the Company and Berkshire Bank executed a waiver under which Berkshire Bank waived the Company's noncompliance with the capital expenditure limit on March 31, 2023. The waiver document also contains an agreement by the parties to exclude from the calculation of capital expenditures for purposes of the Loan Agreement during the year ending March 31, 2024, any such expenditures made by the Company to the extent they are made using funds provided by customers of the Company for the purpose of making such capital expenditures. There was \$7,154 and \$7,648 outstanding under the Loan Agreement on September 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively. Without a waiver, the lender has the right, but not the obligation, to demand repayment from the Company for noncompliance with the debt covenants. In addition, the bank retains the right to act on covenant violations that occur after the date of delivery of any waiver. The lender has not granted us a waiver. As such, we need to seek alternative financing to pay these obligations as the Company does not have existing facilities or sufficient cash on hand to satisfy these obligations. It is also probable that the Company will not be in compliance with the same debt covenants at subsequent measurement dates within the next twelve months. As a result of the above, all of our long-term debt has been classified as current in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company is exploring various means of strengthening its liquidity position and ensuring compliance with its debt financing covenants by making Stadco operations profitable, renewing our revolver loan, or entering into alternative debt facilities. On July 3, 2024, the Company entered into the PIPE Agreement with certain accredited investors, pursuant to which the Company sold in a private placement at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1,801, the PIPE Shares and Warrants. The combined purchase price for one PIPE Share and one PIPE Warrant was \$3.45. The purpose of the sale of the PIPE Shares and Warrants under the PIPE Agreement is to raise working capital for use by the Company. The closing of the offering occurred on July 8, 2024. In order for us to continue operations beyond the next twelve months from the date of issuance of the financial statements and to be able to discharge our liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business, we must renew our revolver loan or seek alternative financing by April 30, 2025. We must mitigate our recurring operating losses at our Stadco subsidiary, efficiently increase utilization of our manufacturing capacity at Stadco and improve the manufacturing process. We plan to closely monitor our expenses and, if required, will reduce operating costs to enhance liquidity. The uncertainty associated with the recurring operating losses at Stadco, the revolver loan renewal, the need for alternative financing, and compliance with debt covenants at subsequent measurement dates raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern for at least one year after the date the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are issued. Collateral securing all the above obligations comprises all personal and real property of the Company, including cash, accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, and financial assets. Commitments and Contractual Obligations The following contractual obligations associated with our normal business activities are expected to result in cash payments in future periods, and include the following material items as of September 30, 2024:—Our debt obligations, including fixed and variable-rate debt, totaled \$7,154, and, because of current debt covenant violations, are classified as current in the consolidated balance sheets.—We enter into various commitments with suppliers for the purchase of raw materials and work supplies. Our outstanding unconditional contractual commitments, including for the purchase of raw materials and supplies goods, totaled approximately \$5,911, all of it due to be paid within the next twelve months. These purchase commitments are in the normal course of business.—Our operating lease obligations, including imputed interest, totaled \$4,765 for buildings through 2030, with approximately \$900 due annually for each of the next five years and \$600 in year six. There are no off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2024. 34Table of ContentsEBITDA Non-GAAP Financial Measure To complement our condensed consolidated statements of operations and condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, we use EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure. Net loss is the financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP that is most directly comparable to EBITDA. We believe EBITDA provides our board of directors, management, and investors with a helpful measure for comparing our operating performance with the performance of other companies that have different financing and capital structures or tax rates. We also believe that EBITDA is a measure frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry, and is a measure contained in our debt covenants. However, while we consider EBITDA to be an important measure of operating performance, EBITDA and other non-GAAP financial measures have limitations, and investors should not consider them in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. We define EBITDA as net loss plus interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Net loss was \$601 and \$528 for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, and \$2,061 and \$1,056 for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, was negative for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure reported in our condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended:

	Three Months ended September 30, 2024	Six Months ended September 30, 2024
Net loss	\$(601)	\$(528)
Interest expense	113	149
Income tax expense (benefit)	(2,061)	(1,056)
Depreciation and amortization	697	568
EBITDA	1,288	1,391

