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operations. The future success of the Company is dependent on its ability to successfully obtain additional working capital and/or to ultimately attain profitable operations. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company began initiating efforts to decrease its capital and operational expenditures by cutting costs and right sizing the Company through reductions in workforce while streamlining operations and rationalizing resources to focus on key market opportunities. The reductions in workforce since January 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024, cumulatively resulted in an estimated reduction in monthly compensation costs of approximately 70% and technology costs of approximately 70% by the end of September 30, 2024 when compared to January 1, 2023. While the Company plans to improve its sales and revenues, the Company is taking steps to significantly reduce and manage expenditures to improve its financial position and ensure continued funding of operations. However, as certain elements of the Company’s operating plan are not within the Company’s control, the Company is unable to assess their probability of success. In the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company engaged in raising capital through debt financing as discussed in Note 7 and subsequently, through public equity as discussed in Note 13. The Company may be unsuccessful in increasing its revenues or contain its operating expenses, or it may be unable to raise additional capital on commercially favorable terms. The Company’s failure to generate additional revenues or contain operating costs would have a negative impact on the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition and the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If the Company does not generate enough revenue to provide an adequate level of working capital, its business plan will be scaled down further. These conditions raise substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of one year from the date these unaudited condensed financial statements are issued. Management’s plan to mitigate the conditions that raise substantial doubt includes generating additional revenues, deferring certain projects and capital expenditures and eliminating certain future operating expenses for the Company to continue as a going concern. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in completing any of these options. As a result, management’s plans cannot be considered probable and thus do not alleviate substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The unaudited condensed financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of the uncertainties described above.

2.SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company’s significant accounting policies and recent accounting standards are summarized in Note A 2 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. There were no significant changes to these accounting policies during the nine months ended September 30, 2024.

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Specimen A Inc. Notes A to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s unaudited condensed financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company utilizes certain estimates in the determination of the deferred tax valuation allowances, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, allowance for doubtful accounts, accrued expenses, and the useful lives of internally developed software and sequenced data. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and other market-specific or other relevant assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Investments

The Company’s investments are considered to be available-for-sale and are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Purchases and sales of securities are reflected on a trade-date basis. Realized gains or losses are released from accumulated other comprehensive income and into earnings on the statement of operations, and amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts on the U.S. treasury bills are recorded in interest expense or income, respectively.

The Company continually monitors the difference between its cost basis and the estimated fair value of its investments. The Company’s accounting policy for impairment recognition requires other-than-temporary impairment charges to be recorded when it determines that it is more likely than not that it will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the fixed maturity security or that the anticipated recovery in fair value of the equity security will not occur in a reasonable amount of time. Impairment charges on investments are recorded based on the fair value of the investments at the measurement date or based on the value calculated using a discounted cash flow model. Credit-related impairments on fixed maturity securities that the Company does not plan to sell, and for which it is not more likely than not to be required to sell, are recognized in net income. Any non-credit related impairment is recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Factors considered in evaluating whether there is a decline in value include: the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and the likelihood that it will be required to sell the investment.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To increase the comparability of fair value measures, the following hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation methodologies used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Valuations based on quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Valuations based on unobservable inputs reflecting the Company’s own assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

For certain financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, the carrying amounts approximate their fair values as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, because of their short-term nature. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value and as level 1 investments.

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Specimen A Inc. Notes A to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

The Company recognizes revenue using the five-step approach as follows: (1) identify the contract with the customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligations. The Company generates revenue by procuring various specimens from hospitals, laboratories, and other supply sites, for the Company’s customers using the Company’s proprietary software, the iSpecimen Marketplace, to identify, locate, and ultimately validate the required specimens to the Company’s customers.

