

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ____ to ____

Commission file number 001-39813

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

85-3009869

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

6272 W 91st Ave, Westminster, CO

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80031

(Zip Code)

(888) 321-5212

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A (Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value	TLSI	Nasdaq Global Market
Warrants, each whole warrant exercisable for one share of registrant's common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share	TLSIW	Nasdaq Global Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

The registrant had 61,416,535 outstanding shares of common stock as of May 8, 2026.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report") contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). This includes, without limitation, statements regarding the financial position, business strategy, the plans and objectives of management for future operations, statements regarding future economic conditions or performance and statements of belief and any statement of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. These statements constitute projections, forecasts and forward-looking statements, and are not guarantees of performance. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. Any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "outlook," "believes," "expects," "potential," "continues," "may," "will," "should," "could," "seeks," "approximately," "predicts," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "anticipates" or the negative version of these words or other comparable words or phrases.

These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, we disclaim any duty to update any forward-looking statements, all of which are expressly qualified by the statements in this section, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report.

We caution you that these forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ include:

- our ability to raise financing in the future;
- our ability to service our indebtedness and to access additional delayed draws that may in the future become available to us;
- changes in applicable laws or regulations;
- our ability to retain or recruit, or changes required in, our officers, key employees or directors;
- our ability to successfully commercialize any product candidates that we successfully develop and that are approved by applicable regulatory authorities;
- our expectations for the timing and results of data from clinical trials and regulatory approval applications;
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- our business, operations and financial performance including:
 - our history of operating losses and expectations of significant expenses and continuing losses for the foreseeable future;
 - our ability to execute our business strategy, including the growth potential of the markets for our products and our ability to serve those markets;
 - our ability to grow market share in our existing markets or any new markets we may enter;
 - our ability to develop and maintain our brand and reputation;
 - our ability to partner with other companies;
 - the size of the addressable markets for our product candidates;
 - our expectations regarding our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection and not infringe on the rights of others;
 - our ability to manage our growth effectively;
 - our ability to maintain the listing of our securities in the Nasdaq Global Market, and the potential liquidity and trading of such securities;
 - the outcome of any legal proceedings that may be instituted against us; and

- unfavorable conditions in our industry, the global economy or global supply chain, including financial and credit market fluctuations, international trade relations, pandemics, political turmoil, natural catastrophes, warfare and terrorist attacks.

Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties described in this Quarterly Report occur or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could cause our future results, performance or transactions to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement, please see the section titled “*Risk Factors*” in our Annual Report and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

Except to the extent required by applicable law, we are under no obligation (and expressly disclaim any such obligation) to update or revise their forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should read this Quarterly Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity and performance as well as other events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

Part I - Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,553	\$ 20,439
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$76 and \$24, respectively)	5,215	6,558
Inventory, net	3,778	3,077
Prepaid expenses	2,592	2,170
Total current assets	68,138	32,244
Property and equipment, net	1,942	1,808
Right-of-use assets	830	861
Other assets	69	418
Total assets	\$ 70,979	\$ 35,331
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	\$ 4,232	\$ 3,002
Accrued liabilities	7,067	8,096
Short-term lease liabilities	218	167
Other current liabilities	269	234
Total current liabilities	11,786	11,499
Long-term debt	33,079	33,046
Revenue base redemption liability	300	383
Long-term lease liabilities	1,190	1,228
Contingent earnout liability	2,742	10,144
Warrant liabilities	9,075	12,892
Total liabilities	58,172	69,192
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively; 61,414,355 shares and 49,997,836 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	5	4
Additional paid-in capital	341,846	296,718
Accumulated deficit	(329,044)	(330,583)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	12,807	(33,861)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 70,979	\$ 35,331

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue	\$ 8,899	\$ 9,167
Cost of goods sold	1,230	1,495
Gross profit	7,669	7,672
Operating expenses:		
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	3,216	3,021
Sales and marketing	7,413	6,734
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	5,451	5,246
Loss from operations	(8,411)	(7,329)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	164	74
Interest expense	(1,436)	(1,209)
Change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities	3,900	(835)
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	7,402	(820)
Other expense, net	(76)	(251)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,543	(10,370)
Income tax expense	(4)	(5)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,539</u>	<u>\$ (10,375)</u>
Undeclared dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	—	(712)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ 1,539</u>	<u>\$ (11,087)</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.39)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.39)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	51,539,682	28,527,453
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	52,314,410	28,527,453

⁽¹⁾Amounts presented in the quarter ended March 31, 2025 have been revised to align expense classification for the 2025 fiscal year period.

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(unaudited, in thousands except share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026						
	Preferred stock		Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of December 31, 2025	—	\$ —	49,997,836	\$ 4	\$ 296,718	\$ (330,583)	\$ (33,861)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,539	1,539
Exercise of options and vesting of restricted stock units ⁽¹⁾	—	—	152,877	—	32	—	32
Issuance of common stock through employee stock purchase plan ⁽¹⁾	—	—	44,127	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,472	—	2,472
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	—	11,219,515	1	42,624	—	42,625
Balance as of March 31, 2026	—	\$ —	61,414,355	\$ 5	\$ 341,846	\$ (329,044)	\$ 12,807

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025						
	Preferred stock		Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of December 31, 2024	3,985,002	\$ —	31,279,264	\$ 3	\$ 253,652	\$ (279,549)	\$ (25,894)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(10,375)	(10,375)
Exercise of options and vesting of restricted stock units ⁽¹⁾	—	—	159,699	—	279	—	279
Issuance of common stock through employee stock purchase plan ⁽¹⁾	—	—	55,670	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,620	—	1,620
Preferred stock conversion	(365,000)	—	777,829	—	—	—	—
Balance as of March 31, 2025	3,620,002	\$ —	32,272,462	\$ 3	\$ 255,551	\$ (289,924)	\$ (34,370)

(1) The Company records the issuance of the shares when they are recorded by the transfer agent and as such, there could be timing differences between when the expense is recorded and shares are transferred.

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited, in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,539	\$ (10,375)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation	135	172
Non-cash lease expense	31	173
Change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities	(3,900)	835
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	(7,402)	820
Paid-in-kind interest	—	266
Stock-based compensation expense	2,472	1,620
Allowance for credit losses	52	39
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	1	117
Amortization of debt issuance costs	296	235
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	1,291	(366)
Inventory, net	(701)	(114)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(423)	511
Operating lease liabilities	(31)	(56)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	160	1,624
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,480)	(4,499)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(141)	(754)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	—	40
Net cash used in investing activities	(141)	(714)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	42,625	—
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options for common stock	32	279
Debt issuance costs	(263)	(520)
Proceeds from the issuance of debt	—	10,000
Payments on finance lease liabilities	(9)	(71)
Net cash provided by financing activities	42,385	9,688
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	35,764	4,475
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	20,789	8,875
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 56,553	\$ 13,350
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	1,140	709
Cash paid for income taxes	—	1
Supplemental disclosure of noncash items		
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities	57	—
Non-cash capital expenditures included in trade payables	70	87
Fixed assets purchased through exchange of finance lease right-of-use asset	—	85
Derecognition of finance lease right-of-use asset	—	(85)
Fair value of warrants issued with OrbiMed debt	—	366

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited, amounts in thousands, except percentages, share and per share data)

(1) Nature Of Business And Basis Of Presentation

On August 10, 2023 (the "Closing Date"), TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company," "TriSalus," "we," "us"), formerly known as MedTech Acquisition Corporation ("MTAC"), consummated the previously announced merger pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between MTAC Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of MTAC ("Merger Sub") and TriSalus Operating Life Sciences, Inc. (formerly known as TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.), a Delaware corporation ("Legacy TriSalus"), whereby Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy TriSalus with the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub ceasing (the "Merger" and, together with the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, the "Business Combination"). In connection with the consummation of the Business Combination, on August 10, 2023, Legacy TriSalus changed its name from TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. to TriSalus Operating Life Sciences, Inc., and MTAC changed its name from MedTech Acquisition Corporation to TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc., the surviving company. Legacy TriSalus was deemed to be the accounting acquirer and predecessor company in the Business Combination.

We are a growing, oncology focused medical technology business seeking to transform outcomes for patients with solid tumors by integrating our innovative delivery technology with standard-of-care therapies, and with our investigational immunotherapeutic, nelitolidom, a class C Toll-like receptor 9 ("TLR9") agonist, for a range of different therapeutic and technology applications. Our ultimate goal is to transform the treatment paradigm for patients battling solid tumors. We have developed an innovative technology designed to overcome two significant challenges that prevent optimal delivery and performance of therapeutics in these difficult-to-treat diseases: (i) high intratumoral pressure caused by tumor growth and collapsed vasculature restricting the delivery of oncology therapeutics and (ii) off target delivery. Nelitolidom, specifically, combined with our technology, aims to address the immunosuppressive properties of tumor immune cells in liver, pancreas and other solid tumors. By systematically addressing these barriers, we aim to improve response to therapies and to enable improved patient outcomes.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). In management's opinion, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, including normal recurring items, considered necessary for fair presentation. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain information required by GAAP has been condensed or omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain reclassifications have been made to the condensed consolidated statements of stockholders' deficit for the three months ended March 31, 2025 to conform to current period and fiscal year 2025 presentation. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period or for the year ending December 31, 2026. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. We invest excess cash primarily in money market funds. Restricted cash of \$0.4 million was held in a separate account at our bank to support our corporate credit card program and was recorded in other assets on our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025. This restricted cash account was closed during the first quarter of 2026, and the balance was transferred to our operating cash account. As of March 31, 2026, we had no restricted cash.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. The most significant estimates relate to the valuation of the OrbiMed warrant liabilities (see Note 5), the contingent earnout liability (see Note 4), the revenue base redemption liability (see Note 9) and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Our payment terms are typically on net 30 day terms. Our opening accounts receivables balance as of January 1, 2025 was \$5.1 million. In accordance with ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses*, the allowance for credit losses is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable. We review our allowance for credit losses periodically and establish reserves based on management's expectations of realization based on historical write-off experience, as well as current general economic conditions and expectations regarding collection. Account balances are charged against the allowance after all reasonable means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

The following table summarizes the allowance for credit losses accounts activity for the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	March 31, 2026
Beginning Balance	\$ 24
Amount charged (reversed) to costs and expenses	60
Write-off of uncollectible receivables	(8)
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 76</u>

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue is derived from the shipments of our PEDD infusion systems to our customers. Our customers are generally comprised of hospitals and clinics. Under ASC Topic 606, *Revenue Recognition*, we evaluate five steps to determine the appropriate timing and amount to recognize revenue. The five steps are:

1. Identify the contract — We do not maintain long-term contracts with our customers. Typically, customers will submit a purchase order to us for delivery of a quantity of our products, which incorporate enforceable rights and obligations constituting the contract with the customer.
2. Identify the performance obligation — Our performance obligation is to deliver the ordered products in accordance with the terms of the purchase order, which constitutes a single performance obligation. We do not have any on-going service obligation after delivery and only offer our customers an assurance-type warranty, which provides assurance the product will work as intended.
3. Determine the transaction price — We maintain a single sales price for each of our products, which is generally fixed. For customers with rebate or discount agreements, the rebates and discounts are accounted for within a contra-revenue account at the time the rebate milestone is achieved or discount is given. We do not have a history of any significant refunds, allowances or other concessions provided to our customers from the agreed-upon sales price after delivery of the product. Refunds, allowances or other concessions are accounted for as a reduction of revenue.
4. Allocate the transaction price — We do not have multiple performance obligations to complete when we fulfill a purchase order, as such, the transaction price is allocated fully to the units being sold.
5. Recognize revenue — We recognize revenue at the point-in-time when the units for a purchase order have been shipped and control of the units has transferred to the customer, as evidenced by the delivery terms on the shipping documents. Typically, we ship Freight on Board (FOB) Shipping Point. Therefore, we recognize revenue when the shipment leaves our premises. In certain cases, the purchase order specifies alternate shipping terms, usually FOB destination. In those cases, we defer revenue recognition until we are assured the units have been delivered and control has transferred to the customer. Our sales team is able to make in-person sales. When this occurs, the revenue is not recognized until we receive a Purchase Order ("P.O.") from the customers, with the inventory treated as consignment until the time receiving the P.O. Shipping and handling activities are not considered to be a separate performance obligation. Therefore, the costs are considered to be a fulfillment cost and the expenses are accounted for within cost of goods sold.

We provide certain customers with rebates that are explicitly stated in our contracts and are recorded as a reduction of revenue in the period the conditions for the rebates are achieved. The rebates result from performance-based offers that are primarily based on attaining contractually specified sales volumes. Subsequent to a rebate being earned, the customer receives a credit to apply to future purchases. We recognized \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million of rebates for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Research and Development

Research and development (“R&D”) costs include our engineering, regulatory, pre-clinical and clinical activities. R&D costs are expensed as incurred. The costs are related to internal headcount and external services we purchase, such as pre-clinical supplies and materials, clinical study management and supplies, and consulting related to our R&D. There were no development milestone payments to Dynavax for nelitolimod during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, (see Note 7).