 As a smaller reporting company, we have elected not to provide the information required by this Item. 4.A Controls and Procedures. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and includes controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2024, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below. Management's Responsibility for Internal Controls The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our board of directors, management, and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company's internal controls will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods is subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Material Weaknesses We identified three material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024, which continues to exist at September 30, 2024. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the Annual Report on Form 10-K, management identified the following material weaknesses: (1) Purchase accounting "we did not maintain proper controls, processes and procedures over the initial purchase accounting and the fair value accounting associated with our acquisition of Stadco in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 that were adequately designed, documented, and executed to support the accurate and timely reporting of our financial results regarding the initial purchase accounting and the fair value accounting associated with the Stadco acquisition; (2) Tax accounting "during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2024 we did not maintain a sufficient complement of tax accounting personnel necessary to perform management review controls related to activities for extracting information to determine the valuation allowance at Stadco on a timely basis. These conditions led to certain omissions in the assessment of the valuation allowance during the third and fourth quarter of fiscal 2024. Because of this material weakness in fiscal 2023, we made a late or post-closing adjustment to our valuation allowance while preparing the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended March 31, 2024; (3) Stadco accounting "we did not maintain a sufficient complement of resources and expertise on the Stadco accounting staff necessary to consistently perform management review controls over financial information and complete account reconciliations on a timely basis, to ensure all transactions are accurately captured and recorded prior to closing the books. The demand on our accounting resources is significant due to the manual nature of controls necessary to maintain effective control over Stadco's legacy system. As a result of this material weakness, we made several post-closing adjustments for percentage-of-completion (POC) revenue projects. The adjustment corrected inputs for project revenue and costs in progress at Stadco, as the initial and correcting journal entries were not reconciled and posted in a timely manner during the year end reporting cycle. Because of the foregoing reasons, extra time was required to complete certain items with respect to the financial statement preparation, closing and review process for the year ended March 31, 2024. Notwithstanding the material weaknesses, management believes the consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as of and for the periods presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Remediation of the Material Weaknesses For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we reviewed our entity level controls, staffing requirements and the cost/benefit for remediating our material weaknesses. 36Table of Contents In fiscal 2024, our management, with the oversight of our audit committee, executed a plan to take measures to begin remediating the underlying causes of the material weaknesses through the development and implementation of a thorough review of our procedures, policies, processes, and review controls to gain additional assurance regarding the remediation of our tax accounting, acquisition accounting procedures, and accounting closing cycle time at Stadco: (1) Purchase accounting - The Company enhanced its working framework with a memorandum that depicts a clear, explicit roadmap for the purchase accounting guidance at every step. We will follow that roadmap and will implement new controls in fiscal 2025. We engaged a third-party specialist in July 2023 with the requisite knowledge to perform all required valuations and accounting for business combinations. That specialist worked with the Company on all the pre-acquisition activities, or due diligence, in connection with the Votaw acquisition. The third-party specialist was hired primarily to assure that certain accounting issues that arose in the Stadco acquisition would not re-occur with the purchase accounting for the acquisition of Votaw; (2) Tax accounting - Management's plan required that it utilize a tax specialist with the requisite knowledge and resources to perform the required basic and detailed tax calculations so that all the parties can make a timely assessment of the Company's tax provision. The Company engaged a new tax specialist in July 2023, and that tax specialist now prepares our interim and annual tax provisions. We will implement new controls in fiscal 2025 to ensure a timely quarterly review of our deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation allowance requirements as we facilitate remediation of the material weakness; (3) Stadco accounting - For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we reviewed our entity level controls, staffing requirements and the cost/benefit for upgrading our legacy systems and accounting staff at Stadco. As a result of this review, we are transitioning accounting function to the office of the Chief Financial Officer in Massachusetts, where expert and experienced personnel are in-place to execute a plan to 1) improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the accounting operation, ensuring a timely closing cycle, 2) improve the reliability of financial reporting, and 3) continued compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws and regulations. We began to implement these measures during fiscal 2024 and we will monitor progress during fiscal 2025 as we facilitate remediation of the material weakness. Management believes that the above actions continue the process of remediation for the material weakness as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The material weaknesses will not be considered remediated, however, until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively. We can provide no assurance as to when the remediation of these material weaknesses will be completed to provide for an effective control environment. We are committed to continually improving our internal control process and will diligently review our financial reporting controls and procedures. As we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, we may decide that additional measures are necessary to address control deficiencies. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting Except as disclosed under "Management's Remediation Plan" for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Item 5. Other Information During the three months ended September 30, 2024, none of our directors or officers informed us of the adoption or termination of a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K. 37Table of Contents PART II. Other Information. Item 1. Legal Proceedings. We may from time to time be subject to various legal or administrative claims and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. As of the date hereof, we are not a party to any material legal or administrative proceedings. Litigation or any other legal or administrative proceeding, regardless of the outcome, is likely to result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources, including our management's time and attention. On October 30, 2023, the Company and one of its employees were named as defendants in an action alleging individual claims of discrimination and wage and hour violations, along with representative wage and hour claims brought pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA") [Cal. Lab. Code, sec. 2698, et seq.] in California Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles. In the complaint, captioned Ibarra v. Stadco (LASC Case No. 23STCV26591), a former employee of Stadco, sought to recover alleged damages (including backpay from his date of

1378¦.March 3, 2006¦.3.1¦¦.3.4¦.Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Designation for Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of the Registrant¦.10-Q¦.000-51378¦.November 12, 2009¦.3.5¦¦.10.1¦.Tenth Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note, executed on December 19, 2024, and effective as of May 24, 2024, by and among Ranor, Inc., Stadco New Acquisition, LLC, Stadco, Westminster Credit Holdings, LLC and Berkshire Bank¦.8-K¦.001-41698¦.December 26, 2024¦.10.1¦¦.31.1¦.Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002¦¦.¦¦.X31.2¦.Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002¦¦.¦¦.X101.IN¦.XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document¦¦.¦¦.X101.SCH¦.XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document¦¦.¦¦.X101.CAL¦.XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document¦¦.¦¦.X101.DEF¦.XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document¦¦.¦¦.X101.LAB¦.XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document¦¦.¦¦.X101.PRE¦.XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document¦¦.¦¦.X101.I¦.Cover Page Interactive Data File ¦. The cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document¦¦.¦¦.X¦.39Table of ContentsSIGNATURESPursuant to the requirements¦.of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.¦.A TechPrecision Corporation¦.A January 21, 2025By:/s/ Richard D. Roomberg¦.A Richard D. Roomberg¦.A Chief Financial Officer¦¦.40Exhibit¦.31.1¦.CERTIFICATION¦.I, Alexander Shen, certify that:¦.1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form¦.10-Q of TechPrecision Corporation;¦.2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;¦.3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;¦.4. The registrant¦.s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules¦.13a-15(e)¦.and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules¦.13a-15(f)¦.and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:¦.a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;¦.b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;¦.c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant¦.s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and¦.d)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant¦.s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant¦.s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting; and¦.5. The registrant¦.s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant¦.s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant¦.s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):¦.a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant¦.s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and¦.b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting.¦.c)Dated: January 21, 2025/s/ Alexander Shen¦.Alexander Shen¦.Chief Executive Officer¦(Principal Executive Officer)¦.Exhibit¦.31.2¦.CERTIFICATION¦.I, Richard Roomberg, certify that:¦.1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form¦.10-Q of TechPrecision Corporation;¦.2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;¦.3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;¦.4. The registrant¦.s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules¦.13a-15(e)¦.and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules¦.13a-15(f)¦.and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:¦.a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;¦.b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;¦.c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant¦.s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and¦.d)Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant¦.s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant¦.s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting; and¦.5. The registrant¦.s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant¦.s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant¦.s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):¦.a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant¦.s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and¦.b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant¦.s internal control over financial reporting.¦.c)Dated: January 21, 2025/s/ Richard D. Roomberg¦.Richard D. Roomberg¦.Chief Financial Officer¦(Principal Financial Officer)¦.Exhibit¦.32.1¦.CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO¦.SECTION¦.906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002¦.In connection with the quarterly report on Form¦.10-Q of TechPrecision Corporation (the ¦.Company¦.) for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the ¦.Report¦.), I, Alexander Shen, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, Richard D. Roomberg, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, do hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ¦.1350, as adopted pursuant to ¦.906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:¦.(¦.1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section¦.13(a)¦.or 15(d)¦.of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and¦.(¦.2)the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.¦.c)Dated: January 21, 2025/s/ Alexander Shen¦.Alexander Shen¦.Chief Executive Officer¦(Principal Executive Officer)¦.A¦.A¦.Dated: January 21, 2025/s/ Richard D. Roomberg¦.Richard Roomberg¦.Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)¦.¦.