The Company requested specifications. The Company’s performance obligation is to procure a specimen meeting the customer’s specification(s) from a supplier, on a best efforts basis, for the Company’s customer at the agreed price per specimen as indicated in the customer’s contract with the Company. The Company does not currently charge suppliers or customers for the use of the Company’s proprietary software. Each customer will execute a material and data use agreement with the Company or agree to online purchase terms, each of which includes terms such as specimen and data use, shipment terms, payment, and cancellation terms. These are then supplemented by purchase orders that specify specimen requirements including detailed inclusion/exclusion criteria, quantities to be collected, and pricing. Collectively, these customer agreements represent the Company’s contracts with its customers. Generally, contracts have fixed unit pricing. For certain specimen orders, a refundable customer deposit may be required prior to order fulfillment depending on project set-up requirements, which is presented as deferred revenue. The Company expects to recognize the deferred revenue as revenue within the next twelve months. Specimen collections occur at supply sites within the Company’s network.

Collection

is when the specimen has been removed, or collected from the patient or donor. A specimen is often collected specifically for a particular Company order. Once collected, the specimen is assigned by the supplier to the Company and control of the specimen passes to the Company.

Accession

is the process whereby a collected specimen and associated data are registered and assigned in the iSpecimen Marketplace to a particular customer order, which can occur while a specimen is at the supplier site or while at the Company site and it is when control of the specimen passes to the customer. Suppliers may ship specimens to the Company or directly to the customer if specimens must be delivered within a short time period (less than 24 hours after collection) or shipping to the Company is not practical. The Company has evaluated principal versus agent considerations as part of the Company’s revenue recognition policy. The Company has concluded that it acts as principal in the arrangement as it manages the procurement process from beginning to end and determines which suppliers will be used to fulfill an order, usually takes physical possession of the specimens, sets prices for the specimens, and bears the responsibility for customer credit risk. The Company recognizes revenue over time, as the Company has created an asset with no alternative use to the Company, which has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. At contract inception, the Company reviews a contract and related order upon receipt to determine if the specimen ordered has an alternative use by the Company. Generally, specimens ordered do not have an alternative future use to the Company and the performance obligation is satisfied when the related specimens are accessioned. The Company uses an output method to recognize revenue for specimens with no alternative future use. The output is measured based on the number of specimens accessioned. In the rare circumstances where specimens do have an alternative future use, the Company’s performance obligation is satisfied at the time of shipment. Customers are generally invoiced upon shipment. Depending on the quantity of specimens ordered, it may take several accounting periods to completely fulfill a purchase order. In other words, there can be multiple invoices issued for a single purchase order, reflecting the specimens being accessioned over time. However, specimens are generally shipped as soon as possible after they have been accessioned. Once a specimen that has no alternative future use and for which the Company has an enforceable right to payment has been accessioned, the Company records the offset to revenue in accounts receivable “unbilled.” Once the specimen has been shipped and invoiced, a reclassification is made from accounts receivable - unbilled to accounts receivable.

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Specimen A Inc. Notes A to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

Customers are generally given fourteen days from the receipt of specimens to inspect the specimens to ensure compliance with specifications set forth in the purchase order documentation. Customers are entitled to either receive replacement specimens or receive reimbursement of payments made for such specimens. The Company has a nominal history of returns for nonacceptance of specimens delivered. When this occurs, the Company gives the customer a credit for the returns. The Company has not recorded a returns allowance. The following table summarizes the Company’s revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30:

	Three months ended September 30, 2024	Three months ended September 30, 2023	Nine months ended September 30, 2024	Nine months ended September 30, 2023
Shipping and other	\$ 35,029	\$ 137,450	\$ 61,270	\$ 478,304
Revenue	\$ 2,661,936	\$ 2,777,751	\$ 7,815,608	\$ 7,353,090

The Company carries its accounts receivable at the invoiced amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates its accounts receivable to determine if an allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary based on the current expected credit loss model. Receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible, with any future recoveries recorded as income when received. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$639,116 and \$520,897, respectively. The Company applies the practical expedient to account for shipping and handling activities as fulfillment cost rather than as a separate performance obligation. Shipping and handling costs incurred are included in cost of revenue. Internally Developed Software, Net

The Company capitalizes certain internal and external costs incurred during the application development stage of internal-use software projects until the software is ready for its intended use. Amortization of the asset commences when the software is complete and placed into service and is recorded in operating expenses. The Company amortizes completed internal-use software over its estimated useful life of five years on a straight-line basis. Costs incurred during the planning, training and post-implementation stages of the software development life cycle are classified as technology costs and are expensed to operations as incurred. Other Intangible Assets, Net