In 2021, we entered into a 5-year Alliance Program (the “MDACC Agreement”) with the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center (“MDACC”) to serve as the lead investigators for the PERIO-01, PERIO-02, and PERIO-03 studies. The term of the agreement was for the later of (i) five years or (ii) until the applicable studies are completed. Prior to the expiration of the term of the MDACC Agreement, either party may terminate the MDACC Agreement if the other party commits a material breach of the agreement and fails to cure such breach within 30 days of receiving notice of such breach. Effective February 25, 2025, we modified our payment terms. In Q1 2026, we obtained approval under the MDACC Agreement for a study related to the use of Yttrium-90 (“Y90”) using our PEDD technology.

We are required to estimate our expenses resulting from our obligations under agreements with vendors, consultants, and contract research organizations, in connection with conducting R&D activities. The financial terms of these contracts are subject to negotiations, which vary from agreement to agreement and may result in payment flows that do not match the periods over which goods or services are provided. We reflect R&D expenses in our condensed consolidated financial statements by matching those expenses with the period in which services and efforts are expended. We account for these expenses according to the progress of the agreements, along with preparation of financial models, taking into account discussions with research and other key personnel as to the progress of studies or other services being performed. Nonrefundable advance payments for goods and services are deferred and recognized as expense in the period that the related goods are consumed or services are performed.

Segment Reporting

Our Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), reviews our financial information on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating its financial performance. The CEO considers recommendations from the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) and reviews the Monthly Financial Report (“MFR”), including financial information and the Company’s performance highlights, such as revenue, accounts receivable and inventory balances, cash flows and cash on-hand, operational expenditures and headcount. Based on the Company’s consolidated financial information, the CEO makes the key operating decisions and determines how resources should be allocated. Once the CEO has decided, the CEO and CFO are responsible for carrying out the CEO’s decisions. All of our customers and long-lived assets are located in the United States. Since the Company operates as a single reporting segment, all required segment reporting disclosures can be found in the condensed consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we have determined we operate as a single reportable segment within a single geographic area.

Common Stock

On February 19, 2026, we entered into an underwriting agreement (the “Underwriting Agreement”) with Lake Street Capital Markets, LLC (“LSCM”), as representative of the underwriters named therein (the “Underwriters”), relating to the public offering (the “Offering”) of 9,756,100 shares (the “Shares”) of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), at a price to the public of \$4.10 per Share (the “Offering Price”). Pursuant to the terms of the Underwriting Agreement, the Company also granted the Underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 1,463,415 shares of Common Stock (the “Option Shares” and together with the Shares, the “Securities”) to cover over-allotments, if any, at the Offering Price less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

On February 23, 2026, the Offering closed, which resulted in the issuance of the Shares for net proceeds of approximately \$37.0 million. On February 25, 2026, the Underwriters purchased the Option Shares which resulted in additional net proceeds of approximately \$5.6 million. The Company recognized \$3.4 million in offering costs directly attributable to the Offering, which were recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-04, *Debt - Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20): Induced Conversions of Convertible Debt Instruments*, which amends ASC 470-20, *Debt: Debt With Conversion and Other Options*, to clarify the requirements related to accounting for the settlement of a debt instrument as an induced conversion. Based primarily on the consensus-for-exposure reached on Issue 23-A, *Induced Conversion of Convertible Debt Instruments*, by the Emerging Issues Task Force on September 14, 2023. The ASU is intended to “improve the relevance and consistency in application of the induced conversion guidance in Subtopic 470-20 for (a) convertible debt instruments with cash conversion features and (b) debt instruments that are not currently convertible.” The amendments are effective for all entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the annual reporting period for all entities that have adopted the amendments in Update 2020-06, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity*. We adopted ASU 2024-04 on January 1, 2026. The adoption of this standard had no impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-06, *Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC’s Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative*. The amendments in ASU 2023-06 update requirements in various disclosure areas, including the statement of cash flows, earnings per share, debt and equity. The amendments in ASU 2023-06 will be effective on the date the related disclosures are removed from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K by the SEC and will no longer be effective if the SEC has not removed the applicable disclosure requirement by June 30, 2027. Early adoption is prohibited. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*, and in January 2025, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date*. ASU 2024-03 requires additional disclosure of the nature of expenses included in the income statement as well as disclosures about specific types of expenses included in the expense captions presented in the income statement. ASU 2024-03, as clarified by ASU 2025-01. The amendment applies to all public business entities and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The requirements will be applied prospectively with the option for retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-04, *Compensation - Stock Compensation and Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which clarifies the guidance for accounting for stock-based payments to customers, including the treatment of vesting conditions tied to customer purchases and the requirement to estimate forfeitures. ASU 2025-04 will become effective for us for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements*, which clarifies the applicability of interim reporting guidance and interim disclosure requirements under ASC Topic 270, including the addition of a disclosure principle requiring disclosure of material events occurring since the most recent annual reporting period. ASU 2025-11 will become effective for us for interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, *Codification Improvements*, which makes targeted amendments to various topics within the ASC intended to clarify existing guidance and correct minor inconsistencies. ASU 2025-12 will become effective for us for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements.

(2) Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist of warrant liabilities, the contingent earnout liability, a Standby Equity Purchase Agreement ("SEPA"), and the revenue based redemption liability related to the Credit Agreement we entered into with OrbiMed (the "OrbiMed Credit Agreement"). The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net and trade payables approximate fair value through the use of publicly available market prices as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. In general, asset and liability fair values are determined using the following categories:

Level 1 — Inputs utilize quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 — Inputs are unobservable inputs and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the balance sheet items at period end. Pricing inputs are unobservable for the terms and are based on the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that a market participant would use.

Our contingent earnout liability, warrant liabilities, SEPA liability and revenue base redemption liability are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (see Notes 4, 5, 8, and 9, respectively). The carrying values of the warrant liabilities represent the remeasurement to fair value each reporting period based on Level 1 inputs for the publicly traded Public Warrants and Level 2 inputs for the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants. The carrying amounts of the OrbiMed Warrants (defined in Note 5), contingent earnout liability and SEPA liability represent the remeasurement to fair value each reporting period based on unobservable, or Level 3 inputs, using assumptions made by us, including the market price of our common stock and the observed volatility of a peer group companies.

The fair value of the Public Warrants has been measured based on the quoted price of such warrants on the Nasdaq Global Market (the "Nasdaq"). The Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants are similar to the Public Warrants and, therefore, use the same fair value as the Public Warrants (see Note 5).

We use a Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the OrbiMed Warrants (defined in Note 5), as warrants give the holders the right, but not the obligation, to purchase the underlying securities at a contractual exercise price. This method utilizes certain unobservable inputs, including the determination of the expected volatility, and is therefore considered a Level 3 fair value measurement. Certain inputs used in this Black-Scholes pricing model may fluctuate in future periods based upon factors that are outside of our control, including a potential change in control. A significant change in one or more of these inputs used in the calculation of the fair value may cause a significant change to the fair value of the warrant liabilities, which could also result in material non-cash gains or losses being reported in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. The expected volatility was implied from a blend of the Company's own common shares and the average historical share volatilities of several public companies within the Company's industry that the Company considers to be comparable to its own business.

The estimated fair value of the contingent earnout liability was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model using a distribution of potential outcomes. The inputs and assumptions utilized in the calculation require management to apply judgment and make estimates as further described in Note 4.

The repayment of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement is referred to as the "revenue base redemption liability" (see Note 9). We determine the value of the revenue base redemption liability using a Monte Carlo simulation of future revenue and valuing the Term Loan (as defined in Note 9) using the with and without method. The fair value of our long-term debt was estimated using a discounted cash flow model, which utilizes Level 3 inputs. The fair value of our long-term debt was \$34.6 million and \$34.7 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026, there was no outstanding SEPA liability as the agreement expired on November 1, 2025. The following tables summarize the changes in fair value of our outstanding warrant liabilities, contingent earnout liability and revenue base redemption liability for the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Warrant Liabilities	Fair Value at December 31, 2025	Change in Fair Value (Gains) Losses	Issuances (Settlements)	Fair Value at March 31, 2026
Public Warrants - Level 1	\$ 2,908	\$ (806)	\$ —	\$ 2,102
Private Placement Warrants - Level 2	\$ 7,352	\$ (2,037)	\$ —	\$ 5,315
Working Capital Warrants - Level 2	\$ 1,660	\$ (460)	\$ —	\$ 1,200

Level 3 Liabilities	Fair Value at December 31, 2025	Change in Fair Value (Gains) Losses	Issuances (Settlements)	Fair Value at March 31, 2026
Contingent earnout liability	\$ 10,144	\$ (7,402)	\$ —	\$ 2,742
OrbiMed Warrant liability	\$ 972	\$ (514)	\$ —	\$ 458
Revenue base redemption liability	\$ 383	\$ (83)	\$ —	\$ 300

The following tables summarize the changes in fair value of our outstanding warrant liabilities, contingent earnout liability, SEPA liability and revenue base redemption liability for the three months ended March 31, 2025:

Warrant Liabilities	Fair Value at December 31, 2024	Change in Fair Value (Gains) Losses	Issuances (Settlements)	Fair Value at March 31, 2025
Public Warrants - Level 1	\$ 1,927	\$ 193	\$ —	\$ 2,120
Private Placement Warrants - Level 2	\$ 4,872	\$ 487	\$ —	\$ 5,359
Working Capital Warrants - Level 2	\$ 1,100	\$ 110	\$ —	\$ 1,210

Level 3 Liabilities	Fair Value at December 31, 2024	Change in Fair Value (Gains) Losses	Issuances (Settlements)	Fair Value at March 31, 2025
Contingent earnout liability	\$ 7,401	\$ 820	\$ —	\$ 8,221
SEPA liability	\$ 55	\$ (32)	\$ —	\$ 23
OrbiMed Warrant liability	\$ 362	\$ 19	\$ 366	\$ 747
Revenue base redemption liability	\$ 507	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 564

(3) Inventory

The components of inventory are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Raw materials	\$ 1,316	\$ 1,289
Finished goods	2,600	1,897
Reserve for obsolete inventory	(138)	(109)
Inventory, net	<u>\$ 3,778</u>	<u>\$ 3,077</u>

(4) Contingent Earnout Liability

In connection with the Business Combination, MTAC entered into a sponsor support agreement (the "Sponsor Support Agreement"). Pursuant to the Sponsor Support Agreement, the 3,125,000 Sponsor Earnout Share (the "Sponsor Earnout Shares") become unvested and subject to potential forfeiture if certain triggering events are not achieved prior to the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date. Pursuant to the Sponsor Support Agreement, for any 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days, (i) 25% of the shares of the unvested Common Stock held by the Sponsor Holders will vest if the volume weighted average price of our Common Stock equals or exceeds \$15.00, (ii) 25% of the shares of the unvested Common Stock held by the Sponsor Holders will vest if the volume weighted average price of our Common Stock equals or exceeds \$20.00, (iii) 25% of the shares of the unvested Common Stock held by the Sponsor Holders will vest if the volume weighted average price of our Common Stock equals or exceeds \$25.00, and (iv) 25% of the shares of the unvested Common Stock held by the Sponsor Holders will vest if the volume weighted average price of our Common Stock equals or exceeds \$30.00. Additionally, the Sponsor Earnout Shares will vest if there is a change in control of our company on or before the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date that results in the holders of our Common Stock receiving a price per share equal to or in excess of the applicable earnout targets. Any such shares held by the Sponsor Holders that remain unvested after the fifth anniversary of the Closing Date will be forfeited.

The contingent earnout liability was remeasured to its fair value of \$2.7 million and \$10.1 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, based on a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model. This remeasurement resulted in recording a gain of \$7.4 million and a loss of \$0.8 million for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, classified as change in fair value of contingent earnout liability in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Assumptions used in the valuation are described below:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current stock price	\$4.00	\$6.98
Expected share price volatility	70.0%	70.0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.8%	3.5%
Expected term (years)	2.4	2.6
Estimated dividend yield	—%	—%

The estimated fair value of the liability was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model using a distribution of potential outcomes. The inputs and assumptions utilized in the calculation require management to apply judgment and make estimates including:

- (a) expected volatility, which is based on the historical equity volatility of the Company for a term equal to the expected term of the earnout period;
- (b) expected term, which we based on the earnout period per the agreement;
- (c) risk-free interest rate, which was determined by reference to the U.S. Treasury yield curve for time periods commensurate with the expected term of the earnout period; and
- (d) expected dividend yield, which we estimate to be 0% based on the fact that we have never paid or declared dividends.

These estimates may be subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with exact precision.

(5) Warrants

Warrants that have not been tendered for exchange and outstanding as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Public Warrants	1,751,825	1,751,825
Private Placement Warrants	4,428,648	4,428,648
Working Capital Warrants	1,000,000	1,000,000
OrbiMed Warrants	222,068	222,068
Total warrants	<u>7,402,541</u>	<u>7,402,541</u>

Public, Private Placement and Working Capital Warrant Liabilities

In connection with consummation of the Business Combination, the Company assumed the warrant liabilities associated with 8,333,272 Public Warrants. Each Public Warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were 1,751,825 Public Warrants outstanding. The Public Warrants expire on August 10, 2028 or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. The Public Warrants expire five years after the completion of the Business Combination or earlier upon redemption or liquidation. We may redeem for cash the outstanding Public Warrants:

- a. in whole and not in part;
- b. at a price of \$0.01 per Warrant;
- c. upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; and
- d. if, and only if, the reported closing price of the Common Stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending three business days before the Company sends the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

If and when the Public Warrants become redeemable, we may exercise its redemption right even if it is unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws.