The Company procures data generated from sequencing of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) blocks from a third-party sequencer which the Company licenses to its customers with the sale of FFPE blocks at an additional cost. The sequenced data is also organized to form a database of research content that is available for sale through a subscription model. The Company has determined that the sequenced data is an intangible asset and capitalizes the cost to procure the sequenced data. The sequenced data is amortized to cost of revenue over an estimated useful life of five years on a straight-line basis. The costs paid to the third-party sequencer are the only costs capitalized and all other related costs are expensed to operations as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Management reviews long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when expected cash flows are less than the asset’s carrying value. Long-lived assets consist of property and equipment, internal-use software and other intangible assets. No impairment charges were recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

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Specimen A Inc. Notes A to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs are recorded net against the related debt and amortized to interest expense over the life of the related debt. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation for options granted to employees, non-employees, and to members of the board of directors for their services to the Company based on the grant date fair value of awards issued, and the expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Forfeitures are recognized when they occur. The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The use of the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model requires management to make assumptions with respect to the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the common stock consistent with the expected life of the option, risk-free interest rates and expected dividend yields of the common stock. The Company has concluded that its historical share option exercise experience does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term. Therefore, the expected term was determined according to the simplified method, which is the average of the vesting tranche dates and the contractual term. Due to the lack of Company-specific historical and implied volatility data, the estimate of expected volatility is primarily based on the historical volatility of a group of similar companies that are publicly traded. For these analyses, companies with comparable characteristics are selected, including enterprise value and position within the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected life of the stock-based awards. The Company computes the historical volatility data using the daily closing prices for the selected companies’ shares during the equivalent period of the calculated expected term of its stock-based awards. The risk-free interest rate is determined by reference to U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with remaining maturities similar to the expected term of the options. The Company has not paid, and does not anticipate paying, cash dividends on shares of its common stock. The fair value of the Company’s common stock is equal to the closing price on the specified grant date. Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense from RSUs ratably over the specified vesting period. The fair value of RSUs is determined to be the closing share price of the Company’s common stock on the grant date. Common Stock Warrants

The Company accounts for common stock warrants as either equity instruments or liabilities, depending on the specific terms of the warrant agreement. The warrants shall be classified as a liability if 1) the underlying shares are classified as liabilities or 2) the entity can be required under any circumstances to settle the warrant by transferring cash or other assets. The measurement of equity-classified non-employee stock-based payments is generally fixed on the grant date and are considered compensatory. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss applicable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, without consideration for common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period, determined using the treasury-stock method. Therefore, basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders were the same for all periods presented.

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Specimen A Inc. Notes A to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

The table below provides information on shares of the Company’s common stock issuable upon vesting and exercise, as of September 30:

	2024	2023
Shares issuable upon exercise of stock options	17,206	15,075
Shares issuable upon exercise of PIPE Warrant (defined below) to purchase common stock	65,625	65,625
Shares issuable upon exercise of Lender Warrant (defined below) to purchase common stock	4,500	4,500
Recently Adopted Accounting Standards	In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity (ASU 2020-06a), which simplifies an issuer’s accounting for convertible instruments by reducing the number of accounting models that require separate accounting for embedded conversion features. ASU 2020-06 also simplifies the settlement assessment that entities are required to perform to determine whether a contract qualifies for equity classification and makes targeted improvements to the disclosures for convertible instruments and earnings-per-share (EPS) guidance. This update will be effective for the Company’s fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Entities can elect to adopt the new guidance through either a modified retrospective method of transition or a fully retrospective method of transition. The Company adopted this new standard as of January 1, 2024. ASU 2020-06 did not have a material impact on the Company’s unaudited condensed financial statements.	3. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

The Company’s U.S. Treasury bills that were classified as available-for-sale securities fully matured during the nine months

September 30, 2024. There were no available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2024. The balance of amortized gains and losses, and fair value for available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Available-for-sale securities:	\$ 2,661,092	\$ 36,138
U.S. Treasury Bills	\$ 2,661,092	\$ 36,138
Total Available-for-sale securities	\$ 2,661,092	\$ 36,138