If we call the Public Warrants for redemption, management will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a cashless basis. The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a stock dividend, or recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. However, except as described below, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuances of common stock at a price below its exercise price. Additionally, in no event will we be required to net cash settle the warrants. Accordingly, the warrants may expire worthless.

On May 24, 2024, we entered into Amendment No. 1 to Warrant Agreement (the "Warrant Amendment") into with respect to the Public Warrants. As a result all of the outstanding Public Warrants may be exchanged, at our option, at any time while they are exercisable and prior to their expiration, at the office of the warrant agent, upon notice to the holders of the then outstanding Public Warrants, at the exchange rate of 0.27 shares of Common Stock per Public Warrant (subject to equitable adjustment by us in the event of any stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations or similar transaction with respect to the Common Stock).

In addition to the Public Warrants, we assumed the warrant liabilities associated with 4,933,333 Private Placement Warrants and 1,000,000 Working Capital Warrants. The Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants, except that the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants, and the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants, were not transferable, assignable or saleable until 30 days after the completion of the Business Combination, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, they will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were 4,428,648 Private Placement Warrants and 1,000,000 Working Capital Warrants outstanding.

We determined that the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants do not meet the criteria to be equity classified and should be recorded as liabilities. Our analysis concluded liability classification under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, as these warrants include a provision that could allow cash settlement upon an event outside our control, and such event may not result in a change in control of the Company. As a result, the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants do not meet the criteria for equity classification.

As of March 31, 2026, the fair values of the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants were \$2.1 million, \$5.3 million, and \$1.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the fair values of the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants were \$2.9 million, \$7.4 million, and \$1.7 million, respectively. The fair value of the Public Warrants has been measured based on the quoted price of such warrants on the Nasdaq. The transfer of Private Placement Warrants or Working Capital Warrants to anyone outside of a small group of individuals who are permitted transferees would result in the Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants having substantially the same terms as the Public Warrants. Therefore, we determined that the fair value of each Private Warrant and Working Capital Warrants is equivalent to that of each Public Warrant.

There was no activity related to the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

OrbiMed Warrant

In connection with the closing of our initial \$25.0 million borrowing under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement, we also issued OrbiMed a warrant to purchase 130,805 shares of our common stock (the "Warrant Shares"), with the initial exercise price of \$9.5562, (as adjusted from time to time the "Exercise Price") per share, or approximately \$1.3 million in the aggregate. As of March 31, 2026, the Exercise Price was \$8.1604 per share pursuant to the terms of the Initial OrbiMed Warrant, or approximately \$1.1 million in the aggregate. The Initial OrbiMed Warrant expires on April 30, 2031 (the "Expiration Date"). On each of the closings of the Delayed Draw Commitment Amounts (see Note 9), if any, we agreed to issue additional warrants to purchase a number of shares of our common stock determined by dividing 5.0% of the applicable borrowed amount by the 10-day volume weighted average sale price of our common stock as of the issue date (the "Subsequent OrbiMed Warrants" and collectively, with the Initial OrbiMed Warrant, the "OrbiMed Warrants" and together with the SPAC Warrants, the "Warrants"). The Subsequent Warrants will expire seven years from each applicable issuance date, if any. In connection with the OrbiMed Warrants, we entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with OrbiMed (the "OrbiMed Registration Rights Agreement"), whereby OrbiMed will have certain customary registration rights with respect to the shares of common stock underlying the OrbiMed Warrants. In connection with the First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment draw (see Note 9) on February 18, 2025, we issued the OrbiMed operating entities a warrant to purchase 64,748 and 26,515 shares of our common stock (the "Subsequent OrbiMed Warrants"), with the initial exercise price of \$5.4787, or approximately \$0.5 million. As of March 31, 2026, the Exercise Price was \$5.1556 per share pursuant to the terms of the Subsequent OrbiMed Warrant, or approximately \$0.5 million in the aggregate. The Subsequent OrbiMed Warrant expires on February 18, 2032 (the "Expiration Date").

The OrbiMed Warrant may be exercised in whole or in part, at any time prior to the Expiration Date (the "Exercise Period"), by either:

- a. making a payment to the Company, in an amount in immediately available funds equal to the aggregate Exercise Price to be paid upon the exercise of the OrbiMed Warrant; or
- b. instructing the Company to withhold a number of Warrant Shares then issuable upon exercise of the OrbiMed Warrant with an aggregate fair market value as of the exercise date equal to such aggregate Exercise Price to be paid upon the exercise of the OrbiMed Warrant (the "Cashless Exercise").

If either upon (i) the occurrence of the Expiration Date, or (ii) the date on which a Sale of the Company is consummated pursuant to which the sole consideration payable to the Company or its stockholders in respect of such sale transaction consists of cash, marketable securities or a combination thereof, and the per share fair market value of a Warrant Share is greater than the Exercise Price, any portion of the OrbiMed Warrant that remains unexercised on such date shall be deemed to have been exercised automatically pursuant to a Cashless Exercise (the "Automatic Cashless Exercise").

Ownership Cap

The holder in any circumstance cannot exercise the OrbiMed Warrant if such exercise would result in the holder and its affiliates to own more than 9.99% of the Company's common stock (the "Ownership Cap").

Adjustments

The current Exercise Price and the number of Warrant Shares underlying the OrbiMed Warrants are subject to certain anti-dilutive adjustments. These are triggered by events such as stock splits, reclassification of shares, combinations or substitutions. Additionally, the Exercise Price will be adjusted if shares, which include options and convertible securities settled in common stock) are issued at a price per share less than the current Exercise Price. These adjustments are collectively referred to as "Warrant Adjustments." As a result of the Offering Price being lower than the Exercise Price for shares issued in the Offering on February 23, 2026, the Exercise Price for the Initial OrbiMed Warrant was adjusted to \$8.1604 per share and the Exercise Price of the Subsequent OrbiMed Warrant was adjusted to \$5.1556 per share.

If we declare or pay a dividend or distribution on our outstanding common shares payable in cash, capital securities or other property, the OrbiMed Warrant Holder shall be entitled to receive, at the time such dividend or distribution is paid, without additional cost to the OrbiMed Warrant Holder, the total number and kind of cash, capital securities or other property which the OrbiMed Warrant Holder would have received had the OrbiMed Warrant Holder owned the Warrant Shares of record as of the date such dividend or distribution was paid (the "Pro-Rata Distribution").

Additionally, the OrbiMed Warrants are subject to customary price-based anti-dilution protections, such that, in certain circumstances, if we issue shares of our common stock below the current exercise price of the Initial OrbiMed Warrant, the exercise price of the OrbiMed Warrants will be adjusted downward based on such issuance. As a result of any adjustments, the amount of proceeds we receive from the exercise of the OrbiMed Warrants would be less than the amount we would receive immediately prior to such adjustment.

Transfers of OrbiMed Warrant

The OrbiMed Warrant may be transferred or assigned in whole or in part, subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws.

Allocation of Proceeds and Issuance Costs

The agreement explicitly permits the settlement of the OrbiMed Warrants in a cashless manner (i.e., net share settlement) and not indexed to the Company's own stock. Therefore, it is considered as a derivative instrument under ASC 815 and will be classified as a liability and is subsequently measured at fair value with changes reported within the change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities of the condensed consolidated statement of operations following the proceeds from the issuance of the Initial Term Loan.

Fair Value

The estimated fair value of the OrbiMed Warrant liabilities were determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The inputs and assumptions utilized in the calculation require management to apply judgment and make estimates including:

- (a) expected term, based on the Initial Term Loan maturity date;
- (b) risk-free interest rate, which was determined by reference to the U.S. Treasury yield curve for time periods commensurate with the expected term;
- (c) expected volatility, which is based on the historical equity volatility of the Company and publicly traded peer companies for a term equal to the expected term;
- (d) expected dividend yield, which we estimate to be 0% based on the fact that we have never paid or declared dividends on the Company's common stock;
- (e) exercise price, which we calculate as prescribed by the OrbiMed Credit Agreement; and
- (f) our stock price, as of the closing price per the Nasdaq on the last day of the reporting period.

The key inputs used in the valuation of the Initial OrbiMed Warrant were as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Expected term (years)	5.1	5.3
Risk free interest rate	3.9%	3.8%
Expected volatility	70.0%	70.0%
Dividend yield	—%	—%
Exercise price	\$8.1604	\$8.8398
Stock price	\$4.00	\$6.98

The key inputs used in the valuation of the Subsequent OrbiMed Warrant were as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Expected term (years)	5.9	6.1
Risk free interest rate	4.0%	3.9%
Expected volatility	70.0%	70.0%
Dividend yield	—%	—%
Exercise price	\$5.1556	\$5.3322
Stock price	\$4.00	\$6.98

These estimates may be subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with exact precision.

(6) Income Taxes

The Company's full pretax income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 was from U.S. domestic operations. The Company's effective tax rate ("ETR") from continuing operations was 0.26% and (0.05)% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The discrete items recorded for the quarter primarily related to the tax impact of the change in the fair value of warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities and the change in fair value of contingent earnout liability.

(7) Dynavax Purchase

We purchased all of the intellectual property and trial drug substance for nelitolidom from Dynavax Technologies ("Dynavax") in 2020. This was a purchase of in-process research and development. Nelitolidom, an investigational agent in development, is a TLR9 agonist which is believed to bind to the TLR9 receptors found on suppressive immune cells including myeloid-derived suppressor cells and antigen-presenting immune cells. We believe that nelitolidom, when delivered using our PEDD devices, can improve therapeutic distribution to solid tumors and improve outcomes for liver metastases and Locally Advanced Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma ("LA-PDAC").

Payments under the Dynavax purchase agreement consist of: (a) one upfront payment of \$9.0 million, (b) milestone payments upon the achievement of certain development and commercial milestones, and (c) royalty payments based on aggregate annual net sales after nelitolidom receives Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval to be sold.

The development milestone payments range from \$1.0 million to \$10.0 million, triggered by development achievements for each of up to four indications. The development milestone payments cannot exceed \$170.0 million. We made a milestone payment of \$1.0 million in September 2021, after initiating our clinical study of uveal melanoma liver metastases, \$1.0 million in June 2022, after initiating our clinical study for primary liver tumors, and \$1.0 million in August 2023, after initiating our clinical study for LA-PDAC. In aggregate, the commercial milestones shall not exceed \$80.0 million. We will also pay annual royalties at the rate of 10% for aggregate annual net sales less than or equal to \$1.0 billion and 12% for aggregate annual net sales above that amount.

We record the milestone payments in R&D expense when they are incurred. The milestone payments and royalty payments are contingent upon future events and therefore will also be recorded as expense when it is probable that a milestone has been achieved or when royalties are due. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, we made no payments to Dynavax.

(8) Standby Equity Purchase Agreement

In October 2023, we entered into a SEPA with Yorkville Advisors Global, LP ("Yorkville"). Pursuant to the SEPA, the Company had the right, but not the obligation, to sell to Yorkville up to \$30.0 million of Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, at our request any time during the commitment period commencing on October 2, 2023 (the "Effective Date") and terminating on the first day of the month following the 24-month anniversary of the Effective Date (the "Commitment Period"), which was November 1, 2025. Each issuance and sale to Yorkville under the SEPA (an "Advance") was subject to a maximum limit equal to the greater of: (i) an amount equal to 100% of the average of the daily volume of the Common Stock on the Nasdaq for the 10 trading days immediately preceding an Advance notice, or (ii) 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock. During the Commitment Period, the Company had the option to issue and sell shares to Yorkville at a per-share price equal to: (i) 96% of the Market Price (as defined below) for any period commencing on the receipt of the Advance notice by Yorkville and ending on 4:00 p.m. New York City time on the applicable Advance notice date (the "Option 1 Pricing Period"), or (ii) 97% of the Market Price for any three consecutive trading days commencing on the Advance notice date (the "Option 2 Pricing Period," and each of the Option 1 Pricing Period and the Option 2 Pricing Period, a "Pricing Period"). "Market Price" is defined as, for any Option 1 Pricing Period, the daily volume-weighted average price ("VWAP") of the Common Stock on Nasdaq, and for any Option 2 Pricing Period, the lowest VWAP of the Common Stock on the Nasdaq during the Option 2 Pricing Period. The Advances were subject to certain limitations, including that Yorkville could not purchase any shares that would result in it beneficially owning more than 4.99% of the outstanding voting power or Common Stock. Further, Yorkville could not purchase shares that would result in it acquiring more than 5,260,704 shares of Common Stock, which represented 19.99% of the outstanding Common Stock, as of the effective date of SEPA. The SEPA expired on November 1, 2025.

The SEPA contract was accounted for as a derivative as it was an equity-linked contract that did not qualify for equity classification under ASC 815. Therefore, the SEPA was recognized as a liability measured each period at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the change in fair value of the SEPA liability is recorded on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026, there was no outstanding derivative liability as the SEPA expired. See Note 2 for information regarding changes in fair value during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

(9) Debt

On April 30, 2024 (the "OrbiMed Closing Date"), we entered into the Credit Agreement with OrbiMed, a healthcare investment firm, and certain of its affiliates to support the execution of strategic expansion plans, fuel continued growth and provide financial flexibility.

Pursuant to the to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement, OrbiMed agreed to provide a term loan facility to the borrower, in an aggregate principal amount of \$50.0 million, as follows:

- a. \$25.0 million funded on the OrbiMed Closing Date (the "Initial Term Loan").
- b. \$10.0 million term loan available at the election of the Company, provided that Product Revenue Base for the trailing 12-months ending on the last day of the month immediately prior to the funding of such loan was at least \$30.0 million (the "First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment"). The First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment expired on June 30, 2025.
- c. An additional \$15.0 million term loan available at the election of the Company, provided that Product Revenue Base for the trailing 12-months ending on the last day of the month immediately prior to the funding of such loan was at least \$50.0 million (the "Second Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment" and together with the First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment, the "DDTL Commitments"). The Second Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment expired on December 31, 2025.

On April 30, 2024, we borrowed the Initial Term Loan, resulting in gross proceeds of \$25.0 million. On February 18, 2025, we borrowed the First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment resulting in gross proceeds of \$10.0 million based on achieving the trailing 12-month Product Revenue Base of \$30.0 million in January 2025. The Initial Term Loan and the First Delayed Draw Term Loan (collectively, the "Term Loan") mature on April 30, 2029 (the "Maturity Date").

The OrbiMed Credit Agreement includes a subjective acceleration clause whereby an event of default, including a material adverse change in the business, operations or conditions, could result in the acceleration of the obligations under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement. Under certain circumstances, a default interest rate of an additional 4.0% per annum will apply, at the election of OrbiMed, on all outstanding obligations during the occurrence and continuance of an event of default. OrbiMed can also declare all or a portion of the outstanding principal amount of the loan due and payable, and cancel any unmade draws. OrbiMed has not exercised its right under this clause as there have been no such events.

As part of the First Amendment to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement, effective March 20, 2025, we received a waiver for the prior default events related to the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock conversions and the OrbiMed Credit Agreement was amended to allow for these conversions going forward. In addition, we received a waiver on March 31, 2025 to extend the timing for the required audited financial statements to occur on or before April 15, 2025. Effective on April 30, 2025, the Second Amendment to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement allowed for the Company to accelerate payment of the Series A Preferred Stock dividends in cash payments in lieu of fractional shares upon conversion of Preferred Stock.

On November 10, 2025, we entered into the Third Amendment to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement ("OrbiMed Third Amendment"), which lowered the minimum cash requirement for the liquidity covenant from \$10.0 million to \$5.0 million. In addition, we received a waiver for the prior default related to the 30 days written notice of the change in our Chief Financial Officer.

On March 26, 2026, we entered into the Fourth Amendment to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement (the "OrbiMed Fourth Amendment"), which reduced two of the Product Revenue Base (defined below) thresholds.

Repayment

If the Product Revenue Base (i.e., with respect to any period, the net revenues for such period from sales of TriNav) on a trailing 12-month basis does not equal or exceed the specified amount as stipulated in table below, the Company will start repaying the outstanding principal amount on the Term Loans. Such repayments will commence in the calendar month immediately following the applicable Test Date (stipulated in the table below) and occur on the last day of each calendar month ("Amortization Payment Date"). The repayments are made in equal monthly installments, calculated from the first Amortization Payment Date through the Maturity Date and the balance of the principal amount of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement shall be repaid on the Maturity Date. The repayments include the applicable Repayment Premium and the Exit Fee (each as defined below). The repayment of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement as aforementioned, is referred to as the "revenue base redemption liability." The OrbiMed Fourth Amendment modified the Product Revenue Base thresholds to the following:

Test Dates (fiscal Quarter Ending)	Product Revenue Base for 12 Month Period
March 31, 2026	\$43,500
June 30, 2026	\$46,000
September 30, 2026 and each Fiscal Quarter ending thereafter	\$50,000

As of March 31, 2026, we were in compliance with the Product Revenue Base requirement and no repayments were required.

Repayment Premium

All repayments and prepayments of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement (other than on Maturity Date) shall be accompanied by the payment of the premium, which shall be determined based on the timing of the repayment as follows (the "Repayment Premium"):

Time of Repayment	Premium Rate
Within the first 12 months from the funding date of each respective loan.	3.0% plus the Make-Whole Amount ⁽¹⁾
After the first 12 months but before the 24-month anniversary of the funding date of each respective loan.	3.0%
After the 24-month anniversary but before the 36-month anniversary of the funding date of each respective loan.	2.0%
After the 36-month anniversary but before the 48-month anniversary of the funding date of each respective loan.	1.0%
After the 48-month anniversary of the funding date of each respective loan.	0.0%

⁽¹⁾ "Make-Whole Amount" is equal to the sum of the remaining scheduled interest payments through the 12-month anniversary of the closing date of each respective loan.

Interest Rate and Payment

The interest rate is calculated as Secured Overnight Financing Rate for the interest period (which shall not be less than 4.0% (the “Floor”)) plus 8.5% (the “Interest Rate”). Until the first full interest period after the 15 month anniversary of the OrbiMed Closing Date, 3.5% of the Interest Rate shall be designated as paid-in-kind interest, which is added to the outstanding principal amount of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement (the “PIK Interest”). However, the borrower upon written notice can elect to pay all interest in cash, or to pay a percentage less than 3.5% as PIK Interest.

On and after occurrence of any event of default, until such event of default is cured, the borrower is obligated to pay 4.0% in addition to the otherwise applicable Interest Rate (the “Default Rate”).

Interest payments (except PIK Interest) are due on the last day of the month. Whenever a prepayment is made on the principal of the Term Loans, the accrued interest and any applicable Repayment Premium on the amount prepaid is also due on such date.

Warrant

In connection with the closing of the OrbiMed Credit Agreement, we issued OrbiMed the Initial OrbiMed Warrant. Subsequent to achieving the First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment revenue requirement, the Subsequent OrbiMed Warrants were issued (see Note 5) for further discussion.

Debt Related Fees

Exit Fee

The borrower on the repayment of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement is obligated to pay an additional fee equal to 4.0% of the of the principal amount being repaid. This applies whether the repayment is made on the Maturity Date, or under any other conditions specified in the Agreement (the “Exit Fee”). The Exit Fee is amortized over the term of the Term Loans.

Commitment Fee

The borrower on the funding date of the loans under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement, shall pay a commitment fee to the Lender, equal to 2.0% of the principal amount drawn (the “Commitment Fee”). The Commitment Fee was recorded as a debt discount and amortized over the life of the Term Loans.

Undrawn Fee

Every month, the borrower is obligated to remit a fee to the lender, calculated as 0.25% per annum of the total undrawn amount under the DDTL Commitments. The Undrawn Fee is accounted for as a service fee, which is expensed as incurred.

Administrative Fee

The borrower will pay to the agent under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement for its own account a quarterly loan administration fee of \$0.01 million, payable in advance, with the first payment due and payable upon the OrbiMed Closing Date.

In 2024, we recorded the Initial Term Loan as long-term debt, and recorded the issuance costs incurred to obtain the loan as contra-debt, in accordance with ASC 470, *Debt*. We incurred \$2.6 million in legal, origination and other fees to acquire the OrbiMed Credit Agreement. In 2025, we recorded the First Delay Draw Term Loan as long-term debt and incurred \$0.5 million in issuance costs, which were deferred financing costs on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the OrbiMed Fourth Amendment, we incurred \$0.3 million in fees which were deferred and will be amortized over the life of the Term Loans.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, we recorded interest expense of \$1.4 million related to borrowings under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement on the condensed consolidated statements of operations, of which \$1.1 million was cash interest and \$0.3 million was amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discount.

The following table summarizes activity within the Term Loan for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended December 31, 2025:

OrbiMed Debt		
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	22,084
First Delayed Draw Term Loan Commitment		10,000
Debt issuance costs		
Cash issuance costs		(521)
Noncash issuance costs:		
Warrant liability		(366)
Amortization of debt issuance costs		766
PIK interest		800
Accretion of exit fee liability		283
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$	33,046
Debt issuance costs (cash)		(263)
Amortization of debt issuance costs		221
Accretion of exit fee liability		75
Balance at March 31, 2026	\$	33,079

(10) Convertible Preferred Stock

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had 3,620,002 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock") outstanding. The original issue price of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was \$10.00. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock accrues cumulative dividends at the rate of 8.00% per annum on the original issue price. As of March 31, 2025, total undeclared cumulative dividends were \$4.7 million. We have not recorded the undeclared dividends in our condensed consolidated financial statements, except the statement of operations.

On June 23, 2025, the Company commenced an offer (the "Offer") to all holders of Preferred Stock to exchange their shares of Preferred Stock for Common Stock equal to the sum of the liquidation preference per share price of \$10.00 and all accrued and unpaid dividends per share outstanding through August 10, 2027, divided by a \$4.00 conversion price per share. The Offer expired at one minute after 11:59 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, on July 23, 2025. For any Preferred Stock holders that did not participate in the Offer, the Company had the right to call their Preferred Stock shares for conversion into Common Stock shares equal to the sum of the liquidation preference per share price of \$10.00 and all accrued and unpaid dividends per share outstanding through the conversion date, divided by a \$5.227 conversion price per share.

Approximately 98.8% of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock shares were tendered through the Offer and were accepted for exchange, resulting in 3,551,502 shares of Preferred Stock converted to 11,719,956 shares of Common Stock. For the holders of Preferred Stock that did not participate in the Offer, the Company called their Preferred Stock and 42,500 shares of Preferred Stock were converted to 93,103 shares of Common Stock. All shares of Preferred Stock were converted for common stock shares on July 31, 2025, resulting in the issuance of 11,813,059 Common Stock shares.

As of March 31, 2026, there are no outstanding shares of Preferred Stock. The Company is authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with 10,000,000 shares available for issuance.

(11) Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic net earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. During periods where we might earn net income, we would allocate to participating securities a proportional share of net income determined by dividing total weighted-average participating securities by the sum of the total weighted-average common shares and participating securities (the "two-class method"). Our preferred stock, if any, participates in any dividends declared by us and are therefore considered to be participating securities. Participating securities have the effect of diluting both basic and diluted earnings per share during periods of income. During periods where we incur net losses, we do not allocate a loss to participating securities because they have no contractual obligation to share in our losses.

We computed diluted earnings (loss) per common share after giving consideration to the dilutive effect of stock options, RSUs, PSUs and warrants that are outstanding during the period, as well as potential common shares issuable under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), except where such nonparticipating securities would be antidilutive. As we have reported a net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2025, diluted net loss per common share is the same as basic net loss per common share for the period.

The following table provides the calculation of basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,539	\$ (10,375)
Undeclared dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	—	(712)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,539	\$ (11,087)
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	51,539,682	28,527,453
Dilutive awards outstanding	774,728	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	52,314,410	28,527,453
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.39)
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.39)

The following potentially dilutive securities (in common stock equivalent shares) have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because such securities have an antidilutive impact:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Preferred stock	—	22,754,297
Common stock warrants	7,402,541	7,402,541
RSUs and PSUs	1,297,977	713,140
Stock options	7,043,683	5,501,567
Shares issuable under the SEPA	—	3,468,998
Shares issuable under ESPP	—	48,948
Total	15,744,201	39,889,491

(12) Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Incentive Plans

We currently maintain the 2023 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2023 Plan"), which our Board of Directors (the "Board") and stockholders approved in connection with the Business Combination, for purposes of granting equity-based incentive awards to our employees, executive officers, directors and consultants. Prior to the Business Combination, TriSalus granted equity incentive awards under the 2009 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan (the "2009 Plan"). The 2009 Plan has not been used following the Business Combination. However, any awards granted under the 2009 Plan remain subject to the terms of the 2009 Plan and the applicable award agreement. As of March 31, 2026, there were 1,161,685 awards outstanding and no shares available for future grant under the 2009 Plan.

Initially, 5,585,008 shares were authorized under the 2023 Plan. In addition, the share reserve will automatically increase on January 1 of each year for a period of ten years, commencing on January 1, 2024, and ending on January 1, 2033, in an amount equal to (1) five percent of the total number of shares of the fully diluted common stock determined on December 31 of the preceding year, or (2) a lesser number of shares of Common Stock determined by our Board prior to January 1 of a given year. On January 1, 2025 and 2026, the authorized shares under the 2023 Plan increased by 2,383,545 shares and shares 3,331,683 shares, respectively. The 2023 Plan will expire on August 10, 2033, unless modified by the Board of Directors or a duty authorized committee thereof.

Our Board may also delegate to one or more of our officers the authority to, among other things, (1) designate employees (other than officers) to receive specified stock awards and (2) determine the number of shares subject to such stock awards. Under the 2023 Plan, the Board has the authority to determine award recipients, grant dates, the numbers and types of stock awards to be granted, the applicable fair market value and exercise price, and the provisions of each stock award, including the exercise period and the vesting schedule applicable to a stock award, subject to the limitations of the 2023 Plan.