The Company recorded \$680 of realized losses in the nine months ended September 30, 2024. The Company did not have any realized gains or losses in the nine months ended September 30, 2023.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET Property and equipment, net consisted of the following at the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Computer equipment and purchased software	\$ 91,332	\$ 96,037
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 26,982	\$ 87,184
Leasehold improvements	\$ 4,781	\$ 68,471
Total property and equipment	\$ 123,195	\$ 251,702
Accumulated depreciation	\$ (324,960)	\$ (444,731)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ (201,765)	\$ (193,029)

Property and equipment was \$16,506 and \$23,399 for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$48,607 and \$99,125 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTERNALLY DEVELOPED SOFTWARE, NET During the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company capitalized \$588,093 and \$3,501,206, respectively, of internally developed software costs in connection with the development and continued enhancement of the technology platform and web interfaces. Capitalized costs primarily consist of payroll and payroll-related costs for the Company's employees. The Company recognized \$478,384 and \$494,353 of amortization expense associated with capitalized internally developed software costs during the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company recognized \$1,553,939 and \$1,429,182 of amortization expense associated with capitalized internally developed software costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Accumulated amortization associated with capitalized internally developed software costs as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was \$8,518,694 and \$6,964,755, respectively.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company did not sequence any FFPE blocks and therefore did not capitalize any sequenced data as other intangible assets. The Company licenses to its customers, at an additional cost, the sequenced data associated with the sequenced FFPE blocks with the sale of said FFPE blocks. The sequenced data is also organized to form a database of research content that is available for sale to the Company's customers through a subscription model. Amortization expense associated with the capitalized sequenced data was \$47,889 for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and \$143,666 for the nine months ended September 30, 2024. Amortization expense associated with the capitalized sequenced data was \$6,383 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023.

DEBT FINANCING On September 19, 2024, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (the "Note Purchase Agreement") with a lender (the "Lender"). Pursuant to the provisions of the Purchase Agreement, the Lender agreed to provide a loan to the Company in the amount of \$1,000,000 (the "Loan") and the Company agreed to issue to the Lender a promissory note in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 payable within 12 months after the date of issuance, with interest accruing and payable at a rate of 18% per annum (the "Note"). The Purchase Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and obligates the Lender to provide an additional loan to the Company, 15% of the amount of the Note, in the form of a revolving line of credit of up to \$1,000,000, upon our initial filing of a Registration Statement for an underwritten or best-efforts public offering for gross proceeds of at least \$5,000,000. On September 25, 2024, the Company and the Lender closed the transactions described in the Purchase Agreement, the Lender provided funds to the Company in the net amount of \$959,980 and the Company issued the Note to the Lender in the principal amount of \$1,000,000. WestPark served as the placement agent in connection with the Loan and was paid a placement agent fee in the amount of \$40,020 for its services. The outstanding principal balance on the Note was \$1,000,000 as of September 30, 2024. Interest expense on the Note totaled \$2,500 for the three month period ended September 30, 2024. Debt issuance costs related to the Note totaled \$140,020 which comprised of placement agent fee of \$40,020 and legal costs of \$100,000. The debt issuance cost will be amortized over the loan term of 12 months. The amortization expense which is included in interest expense on the statement of operations, totaled \$1,945 for the three months ended September 30, 2024. Unamortized debt issuance costs on the Note totaled \$138,075 as of September 30, 2024. On October 31, 2024, the Company paid off the outstanding principal balance of \$1,000,000 and accrued interest of \$18,000 on the Note.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS As of September 30, 2024, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The following table sets forth the Company's assets to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis and their respective classification within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2023:

	December 31, 2023
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 2,661,092
Total Assets	\$ 2,661,092

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES Leases On July 2, 2024, the Company entered into a new operating lease (the "Woburn Lease") of office space in Woburn, Massachusetts (the "Woburn Premises") for a term of five years and two months, commencing on September 1, 2024, and terminating on October 30, 2029. The Company has a one-time option to extend the term of the Woburn Lease for one additional term of five years, provided that the Company is not in arrears in any payment of rent, the payment of any outstanding invoice, or otherwise in default. On June 28, 2024, the Company exercised a termination option included in the lease agreement of its former office space in Lexington, Massachusetts, and terminated the lease effective August 31, 2024. Right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. ASC 842 requires a lessee to discount its unpaid lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. The Company used the interest rate of 8% stated in the lease agreement to discount its real estate lease liabilities. There are no material residual guarantees associated with any of the Company's leases, and there are no significant restrictions or covenants included in the Company's lease agreements. There was no sublease rental income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, and the Company is not the lessor in any lease arrangement, and there were no related-party lease agreements.

Lease Costs The table below presents certain information related to the lease costs for the Company's operating lease for the nine months ended September 30, 2024:

	September 30, 2024
Operating lease expense	\$ 120,099
Short-term lease expense	\$ -
Total lease cost	\$ 120,099

Right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities for the Company's operating lease as of September 30, 2024 were recorded in the balance sheet as follows:

	September 30, 2024
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 342,107
Total lease assets	\$ 342,107
Current liabilities	\$ 323,950
Operating lease liability	\$ 323,950

Operating lease liability: current portion \$42,513. Non-current liabilities: Operating lease liability, net of current portion \$281,437. Total lease liability \$323,950.

The table below presents certain information related to the weighted average remaining lease term and the weighted average discount rate for the Company's operating lease as of September 30, 2024:

	September 30, 2024
Weighted average discount rate	5.08%
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	5.08

Undiscounted Cash Flows: Future lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities on the balance sheet are as follows:

	September 30, 2024
Operating lease payments	\$ 18,184,205
Less: Effect of discounting	\$ (75,345)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 18,108,860

Rent expense for the three months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$28,467 and \$41,078, respectively. Rent expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 amounted to \$120,099 and \$125,735, respectively. Cash Flows: Supplemental cash flow information related to the operating lease for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 was as follows:

	September 30, 2024
Non-cash operating lease expense (operating cash flow)	\$ 112,876
Change in operating lease liabilities (operating cash flow)	\$ (108,420)

The majority of the Company's customers are researchers, universities, hospitals, and not-for-profit entities that were believed by the Company to have a sales and use tax exemption that generally excludes them from paying sales taxes. The main types of specimens the Company sells are blood, blood plasma, human tissue, human parts, and human bodily fluids and only a few of these products are typically not taxable in some states regardless of the buyer's tax exemption status. The Company historically has not collected sales tax in states where it had sales. Had the Company contemporaneously collected and remitted sales tax for all customers and in all jurisdictions where it would have been required, there would have been no material impact on the Company's unaudited condensed financial statements. As a result of an entity-wide risk assessment process that commenced in the second quarter of 2023, the Company engaged external tax consultant advisors to complement internal resources and efforts to provide support in assessing the appropriate sales tax treatment associated with the Company's products for all prior years in which the Company had generated revenue, to assist with the facilitation and tracking of Voluntary Disclosure Agreements (the "VDAs") in jurisdictions where a potential tax liability may exist and to assist with 18a. Table of Contents Specimen A Inc. Notes to Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements the implementation of a sales tax software platform solution for the calculation, communication, collection, and remittance of sales tax for all non-exempt future sales. From the Company's inception through the filing date of this Quarterly Report, the Company now believes that an obligation to collect and remit sales tax existed for certain of its sales of products to certain of its customers. The Company has analyzed its product sales, on an invoice-by-invoice and customer-by-customer basis, to determine which products are subject to sales tax in each jurisdiction, and determining which of its customers are exempt from sales tax, and which customers who were not exempt from sales tax have already paid compensating use tax to the appropriate jurisdiction. Part of this process includes requesting and obtaining exemption letters or representations from its customers or proof of payment of their compensating use tax. As the Company continues to make progress on this project, certain customers have notified the Company that they are not exempt from the payment of sales tax and have not remitted use tax and the Company has started to invoice such customers for past sales tax due. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had established and accrued a reliable point estimate with a maximum potential of the sales tax liability of approximately \$707,000 and the related interests and penalties of approximately \$215,000 in accrued expenses on the balance sheet. The estimated liability represents the estimated tax liability for sales made to customers who have notified the Company that they are not exempt from sales taxes and customers who have not responded to Company's request to provide a sales exemption letter. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had also recovered approximately \$359,000 of prior taxes from certain customers who do not have a sales tax exemption. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized a loss of approximately \$564,000 in its statement of operations and comprehensive loss related to the sales tax liability. The Company continued to pursue nonresponsive customers with the expectation that over time, further exemption letters or representations will be received that will reduce the liability. In the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company received additional sales tax exemption letters or representations from customers. In addition to this, the Company received confirmation from certain tax jurisdictions in which it had previously accrued a potential tax liability that its specimens are exempt from tax in those jurisdictions, therefore, the Company reversed the accrued liability associated with those jurisdictions. The Company also registered in certain states and commenced the filing and remittance of sales taxes. These factors contributed to the reduction of the sales tax liability to approximately \$407,000 and the related interests and penalties to approximately \$144,000 as of September 30, 2024. As of September 30, 2024, the Company had recovered approximately \$491,000 of prior taxes from certain customers who do not have a sales tax exemption. The Company did not recognize any additional loss in its statement of operations and comprehensive