The Board delegated the authority to administer the 2009 Plan and the 2023 Plan our CEO and CFO, who act on the recommendation of managers of the Company to select the individuals to whom the awards will be granted and to determine the amount and vesting period for the grants. All grants are subject to approval by the Board.

As of March 31, 2026, the balances under the 2023 Plan were as follows:

	March 31, 2026		
	Authorized	Outstanding⁽¹⁾	Available for Issue
2023 Plan	13,685,930	8,710,925	4,439,939

(1) Outstanding excludes RSU releases and option exercises under the 2023 plan.

Stock Options

Historically, we have used stock options as an incentive for long-term compensation to our executive officers because options allow our executive officers to realize value from this form of equity compensation only if the value of the underlying equity securities increase relative to the option's exercise price. Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date. Stock options generally have a ten-year contractual term and typically have graded vesting over one to four years. We may grant stock options with a performance condition. The performance stock options vest upon meeting the stated performance metric(s) during the stated performance period(s). We assess the probability of the performance stock options meeting the performance metric(s), and if probable, we recognize compensation expense over the requisite service period. As of March 31, 2026, we had one performance stock option award outstanding.

The following table summarizes activity for stock options under the 2009 Plan and 2023 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2026	7,406,664	\$ 5.94	7.4	\$ 13,358
Granted	991,662	4.95		
Exercised	(6,725)	4.76		1
Forfeited	(275,020)	5.58		
Expired	(19,295)	5.94		
Outstanding at March 31, 2026	<u>8,097,286</u>	\$ 5.84	7.3	\$ 2,255
Exercisable at March 31, 2026	<u>3,394,293</u>	\$ 6.01	4.9	\$ 2,185

The fair value of each stock option granted during the three months ended March 31, 2026 was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

We recorded compensation expense for stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 of \$1.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2026, there was \$13.4 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options and will be expensed over a weighted average period of 2.8 years.

Restricted and Performance Stock

Pursuant to both the 2009 and 2023 Plans, we issue restricted stock unit awards ("RSUs") and performance stock unit awards ("PSUs"). The estimated fair value of the awards at the time of grant was determined using the price of our common stock on the grant date for the RSUs and PSUs. All such grants are satisfied through the issuance of new shares. RSUs are share awards that, upon vesting, will deliver to the holder shares of our common stock at specified vesting dates. Typically, RSUs vest over four years, with 25% of the awarded units vesting at each annual anniversary of the grant date. PSUs are share awards that vest upon meeting the stated performance metric(s) during the stated performance period(s). We assess the probability of PSUs meeting the performance metric(s), and if probable, we recognize compensation expense over the requisite service period. As of March 31, 2026, we had two PSU awards outstanding.

The following table summarize activity for RSUs and PSUs under the 2009 Plan and 2023 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2026:

	Number of Stock Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested at January 1, 2026	1,826,613	\$ 6.18
Granted	183,376	4.14
Vested	(145,361)	7.04
Forfeited	(91,023)	5.91
Unvested at March 31, 2026	<u>1,773,605</u>	<u>\$ 5.91</u>

We recorded compensation expense for RSUs and PSUs during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 of \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2026, there was \$8.4 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to RSUs and PSUs and will be expensed over a weighted-average period of 3.1 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We maintain an Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), which provides our eligible employees and certain designated companies with an opportunity to purchase shares of Common Stock, to assist us in retaining the services of eligible employees, to secure and retain the services of new employees, and to provide incentives for such persons to exert maximum efforts for our success. The ESPP became active in 2024. There were 2,350,530 shares of Common Stock initially reserved for issuance under the ESPP. The number of shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance under the ESPP will automatically increase on January 1 of each year for a period of up to ten years, beginning on January 1, 2024, and continuing through and including January 1, 2033, by an amount equal to the lesser of (a) two percent (2%) of the total number of shares of the fully diluted common stock determined on December 31 of the preceding year, and (b) 200% of the Initial Share Reserve. On January 1, 2025 and 2026, the authorized shares under ESPP increased by 953,418 shares and shares 1,332,673, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, we recognized compensation expense of \$0.1 million related to the ESPP, and no shares have been purchased. We record the issuance of shares when they are recorded by the transfer agent and, as such, there could be timing differences between when the expense is recorded and shares are transferred.

(13) Commitments And Contingencies

From time to time, we may have certain contingent liabilities, including litigation, which arise in the ordinary course of business activities. We accrue contingent liabilities when it is probable that future expenditures will be made and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of management, there are no pending claims for which the outcome is expected to result in a material adverse effect on our condensed consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations or statements of cash flows.

As part of the Business Combination, we entered into the Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement with certain investors in MTAC and Legacy TriSalus. Subject to certain requirements and customary conditions, we granted piggyback registration rights and demand registration rights to the parties thereto, agreed to pay certain expenses related to such registrations and agreed to indemnify the parties thereto against certain liabilities related to such registrations. Our registration obligations under the Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement will terminate with respect to any party thereto on the date that such party no longer holds any Registrable Securities (as defined in the Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement). The Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement does not contain liquidated damages or other cash settlement provisions resulting from delays in registering the Company's securities.

We are not a party to any legal proceedings and we are not aware of any claims or actions pending or threatened against us. In the future, we might from time to time become involved in litigation relating to claims arising from our ordinary course of business.

(14) Leases

We have two property leases in effect as of March 31, 2026, which we account for as operating leases. We lease office, manufacturing and warehouse space under these leases. Both leases contain options to extend the respective lease terms, which were excluded in determining the expected lease term as it was not reasonably certain we would exercise these options. We also have three finance leases for copier equipment and computers in our facilities, including one entered into during the three months ended March 31, 2026.

The components of lease expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Operating lease expense	\$ 75	\$ 97
Finance lease expense:		
Amortization of ROU assets	14	20
Interest on lease liabilities	3	1
Total finance lease expense	17	21
Total lease expense	\$ 92	\$ 118

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

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. (for purposes of this section, the "Company," "TriSalus" "we," "us" and "our") should be read together with TriSalus' condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report") and for our audited financial statements and related notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC, on March 5, 2026 ("Annual Report"). Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis includes forward-looking statements that involves risks and uncertainties. You should review the section titled "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements". As a result of many factors, including those factors set forth in the section captioned "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Annual Report, our actual results could differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Overview

We are dedicated to the research, development and commercialization of an innovative drug delivery technology platform and an immuno-oncology therapeutic, aimed at improving outcomes for patients with difficult-to-treat liver and pancreatic cancers. Our advanced technology is designed for use by interventional radiologists to enhance the delivery of therapeutics and improve patient outcomes.

We market our cutting-edge PEDD infusion systems, which optimize therapeutic delivery for hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic cancer and other solid liver tumors. Additionally, we are pursuing the development of nelitolidom to illustrate how an immunotherapeutic--when administered via PEDD in combination with systemic treatment can enhance the effectiveness of other therapeutics, ultimately leading to better patient responses. The combination of our PEDD technology with nelitolidom is focused on solving the two main barriers in the tumor microenvironment that inhibits the success of immunotherapy. The first barrier (mechanical) is comprised of high intratumoral pressure within tumors that limits drug uptake and the second barrier (biological) is the reversal of intratumoral immunosuppression.

In 2020, we launched TriNav, which is our newest liver therapy delivery device with SmartValve technology for our proprietary PEDD approach. In 2020, we gained transitional pass-through payments ("TPT") approval from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS"), which allows hospitals to cover the cost of using TriNav. The approval began in January 2020 and expired at the end of 2023. On December 14, 2023, CMS created a permanent New Technology Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System ("HCPCS") code for procedures involving the TriNav Infusion System. This code became effective on January 1, 2024, and may be reported by hospital outpatient departments ("HOPDs") and ambulatory surgical centers ("ASCs") for the Company to obtain reimbursement for TriNav device. Effective April 1, 2025, TriNav received a second unique and permanent HCPCS code from CMS. This new code provides reimbursement clarity for mapping procedures conducted prior to TARE.

In 2025, we expanded our portfolio of PEDD devices with the commercial launch of the TriNav® FLX Infusion System and the TriNav XP Infusion System, further broadening the TriNav product family. These systems complement the Company's existing TriNav Infusion System, TriNav LV Infusion System and TriGuide Guiding Catheter and are designed to support therapeutic delivery across a broader range anatomical complexity. The TriNav FLX Infusion System incorporates a more flexible distal tip, intended to improve trackability and navigation in tortuous vasculature. While the TriNav XP Infusion System also includes the more flexible distal tip, it is also designed to support delivery of larger embolic particles, expanding procedural versatility across embolization applications. Together with TriNav LV, which is suitable for vessels 3.5 mm to 5.0 mm in diameter, these products are intended to increase the addressable embolization market. TriNav FLX and TriNav XP are eligible for the same HCPCS reimbursement codes as previously commercialized TriNav products, allowing for integration into existing reimbursement framework.

We also initiated a registry study called PROTECT (Pressure Enabled Retrograde Occlusive Therapy with Embolization for Control of Thyroid Disease) and intends to enroll 100 patients across five leading academic sites. It is estimated that approximately 5% of adults have multinodular goiters, and the prevalence in adults over 50 is estimated to be up to 50%. We estimate that this could expand the addressable market by approximately 50,000 procedures, representing an incremental \$400 million market opportunity. This new procedure utilizing the TriNav system is also eligible for the same HCPCS reimbursement code allowing for seamless integration into current billing approaches.

We are a high growth, high margin company approaching a level of revenues that can generate sufficient cash flow to sustain our operations. Beginning in 2020, our mission was to improve the delivery of therapeutics to solid tumors across a range of different diseases and tumor types. Additionally, we acquired an immune-oncology drug, nelitolimod, in July 2020, and conducted several Phase I clinical trials to study the ability and value of our PEDD technology. We have completed Phase I dose escalation (UMLM and LA-PDAC) and Phase Ib (ICC/HCC) clinical trials for nelitolimod. Due to physician and investigator interest, we are supporting two Investigator Initiated Trials of nelitolimod, one in patients with advanced HCC in combination with cryoablation, durvalumab and tremelimumab and another in patients with resectable colorectal liver metastases. Due to the excessive cost of capital, we do not intend to proceed to Phase II trials for that indication on our own, but we are looking for potential partners to advance that indication. Our PERIO-03 Phase I dose escalation in LA-PDAC is complete and we anticipate releasing a consolidated clinical update in the second half of 2026 and will begin discussions for a pharmaceutical partner for further clinical development.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

We believe that our performance and future success depend on several factors that present significant opportunities for us but also pose risks and challenges, including those discussed below and in the section of our Annual Report titled “*Risk Factors*.” In particular, our performance is affected by:

- *The continued acceptance and growth of TriNav in the marketplace.* While we believe TriNav to be a superior technology for the delivery of therapies to tumors, particularly high-density tumors, there are other technologies with which we compete. Our ability to increase TriNav sales depends on the skills of our sales force and the willingness of the marketplace to use TriNav.
- *Our ability to attract and retain skilled sales representatives and commercial personnel is central to our performance.* We have invested in building an organizational structure designed to support both our core market and our expanding portfolio of embolization applications. The market for qualified medical device sales talent is highly competitive, and any difficulty in recruiting or retaining personnel with the requisite clinical knowledge and commercial expertise could impair our ability to execute on our growth strategy and achieve category leadership in embolization.
- *Our ability to maintain our current TriNav pricing and gross margins to help fund the rest of our activities.* Our current pricing allows us to generate a substantial gross margin, which provides funds to support our growth and our research and development (“R&D”) for both TriNav and nelitolimod. TriNav sells at a significant premium to competitive products. Our higher price was previously supported by the TPT payment program from CMS. However, the TPT authorization expired on December 31, 2023. In December 2023, CMS granted a New Technology HCPCS for both mapping and therapeutic procedures involving TriNav. This code, HCPCS C9797, has been assigned to the Ambulatory Payment Classification (“APC”) 5194 - Level 4 Endovascular Procedures. The code became effective on January 1, 2024 and may be reported by hospital outpatient departments and ambulatory surgical centers, but there can be no assurance that continuing reimbursement will be available at similar reimbursement rates or at all. Effective April 1, 2025, TriNav received a second unique and permanent HCPCS code from CMS, C8004, which has been assigned to APC 5193 (Level 3 Endovascular Procedures). This new code provides reimbursement clarity for mapping procedures conducted prior to TARE. Any reduction in the amount of the reimbursement for TriNav will negatively impact the revenue we are able to generate from the sale of TriNav and may hinder our ability to recoup our total investment in TriNav notwithstanding regulatory approval of the product. If we are unable to promptly obtain coverage and profitable payment rates from hospital budgets or government-funded and private purchasers for TriNav or any future products, we may sell fewer units or need to sell them at a lower price. Such changes in revenues would have a material adverse effect on our operating results and our overall financial condition.
- *The success of our clinical trials of nelitolimod.* Nelitolimod is in Phase 1 human trials to determine if, when delivered via TriNav, it is safe and effective in treating certain cancers. As with all drug candidates, the cost of operating clinical trials can be substantial, with no guarantee that the trials will result in favorable data.
- *Obtaining FDA approval of nelitolimod for sale.* Our clinical trials are still in early stages, and there is no certainty that we will generate favorable data or that, upon review, the FDA will approve nelitolimod for sale.