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provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected not to elect out of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, we will adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard and will do so until such time that we either (i) irrevocably elect to opt out of such extended transition period or (ii) no longer qualify as an emerging growth company. We are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on other exemptions and reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, as an emerging growth company, we intend to rely on certain of these exemptions, including without limitation, (i) providing an auditor's attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and (ii) complying with any requirement that may be applicable to the table of contents adopted by the PCAOB regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements, known as the auditor discussion and analysis. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.235 billion or more; (ii) December 31, 2026; (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

(a) Not applicable for smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2024, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. These controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer, in a manner to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2024 due to the following material weakness in internal control over financial reporting:

The Company did not design and maintain adequate controls to maintain appropriate documentation for the tax-exempt status of its customers, calculate and collect sales tax at point of sale, and subsequently report and remit in a timely manner to the relevant tax jurisdictions sales tax obligations. Notwithstanding the existence of the material weakness described above, management believes that the unaudited condensed financial statements included in this Quarterly Report fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of and for the periods presented, in conformity with GAAP.

Management's Plan for Remediation

The material weakness described above was identified as a result of an entity-wide risk assessment process that commenced in the quarter ended June 30, 2023. The Company is in the process of implementing a remediation plan to improve our internal control over financial reporting and to remediate the related control deficiencies that led to the material weakness. In response to these deficiencies, management, with the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, has identified and implemented steps to remediate the material weakness. The Company began implementing the remediation plan during the second quarter of fiscal year 2023 and this remediation is ongoing as of the filing date of this Quarterly Report. The following remedial measures are designed to address the material weakness and to continue to improve our internal control over financial reporting:

We have engaged external tax advisors to complement internal resources and efforts and provide support in assessing the appropriate sales tax treatment associated with the Company's products for all prior years in which the Company had generated revenue. We have obtained sales tax exemption letters, representation letters or proof of payments of compensating use tax from our customers and we have started a collection effort of these sales taxes from certain customers who have notified the Company that they do not have a sales tax exemption letter.

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We have begun implementing a sales tax software platform solution for the calculation, collection, and remittance of sales tax for all non-exempt future sales, and assisting with the collection and tracking of VDAs received from states where a potential sales tax liability may exist.

We have begun designing and implementing enhanced policies, procedures and controls related to the calculation, communication, collection, and remittance of sales tax to relevant jurisdictions.

We have begun filing VDAs and/or registrations for sales and use taxes in certain states, and the filing and remittance of past due and current periodic sales and use taxes.

We have begun training appropriate personnel in the effective design and execution of our enhanced policies, procedures, and controls, including the importance of the ongoing, consistent effective execution of such procedures and controls. We are committed to the remediation of the material weakness and expect to successfully implement enhanced control processes. However, as we continue to evaluate, and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, management may determine that additional measures to address control deficiencies or modifications to the remediation plan are necessary. Therefore, we cannot assure you when we will be able to fully remediate such weakness, nor can we be certain that additional actions will not be required or what the costs may be of any such additional actions. Moreover, we cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not arise in the future.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We are in the process of implementing certain changes to our internal controls to remediate the material weakness described above. Except as noted above, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On July 25, 2024, Benjamin Bielak, the Company's Chief Information Officer, until his resignation on July 14, 2024, initiated a Demand for Arbitration against the Company with the American Arbitration Association, pursuant to the dispute resolution provisions contained in Mr. Bielak's employment agreement. The terms and conditions of Mr. Bielak's employment with the Company were governed by his employment agreement. In his Demand for Arbitration Mr. Bielak claims that the Company failed to provide him with certain bonus payments allegedly due to him for work performed in 2023 and 2024. Mr. Bielak also claims that the Company failed to provide him with severance payments allegedly due pursuant to the provisions of his employment agreement. The total amount of Mr. Bielak's claim for alleged damages is \$586,800 plus attorneys' fees and interest. The Company believes that Mr. Bielak's claims are without legal or factual basis, and intends to vigorously defend these claims. An arbitrator has not yet been selected, and a schedule for the arbitration has not yet been set.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes with respect to risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KA for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2024.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

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Item 5. Other Information

Board Committee

On July 25, 2024, Andrew L. Ross resigned as a director of the Company. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, among other things, as a condition to Closing, three of the five directors serving on the board of directors of the Company (the "Board") resigned from the Board and were replaced by three new directors designated by the Lender, which became effective immediately upon Closing on September 25, 2024. The Company received letters of resignation from each of Steven Gullans and Theresa Mock, each as a member of the Board, and from Elizabeth A. Graham, as a member and the chairperson of the Board, effective upon Closing. Effective upon Closing on September 25, 2024, Richard Paolone, Avtar Dhalwal and Katharyn (Katie) Field were each appointed to serve on the Board with Ms. A. Field appointed as the chairperson of the Board. Also, effective upon Closing, each of Mr. A. Paolone and Ms. A. Field was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee of the Board, each of Mr. A. Paolone and Mr. A. Dhalwal was appointed as a member of the Compensation Committee of the Board (the "Compensation Committee"), with Mr. A. Paolone appointed as Chair of the Compensation Committee, and each of Mr. A. Dhalwal and Ms. A. Field was appointed as a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board (the "Nominating Committee"), with Mr. A. Dhalwal appointed as Chair of the Nominating Committee.

The table below shows the approved composition of each standing committee of the Board of Directors:

Committee	Chair	Members
Audit Committee <td>John L. Brooks III</td> <td>John L. Brooks III, John L. Brooks III, Katharyn Field and Richard Paolone</td>	John L. Brooks III	John L. Brooks III, John L. Brooks III, Katharyn Field and Richard Paolone
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee <td>Avtar Dhalwal</td> <td>Avtar Dhalwal and Katharyn Field</td>	Avtar Dhalwal	Avtar Dhalwal and Katharyn Field

Trading Arrangements

During the quarterly period ended September 30, 2024, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

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Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Quarterly Report:

Exhibits

No Description of Exhibit

Form of Certificate of Amendment to Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 11, 2024)

Senior Note, dated as of September 24, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 25, 2024)

Commercial Lease, dated July 2, 2024, between the Company and Cummings Properties, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 3, 2024)

Notice of Lease Termination, dated June 28, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 3, 2024)

Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 19, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 25, 2024)

Form of Indemnification Agreement, by and between the Company and certain directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form S-1/A (File No. 333-250198) filed with the SEC on December 31, 2020)

Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Inline XBRL Instance Document

101.CAL*Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.SCH*Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.DEF*Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB*Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document

101.PRE*Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

104*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.

*Filed herewith.

Furnished.

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SIGNATURES

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

Specimen Inc.

Date: November 7, 2024

By: /s/ Tracy Curley

Name: Tracy Curley

Title: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.1a CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(A) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Tracy Curley, certify that:

I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Specimen Inc., 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;

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 period presented in this report;

I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant 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 my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, 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 my 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

I have disclosed, based on my 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

Â§1350, as added by Â§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; and2.The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.ay 4, 200â€Date: November 7, 2024â€â€â€/s/ Tracy Curleyâ€Tracy Curleyâ€Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurerâ€(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer and Accounting Officer)â€