Recent Developments

None

Components of Results of Operations

The following discussion sets forth certain components of our condensed consolidated statements of operations as well as factors that impact those items.

Revenue

We currently operate in one reportable segment and revenue is generated primarily from sales of PEDD infusion systems to our customers, principally related to TriNav. Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those products or services.

The primary end-user customers for our products are hospitals and clinics, to which we sell directly.

We provide certain customers with rebates that are explicitly stated in our contracts and are recorded as a reduction of revenue in the period the conditions for the rebates are achieved.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold primarily consists of raw materials, direct labor, manufacturing overhead and depreciation costs related to production of TriNav.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Gross profit represents revenue less cost of goods sold. Gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenue. Our gross margin and overall profitability may in the future fluctuate from period to period based on a number of factors, such as the innovation initiatives we undertake, and manufacturing costs and efficiencies.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of R&D, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses.

Research and Development

R&D expenses include engineering, regulatory, pre-clinical and clinical activities, including salaries, travel and materials purchased for R&D activities. We expense R&D costs as incurred. We recognize expenses for certain development activities, such as preclinical studies and manufacturing, based on an evaluation of the progress to completion of specific tasks using data or other information provided to us by our vendors. Payments for these activities are based on the terms of the individual agreements, which may differ from the pattern of expenses incurred. Non-refundable advance payments for goods or services to be received in the future for use in R&D activities are recorded as prepaid expenses. These amounts are recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed, or until it is no longer expected that the goods will be delivered, or the services rendered.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of salaries, commissions, travel and related business expenses for our sales force, which is principally engaged in physician education regarding the features and benefits of TriNav. We also incur expenses for attendance at medical society meetings, product promotions and marketing activities.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expense includes executive management, finance, information technology, human resources, business development, legal and the administrative and professional costs associated with those activities. General and administrative costs also include corporate facility costs, including rent, utilities, depreciation and maintenance, not otherwise included in production or R&D expenses, as well as regulatory and professional fees for legal, patent, accounting and other consulting services. We also record public company costs in general and administrative, including board expenses, insurance, audit fees, Nasdaq fees, and costs associated with public company financial reporting.

Interest Income

Interest income is for interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes mainly the interest incurred on our outstanding indebtedness, as well as amortization of deferred financing costs, mainly exit and commitment fees.

Change in Fair Value of SEPA, Warrant and Revenue Base Redemption Liabilities

Change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities represents the change in fair value at each reporting period of the SEPA, the change in fair value of the Public Warrants, Private Placement Warrants and Working Capital Warrants (the "Exchange Warrants"), the change in fair value of the OrbiMed Warrants and the change in fair value of the revenue base redemption liability.

Change in Fair Value of Contingent Earnout Liability

Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability represents the fair value remeasurement of the contingent earnout liability at each reporting period.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net represents miscellaneous expenses that historically have been immaterial.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax provision consists primarily of U.S. federal and state income taxes. We maintain a full valuation allowance for our federal and state deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carryforwards, as we have concluded that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

Results of Operations:

The following table sets forth our condensed consolidated statements of operations data for each of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		
Revenue	\$ 8,899	\$ 9,167	\$ (268)	(2.9)%
Cost of goods sold	1,230	1,495	(265)	(17.7)%
Gross profit	7,669	7,672	(3)	—%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	3,216	3,021	195	6.5%
Sales and marketing	7,413	6,734	679	10.1%
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	5,451	5,246	205	3.9%
Loss from operations	(8,411)	(7,329)	(1,082)	14.8%
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	164	74	90	n.m.
Interest expense	(1,436)	(1,209)	(227)	18.8%
Change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities	3,900	(835)	4,735	n.m.
Change in fair value of contingent earnout liability	7,402	(820)	8,222	n.m.
Other expense, net	(76)	(251)	175	(69.7)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,543	(10,370)	11,913	n.m.
Income tax expense	(4)	(5)	1	(20.0)%
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,539	\$ (10,375)	\$ 11,914	n.m.

⁽¹⁾Amounts presented in the quarter ended March 31, 2025 have been revised to align expense classification for the 2025 fiscal year period.

n.m: not meaningful, represented by a percentage change equal to or greater than 100%, favorable or unfavorable.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026, and 2025

Revenue

Revenue decreased \$0.3 million, or 2.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to the Company's commercial expansion.

Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Profit

Cost of goods sold decreased by \$0.3 million, or 17.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily due to both lower unit volume and a reduction in cost per TriNav unit sold.

Gross profit was relatively consistent for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025, while gross margin increased from 83.7% to 86.2% year over year. The increase in gross margin was primarily driven by lower average cost per TriNav unit.

Research and Development

R&D expenses increased by \$0.2 million, or 6.5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was primarily due to an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation expense during the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to prior year.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$0.7 million, or 10.1%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was primarily due to increased investment with our sales organization expansion and non-cash stock-based compensation expense during the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to prior year.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$0.2 million, or 3.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was primarily due to non-cash stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by lower professional services costs related to legal and audit related expenses.

Interest Income

Interest income increased by \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due to interest earned on a higher cash and cash equivalents balance during the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to prior year.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$0.2 million or 18.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due to interest on borrowings under the First Delayed Draw Term Loan that was only outstanding for a portion of the three months ended March 31, 2025, and the lender fee incurred for the OrbiMed Fourth Amendment, offset by no PIK interest for the three months ended March 31, 2026.

Change in Fair Value of SEPA, Warrant and Revenue Base Redemption Liabilities

The change in fair value of SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities resulted in a gain of \$3.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to a loss of \$0.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025, a difference of \$4.7 million. The change was primarily due to a decrease in the Company's stock price during the three months ended March 31, 2026 as compared to prior year.

Change in Fair Value of Contingent Earnout Liability

The change in fair value of contingent earnout liability resulted in a gain of \$7.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 compared to a loss of \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The change in the fair value of the contingent earnout liability during the period is primarily driven by a change of the following inputs into the valuation of the liability: the decrease in stock price, the shortened achievement time frame for the vesting thresholds and the slight decrease in the risk-free rate.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net, decreased by \$0.2 million, or 69.7%, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. The decrease is primarily driven by the retirement of lease assets that did not recur during three months ended March 31, 2026.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Since inception, we have incurred significant operating losses and expect to continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the investments we will continue to make in R&D and sales and marketing, and due to additional general and administrative costs we expect to incur as a public company. We incurred operating losses of \$8.4 million and \$7.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. We had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$56.6 million and \$20.4 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Since inception, we have financed operations primarily through the issuance of and sales of common and preferred stock, convertible notes, term loans and proceeds from the exercise of warrants. We are still in our early stages of development and have yet to generate revenues sufficient to fund cash flows from operations. Our ability to fund future operations and execute our long-term business plan and strategy will require that we raise additional capital through the issuance of additional equity and/or debt. There can be no assurance that we will be able to raise such additional financing on satisfactory terms, if at all. If additional capital is not secured when required, we may need to delay or curtail our operations until such funding is received.

On February 23, 2026 and February 25, 2026, we raised net proceeds of \$42.6 million through a public offering of shares of our Common Stock, including the purchase of optional shares as per the Underwriting Agreement. On March 26, 2026, we entered into the OrbiMed Fourth Amendment, which reduced two of the Product Revenue Base (see Note 9) thresholds. As of March 31, 2026, we were in compliance with the Product Revenue Base requirement and no repayments were required.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The following table presents net cash from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (6,480)	\$ (4,499)
Net cash used in investing activities	(141)	(714)
Net cash provided by financing activities	42,385	9,688
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 35,764</u>	<u>\$ 4,475</u>

Cash Used in Operating Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, net cash used in operating activities was \$6.5 million. The net cash used in operating activities consisted of net income of \$1.5 million, adjusted for non-cash activity totaling \$8.3 million, primarily related to a gain on the adjustment of the fair value of the contingent earnout liability and the fair value of the SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities of \$7.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, partially offset by stock-based compensation of \$2.5 million, depreciation of \$0.1 million and amortization of debt issuance costs of \$0.3 million. Net operating assets decreased by \$0.3 million, primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable partially offset by increases in inventory, net and prepaid expenses.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025, net cash used in operating activities was \$4.5 million. The net cash used in operating activities consisted of net loss of \$10.4 million adjusted for non-cash activity totaling \$4.3 million, primarily related to stock-based compensation of \$1.6 million, the adjustments of the fair value of the contingent earnout liability of \$0.8 million and SEPA, warrant and revenue base redemption liabilities of \$0.8 million. The change in net operating assets and liabilities decreased \$1.6 million, due primarily to an increase in trade payables and accrued liabilities.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 was primarily due to purchases of property and equipment of \$0.1 million.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was primarily due to purchases of property and equipment of \$0.8 million.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$42.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026, consisted primarily of \$42.6 million of net proceeds raised from the issuance of Common Stock through a public offering.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$9.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was due to \$9.5 million, net of expenses, from the First Delayed draw under the OrbiMed Credit Agreement.

Funding Requirements

Our primary use of cash is to fund our operating expenses, which consist of sales and marketing expenses related to the growth of our sole commercial product TriNav, research, development and clinical expenses related to both TriNav and nelitolimod, as well as general and administrative expenses. If we obtain approval for our product candidates, we expect to incur commercialization expenses, which may be significant, related to establishing or expanding sales, marketing, manufacturing capabilities, distribution and other commercial infrastructure to commercialize such products. Accordingly, we may need to obtain substantial additional funding in connection with our continuing operations. Inflation and rising interest rates may result in an economic recession globally or in the U.S., which could lead to a reduction in product demand, a decrease in corporate capital expenditures, prolonged unemployment, labor shortages, reduction in consumer confidence, adverse geopolitical and macroeconomic events, or any similar negative economic condition. Economic conditions in some parts of the world have been worsening, with disruptions to, and volatility and uncertainty in, the credit and financial markets in the U.S. and worldwide resulting from the effects of inflation and rising interest rates. These conditions have been further exacerbated by recent and potential future disruptions in access to bank deposits or lending commitments due to bank failures. It is not possible at this time to estimate the long-term impact that these and related events could have on our business, as the impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If these conditions persist and deepen, we could experience an inability to access additional capital, or our liquidity could otherwise be impacted. If we are unable to raise capital when needed and on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs and/or other efforts.

We also expect to continue to incur significant expenses in connection with our ongoing activities related to TriNav, including sales and marketing expenses to support our expected sales growth. Our future capital requirements, both near and long-term, will depend on many factors, including but not limited to: the success of our commercialization of TriNav including, among other things, continued patient and physician adoption of TriNav and our ability to maintain adequate reimbursement for TriNav; the cost of commercialization activities for TriNav, including manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sales; net product revenues received from sales of TriNav; the outcome, timing and cost of the regulatory approval process for nelitolimod by the FDA, including the potential for the FDA to require that we perform more studies and clinical trials than those that we currently expect; the costs involved in preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications and annuity fees relating to issued patents; the cost of maintaining and enforcing our intellectual property rights, as well as the cost of defending intellectual property disputes, including patent infringement actions brought by third parties against us; the initiation, progress, timing, costs and results of clinical trials and other research and development related to our product candidates; and the extent to which we in-license, acquire or otherwise partner in development or commercialization of other products, product candidates or technologies; the achievement of milestones or occurrence of other developments that trigger payments under the Dynavax Agreement or any other collaboration or other agreements; the number of future product candidates that we may pursue and their development requirements; the costs of commercialization activities for any of our product candidates that may receive marketing approval to the extent such costs are not the responsibility of any future collaborators, including the costs and timing of establishing product sales, marketing, distribution and manufacturing capabilities; the amount and timing of future revenue, if any, received from commercial sales of our current and future product candidates upon any marketing approvals; and the costs of operating as a public company.

Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenues, we expect to finance our cash needs through a combination of securities offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, existing ownership interest in our company may be materially diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the price of our securities. Additionally, we are subject to a number of affirmative and restrictive covenants pursuant to the OrbiMed Credit Agreement, which limit or restrict our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends.

If we raise funds through additional collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional capital when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development or future commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

We may require additional capital in order to continue to fund our operations through one or a combination of securities offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances and/or licensing arrangements which may not be available on a timely basis, on favorable terms, or at all, and such capital, if obtained, may not be sufficient to enable us to continue to implement our long-term business strategy.

Our continuation as a going concern is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and/or obtain additional capital through equity or debt financings, partnerships, collaborations, strategic alliances and/or licensing arrangements to carry out our long-term business strategy. If we are unable to continue as a going concern, we may have to liquidate our assets and may receive less than fair value for such assets and less than the value at which such assets are carried on our financial statements, and it is likely that investors will lose all or a part of their investment. There can be no assurances that we will be successful in any of these respects, or that we will be able to continue to obtain outside capital in the future or do so on terms that are acceptable to us.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2026, include lease obligations of \$2.0 million, reflecting the minimum commitments for our principal administrative and production facility, other office spaces and computers.

Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, dated July 31, 2020, between TriSalus and Dynavax, we have paid Dynavax \$12.0 million as of March 31, 2026, and may be required to pay Dynavax up to an additional \$170.0 million upon the achievement of certain development and regulatory milestones with respect to nelitolimod. We will also be required to pay up to \$80.0 million upon achieving certain commercial milestones for nelitolimod. The Dynavax Agreement also obligates us to pay low double-digit royalties based on potential future net sales of product containing nelitolimod compound on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis during the applicable royalty term. Such royalties are subject to reduction by up to 50% in certain circumstances.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the periods presented and currently, we do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, including entities sometimes referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which were established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates:

Our significant accounting policies and estimates are described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, respectively, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. Also refer to Note 1, *Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation*, in this report. There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies during the three months ended March 31, 2026, as compared to the critical accounting policies disclosed in *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the SEC on March 5, 2026. While all of these significant accounting policies affect the reporting of our financial condition and results of operations, we view certain of these policies as critical. Policies determined to be critical are those policies that have the most significant impact on our financial statements and require us to use a greater degree of judgment and/or estimation. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Additionally, changes in accounting estimates could occur in the future from period to period.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not Applicable for a "smaller reporting company" as defined under Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) are designed only to provide reasonable assurance that information to be disclosed 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 management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting previously identified, which continues to exist as of March 31, 2026, as discussed below. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures is expressed at a level of reasonable assurance because management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined by Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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.

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, based upon the framework presented in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based upon our assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of March 31, 2026, due to the material weakness discussed below.

Remediation of Previously Disclosed Material Weaknesses

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In connection with our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting with respect to accounting for significant transactions.

During the three months ended March 31, 2026, we have taken measures to address the material weakness identified in the 2025 Annual Report and enhance our internal control over financial reporting. We have:

- hired additional accounting and financial reporting personnel with U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting experience to facilitate management level reviews, and financial reporting oversight;
- designed and implemented review processes that ensure segregation of duties within the accounting and finance function;
- adequately reviewed the assumptions and inputs into accounting estimates;
- implemented protocols and controls over financial reporting and period end close processes;
- established effective monitoring and oversight controls for non-recurring and complex transactions to ensure the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements and related disclosures;
- realigned existing personnel and added both internal and external personnel to strengthen management's review and documentation over internal control over financial reporting.

- engaged third-party consulting firm to review technical accounting matters

As of March 31, 2026, one material weakness remains unremediated related to accounting for significant transactions. While management implemented revised processes and hired additional resources, sufficient time has not elapsed to demonstrate operating effectiveness. The material weakness will be considered remediated when the controls we have implemented operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are effective. Our management will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the remediation plan and will make the changes it determines to be appropriate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, other than the remediation actions described above, there were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding legal proceedings is available in Note 13, *Commitments And Contingencies*, to the condensed consolidated financial statements of this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Item 1A. *Risk Factors* in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Schedule/ Form	File Number	Exhibits	Filing Date
10.1	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement by and among TriSalus Operating Life Sciences, Inc., TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. and OrbiMed Royalty & Credit Opportunities IV, LP	Filed herewith			
19.1	TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. Amended and Restated Insider Trading Policy	Filed herewith			
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith			
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith			
32.1*	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished			
32.2*	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Furnished			

Exhibit	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Schedule/ Form	File Number	Exhibits	Filing Date
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance documents does not appear in the Interactive Data File as its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.				
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.				
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document With Embedded Linkbase Documents.				
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.				
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.				
104	Cover Page (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)				

*

This certification is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of this Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

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.

TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.

By: /s/ David Patience

Name: David Patience

Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 12, 2026

FOURTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

This **FOURTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT** (this “Amendment”) is made and entered into as of March 26, 2026 by and among **TRISALUS OPERATING LIFE SCIENCES, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (the “Borrower”), **TRISALUS LIFE SCIENCES, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (the “Parent”), the Lenders party hereto (the “Lenders”) and **ORBIMED ROYALTY & CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES IV, LP**, as administrative agent for the Lenders (in such capacity, and together with its Affiliates, successors, transferees and assignees, the “Administrative Agent”).

WHEREAS, the Borrower, the Parent, the Lenders and the Administrative Agent entered into a Credit Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2024 (as amended by that First Amendment to Credit Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 20, 2025, that Waiver, dated as of March 31, 2025, that Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2025, and that Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2025, and as otherwise amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”), pursuant to which the Lenders have extended credit to the Borrower on the terms set forth therein;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10.1 of the Credit Agreement, the Credit Agreement may be amended or waived by an instrument in writing signed by the Borrower, the Parent and the Lenders and acknowledged by the Administrative Agent; and

WHEREAS, the Borrower, the Parent and the Lenders desire to amend or waive certain provisions of the Credit Agreement as provided in this Amendment.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. **Definitions; Loan Document**. Capitalized terms used herein without definition shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Credit Agreement. This Amendment shall constitute a Loan Document for all purposes of the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents.

2. **Amendment**. Section 3.2 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended by replacing the chart therein in its entirety with the following:

Test Dates (Fiscal Quarter Ending)	Product Revenue Base for the 12-month period ending on such Test Date
September 30, 2024	\$22,300,000
December 31, 2024	\$26,200,000
March 31, 2025	\$29,600,000
June 30, 2025	\$33,400,000

September 30, 2025	\$37,800,000
December 31, 2025	\$42,700,000
March 31, 2026	\$43,500,000
June 30, 2026	\$46,000,000
September 30, 2026 and each Fiscal Quarter ending thereafter	\$50,000,000

3. **Conditions to Effectiveness of Amendment.** This Amendment shall become effective upon the satisfaction of the following conditions:

(a) Receipt by the Lenders, the Administrative Agent, the Borrower and the Parent of a counterpart signature of the others to this Amendment duly executed and delivered by each of the Lenders, the Administrative Agent, the Borrower and the Parent; and

(b) Receipt by the Administrative Agent, for the account of each Lender on a pro rata basis, an amendment fee in an aggregate amount equal to \$262,500 (the "Fourth Amendment Fee"), which shall be fully earned, due and payable by the Borrower upon the execution of this Amendment.

4. **Expenses.** The Borrower agrees to pay on demand all expenses of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders (including, without limitation, the fees and out-of-pocket expenses of Covington & Burling LLP, counsel to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders) incurred in connection with the negotiation, preparation, execution and delivery of this Amendment.

5. **Representations and Warranties.** Each of the Parent and the Borrower represents and warrants to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders, as of the effective date of this Amendment, as follows:

(a) The representations and warranties of the Parent, the Borrower and the Subsidiaries contained in the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document are true and correct in all material respects as of the date hereof (except (i) with respect to representations and warranties expressly made as of an earlier date, in which case such representations and warranties are true and correct in all material respects as of such earlier date and (ii) if any such representation or warranty contains any materiality qualifier, such representation or warranty is true and correct in all respects).

(b) No Default or Event of Default under the Credit Agreement has occurred and is continuing or would result from the effectiveness of this Amendment.

6. **No Implied Amendment or Waiver.** Except as expressly set forth in this Amendment, this Amendment shall not, by implication or otherwise, limit, impair, constitute a waiver of or otherwise affect any rights or remedies of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders under the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents, or alter, modify, amend or in any way affect any of the terms, obligations or covenants contained in the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents, all of which shall continue in full force and effect. Nothing in this Amendment shall be construed to imply any willingness on the part of the Administrative Agent or any Lender to agree to or grant any similar or future amendment, consent or waiver of any of the terms and conditions of the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents.

7. **Waiver and Release.** TO INDUCE THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AND THE LENDERS TO AGREE TO THE TERMS OF THIS AMENDMENT, THE PARENT, THE BORROWER AND ITS AFFILIATES (COLLECTIVELY, THE “**RELEASING PARTIES**”) REPRESENT AND WARRANT THAT, AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, THERE ARE NO CLAIMS OR OFFSETS AGAINST, OR RIGHTS OF RECOUPMENT WITH RESPECT TO, OR DISPUTES OF, OR DEFENSES OR COUNTERCLAIMS TO, THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LOAN DOCUMENTS, AND IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH THE RELEASING PARTIES:

(a) WAIVE ANY AND ALL SUCH CLAIMS, OFFSETS, RIGHTS OF RECOUPMENT, DISPUTES, DEFENSES AND COUNTERCLAIMS, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, ARISING PRIOR TO THE DATE HEREOF.

(b) FOREVER RELEASE, RELIEVE, AND DISCHARGE THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, THE LENDERS, THEIR AFFILIATES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, SHAREHOLDERS, MEMBERS, PARTNERS, PREDECESSORS, SUCCESSORS, ASSIGNS, ATTORNEYS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES, AND REPRESENTATIVES (COLLECTIVELY, THE “**RELEASED PARTIES**”), AND EACH OF THEM, FROM ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LIABILITIES, DEMANDS, CAUSES OF ACTION, DEBTS, OBLIGATIONS, PROMISES, ACTS, AGREEMENTS, AND DAMAGES, OF WHATEVER KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, SUSPECTED OR UNSUSPECTED, CONTINGENT OR FIXED, LIQUIDATED OR UNLIQUIDATED, MATURED OR UNMATURED, WHETHER AT LAW OR IN EQUITY, WHICH THE RELEASING PARTIES EVER HAD, NOW HAVE, OR MAY, SHALL, OR CAN HEREAFTER HAVE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY BASED UPON, CONNECTED WITH, OR RELATED TO MATTERS, THINGS, ACTS, CONDUCT, AND/OR OMISSIONS AT ANY TIME FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD THROUGH AND INCLUDING THE DATE HEREOF, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY AND ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES ARISING UNDER OR RELATED TO ANY OF THE LOAN DOCUMENTS OR ANY OF THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREBY.

(c) IN CONNECTION WITH THE RELEASE CONTAINED HEREIN, ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THEY ARE AWARE THAT THEY MAY HEREAFTER DISCOVER CLAIMS PRESENTLY UNKNOWN OR UNSUSPECTED, OR FACTS IN ADDITION TO OR DIFFERENT FROM THOSE WHICH THEY KNOW OR BELIEVE TO BE TRUE, WITH RESPECT TO THE MATTERS RELEASED HEREIN. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE RELEASING PARTIES, THROUGH THIS AMENDMENT AND WITH ADVICE OF COUNSEL, FULLY, FINALLY, AND FOREVER TO RELEASE ALL SUCH MATTERS, AND ALL CLAIMS RELATED THERETO, WHICH DO NOW EXIST, OR HERETOFORE HAVE EXISTED. IN FURTHERANCE OF SUCH INTENTION, THE RELEASES HEREIN GIVEN SHALL BE AND REMAIN IN EFFECT AS A FULL AND COMPLETE RELEASE OR WITHDRAWAL OF SUCH MATTERS NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISCOVERY OR EXISTENCE OF ANY SUCH ADDITIONAL OR DIFFERENT CLAIMS OR FACTS RELATED THERETO.

(d) COVENANT AND AGREE NOT TO BRING ANY CLAIM, ACTION, SUIT, OR PROCEEDING AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, REGARDING OR RELATED IN ANY MANNER TO THE MATTERS RELEASED HEREBY, AND FURTHER COVENANT AND AGREE THAT THIS AMENDMENT IS A BAR TO ANY SUCH CLAIM, ACTION, SUIT, OR PROCEEDING.

(e) REPRESENT AND WARRANT TO THE RELEASED PARTIES THAT THEY HAVE NOT HERETOFORE ASSIGNED OR TRANSFERRED, OR PURPORTED TO ASSIGN OR TRANSFER, TO ANY PERSON OR ENTITY ANY CLAIMS OR OTHER MATTERS HEREIN RELEASED.

(f) ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THEY HAVE HAD THE BENEFIT OF INDEPENDENT LEGAL ADVICE WITH RESPECT TO THE ADVISABILITY OF ENTERING INTO THIS RELEASE AND HEREBY KNOWINGLY, AND UPON SUCH ADVICE OF COUNSEL, WAIVE ANY AND ALL APPLICABLE RIGHTS AND BENEFITS UNDER, AND PROTECTIONS OF, CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1542, AND ANY AND ALL STATUTES AND DOCTRINES OF SIMILAR EFFECT. CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1542 PROVIDES AS FOLLOWS:

A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her, would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

8. **Counterparts; Governing Law.** This Amendment may be executed by the parties hereto in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute together but one and the same agreement. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page to this Amendment by email (e.g., "pdf" or "tiff") or telecopy shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Amendment. THIS AMENDMENT AND ANY CLAIMS, CONTROVERSY, DISPUTE OR CAUSE OF ACTION (WHETHER IN

CONTRACT OR TORT OR OTHERWISE) BASED UPON, ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AMENDMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE INTERNAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK (INCLUDING FOR SUCH PURPOSE SECTIONS 5-1401 AND 5-1402 OF THE GENERAL OBLIGATIONS LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK).

9. **Agent Authorization**. Each of the Lenders party hereto, constituting all of the Lenders, hereby authorizes and directs the Administrative Agent to execute and deliver the acknowledgment to this Amendment.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

TRISALUS OPERATING LIFE SCIENCES, INC.,
as the Borrower

By: /s/ David Patience

Name: David Patience

Title: Chief Financial Officer

TRISALUS LIFE SCIENCES, INC.,
as the Parent

By: /s/ David Patience

Name: David Patience

Title: Chief Financial Officer

[Signature Page to Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement]

ORBIMED ROYALTY & CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES IV, LP,
as a Lender

By: OrbiMed ROF IV LLC,
its General Partner

By: OrbiMed Advisors LLC,
its Managing Member

By: /s/ Matthew Rizzo

Name: Matthew Rizzo

Title: Member

**ORBIMED ROYALTY & CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES IV
OFFSHORE, LP,**
as a Lender

By: OrbiMed ROF IV LLC,
its General Partner

By: OrbiMed Advisors LLC,
its Managing Member

By: /s/ Matthew Rizzo

Name: Matthew Rizzo

Title: Member

[Signature Page to Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement]

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

ORBIMED ROYALTY & CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES IV, LP

as the Administrative Agent

By: OrbiMed ROF IV LLC,

its General Partner

By: OrbiMed Advisors LLC,

its Managing Member

By: /s/ Matthew Rizzo

Name: Matthew Rizzo

Title: Member

[Signature Page to Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement]

TRISALUS LIFE SCIENCES, INC.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Adopted by the Board of Directors: August 10, 2023

Effective: August 10, 2023

Amended and Restated: March 26, 2026

Policy Principles

- Employees, directors, officers and designated consultants (each a “*Covered Person*,” and collectively, “*Covered Persons*”) of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the “*Company*”) (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy, as defined below) are responsible for understanding the obligations that come with having access to material nonpublic information and wanting to transact in the Company’s securities.
- Covered Persons (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy) who are aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company may not directly or indirectly engage in transactions in the Company’s securities, or in the securities of other publicly traded companies, including but not limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company, except as permitted by this Insider Trading Policy (this “*Policy*”) and applicable law.
- Covered Persons (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy) may not directly or indirectly disclose material nonpublic information outside of the Company to persons such as family, friends, business associates and investors, unless the disclosure is made in accordance with a specific Company policy that authorizes such disclosure.
- Covered Persons (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy) may not directly or indirectly disclose material nonpublic information to persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information.
- Covered Persons (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy) may not directly or indirectly recommend the purchase or sale of any Company’s securities.
- Covered Persons (or any other person or entity subject to this Policy) may not directly or indirectly assist anyone engaged in the above activities.
- Changes to this Policy require approval by the Company’s Board of Directors or a duly appointed committee of the Board of Directors.

Policy Q&A**Policy Scope and Purpose****Q: Why do we have an insider trading policy?**

A: During the course of your relationship with the Company, you may receive material information that is not yet publicly available (“*material nonpublic information*”) about the Company or other publicly traded companies with which the Company has business relationships, including but not

limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company. Material nonpublic information may give you, or someone to whom you pass that information, an advantage over others when deciding whether to buy, sell or otherwise transact in the Company's securities or the securities of another publicly traded company. This Policy sets forth guidelines with respect to transactions in Company securities, or the securities of other applicable publicly traded companies, including but not limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company, by persons subject to this Policy.

Q: Who is subject to this Policy?

A: This Policy applies to you and all other Covered Persons. This Policy also applies to members of your family who reside with you, any other persons with whom you share a household, any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in the Company's securities are directed by you or subject to your influence or control and any other individuals or entities whose transactions in securities you influence, direct, or control (including, e.g., a venture or other investment fund, if you influence, direct, or control transactions by the fund). However, this Policy does not apply to any entity that invests in securities in the ordinary course of its business (e.g., a venture or other investment fund) if (and only if) such entity has established its own insider trading controls and procedures in compliance with applicable securities laws with respect to trading in the Company's securities. The foregoing persons who are deemed subject to this Policy are referred to in this Policy as "**Related Persons**." You are responsible for making sure that your Related Persons comply with this Policy.

In addition, if you are an officer or director of the Company, or an employee or designated consultant of the Company described on **Appendix A** ("**Specified Persons**"), you and your Related Persons are subject to the "**quarterly trading blackout periods**" described below. Each quarterly trading blackout period will generally begin at the end of the day that is the 20th day of the third month of each fiscal quarter (or, if that day is not a trading day, then the end of the preceding trading day) and end after two (2) full trading days have elapsed since the public dissemination of the Company's financial results for that quarter.

Q: Whose responsibility is it to comply with this Policy?

A: Persons subject to this Policy have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about the Company and to not engage in transactions in the Company's securities or in the securities of other publicly traded companies, including but not limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company, while aware of material nonpublic information. Each individual is responsible for making sure that he or she and his or her Related Persons comply with this Policy. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is aware of material nonpublic information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company or any Covered Persons pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws.

Q: What transactions are subject to this Policy?

A: This Policy applies to all transactions in securities issued by the Company, as well as derivative securities that are not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to the Company's securities. Accordingly, for purposes of this Policy, the terms "trade," "trading," and "transactions" include not only purchases and sales of the Company's common stock in the public market but also any other purchases, sales, transfers, gifts or other acquisitions and dispositions of common or preferred equity, options, warrants and other securities (including debt securities) and other arrangements or transactions that affect economic exposure to changes in the prices of these securities.

Insider Trading and Material Nonpublic Information

Q: What is insider trading?

A: Generally speaking, insider trading is the buying or selling of stocks, bonds, futures or other securities by someone who possesses or is otherwise aware of material nonpublic information about the securities or the issuer of the securities. Insider trading also includes trading in derivatives (such as put or call options) where the price is linked to the underlying price of a company's stock. It does not matter whether the decision to buy or sell was influenced by the material nonpublic information, how many shares you buy or sell, or whether it has an effect on the stock price. **Bottom line:** If, during the course of your relationship with the Company, you become aware of material nonpublic information about the Company or another publicly traded company that the Company has a business relationship with, including but not limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company, and you trade in the Company's or such other company's securities, you have broken the law and violated our insider trading policy.

Q: Why is insider trading illegal?

A: If company insiders are able to use their confidential knowledge to their financial advantage, other investors would not have confidence in the fairness and integrity of the market. This ensures that there is an even playing field by requiring those who are aware of material nonpublic information to refrain from trading.

Q: What is material nonpublic information?

A: Information is material if it would influence a reasonable investor to buy or sell a stock, bond, future or other security. This could mean many things: financial results, clinical or regulatory results, potential acquisitions or major contracts to name just a few. Information is nonpublic if it has not yet been publicly disseminated within the meaning of our insider trading policy. It is not always easy to figure out whether you are aware of material nonpublic information. But there is one important factor to determine whether nonpublic information you know about a public company is material: whether the information could be expected to affect the market price of that company's securities or to be considered important by investors who are considering trading that company's securities. If the information makes you want to trade, it would likely have the same effect on others. Keep in mind that both positive and negative information can be material.

Q: What are examples of material information?

A: There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by relevant enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. Depending on the specific details, the following items may be considered material nonpublic information until publicly disclosed within the meaning of this Policy. There may be other types of information that would qualify as material information as well; use this list merely as a non-exhaustive guide:

- financial results or forecasts;
- acquisitions, dispositions or other strategic transactions;
- events regarding the Company's securities (e.g., repurchase plans, stock splits, public or private equity or debt offerings, or changes in the Company's dividend policies or amounts);
- major contracts or contract cancellations;
- gain or loss of a license agreement or other contract with customers or suppliers;
- changes or new corporate partner relationships or collaborations;
- pricing changes or discount policies;
- status of product candidate development or regulatory approvals;
- clinical data relating to products or product candidates;
- timelines for pre-clinical studies or clinical trials;
- regulatory developments;
- new product releases, features or processes;
- significant product problems or security incidents, including recalls;
- top management or control changes;
- financial restatements or significant write-offs;
- employee layoffs;
- a disruption in the Company's operations or breach or unauthorized access of the Company's property or assets, including its facilities or information technology infrastructure;
- tender offers or proxy fights;
- actual or threatened major litigation, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") or other investigations, or a major development in or the resolution of any such litigation or investigation;
- impending bankruptcy;

- communications with government agencies; and
- changes in patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights.

Q: When is information considered public?

A: The prohibition on trading when you have material nonpublic information lifts once that information becomes publicly disseminated. But for information to be considered publicly disseminated, it must be widely disseminated through a press release, a filing with the SEC or other widely disseminated announcement. Once information is publicly disseminated, it is still necessary to afford the investing public with sufficient time to absorb the information. Generally speaking, information will be considered publicly disseminated for purposes of this Policy only after two (2) full trading days have elapsed since the information was publicly disclosed. For example, if we announce material nonpublic information before trading begins on Wednesday, then the information would be considered to be publicly disseminated by the time trading begins on Friday. If we announce material nonpublic information after trading ends on Wednesday, then information would be considered to be publicly disseminated by the time trading ends on Friday. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter waiting period should apply to the release of specific material nonpublic information. Any disclosure of nonpublic information, material or otherwise, must be done in accordance with the Company's Corporate Disclosure Policy.

Q: Who can be guilty of insider trading?

A: Anyone who buys or sells a security while aware of material nonpublic information, or provides material nonpublic information that someone else uses to buy or sell a security, may be guilty of insider trading. This applies to all individuals, including officers, directors, and others who don't even work at the Company. Regardless of who you are, if you know something material about the value of a security that not everyone knows and you trade (or convince someone else to trade) in that security, you may be found guilty of insider trading.

Q: What if I am aware of material nonpublic information when I trade, but the reason I trade is because of something else, like to pay medical bills?

A: The prohibition against insider trading is absolute. It applies even if the decision to trade is not based on such material nonpublic information. It also applies to transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) and also to very small transactions. All that matters is whether you are aware of *any* material nonpublic information relating to the Company at the time of the transaction.

Q: Do the U.S. securities laws take into account mitigating circumstance, like avoiding a loss or planning a transaction before I had material nonpublic information?

A: No. The U.S. federal securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances to insider trading. In addition, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company's reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct. In some circumstances, you may need to forgo a planned transaction even if you planned it before

becoming aware of the material nonpublic information. So, even if you believe you may suffer an economic loss or sacrifice an anticipated profit by waiting to trade, you must wait.

Q: What if I don't buy or sell anything, but I tell someone else material nonpublic information and he or she buys or sells?

A: The laws prohibiting insider trading are not limited to trading by the insider alone; advising others to trade on the basis of material nonpublic information is illegal and squarely prohibited by this Policy. That is called "tipping." You are the "tipper", and the other person is called the "tippee." If the tippee buys or sells based on that material nonpublic information, both you and the "tippee" could be found guilty of insider trading. In fact, if you tell family members who tell others and those people then trade on the information, those family members and the "tippee" might be found guilty of insider trading too. To prevent this, you may not discuss material nonpublic information about the Company or other publicly traded companies, including but not limited to a customer or supplier of Company or an economically-linked company such as a competitor of Company, with anyone outside the Company, including spouses, family members, friends, or business associates (unless the disclosure is made in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company). This includes anonymous discussions on the Internet about the Company or companies with which the Company does business.

You can be held liable for your own transactions, as well as the transactions by a tippee and even the transactions of a tippee's tippee. *For these and other reasons, no Covered Person (or any other person subject to this Policy) may either (a) recommend to another person that they buy, hold or sell the Company's securities at any time or (b) disclose material nonpublic information to persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that material nonpublic information, or outside of the Company to other persons (unless the disclosure is made in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company).*

Q: What if I don't tell someone inside information itself; I just tell him or her whether to buy or sell?

A: That is still tipping, and you can still be responsible for insider trading. You may never recommend to another person that they buy, hold or sell the Company's common stock or any derivative security related to the Company's common stock, since that could be a form of tipping.

Q: Does this Policy or the insider trading laws apply to me if I work outside the U.S.?

A: Yes. The same rules apply to U.S. and foreign employees and consultants. The SEC (the U.S. government agency in charge of investor protection) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (a private regulator that oversees U.S. securities exchanges) routinely investigate trading in a company's securities conducted by individuals and firms based abroad. In addition, as a Covered Person, our policies apply to you no matter where you work.

Q: Am I restricted from trading securities of any publicly traded companies other than the Company, for example a customer or competitor of the Company?

A: Yes, you may be restricted from doing so due to your awareness of material nonpublic information. U.S. insider trading laws generally restrict everyone aware of material nonpublic information about a publicly traded company from trading in that company's securities, regardless of whether the person is directly connected with that company, except in limited circumstances. Therefore, if you have material nonpublic information about another publicly traded company, you should not trade in that company's securities. You should be particularly conscious of this restriction if, through your position at the Company, you sometimes obtain sensitive, material information about other companies and their business dealings with the Company.

Q: So if I do not trade Company securities when I have material nonpublic information, and I don't "tip" other people, I am in the clear, right?

A: Not necessarily. Even if you do not violate U.S. law, you may still violate our policies. For example, employees and consultants may violate our policies by breaching their confidentiality obligations or by recommending Company stock as an investment, even if these actions do not violate securities laws. Our policies are stricter than the law requires so that we and our employees and consultants can avoid even the appearance of wrongdoing. Therefore, please review the entire policy carefully.

Q: So when can I buy or sell my Company securities?

A: If you are aware of material nonpublic information, you may not buy or sell common stock of the Company until two (2) full trading days have elapsed since the information was publicly disclosed. At that point, the information is considered publicly disseminated for purposes of this Policy. For example, if we announce material nonpublic information before trading begins on Wednesday, then you may execute a transaction in securities of the Company on Friday; if we announce material nonpublic information after trading ends on Wednesday, then you may execute a transaction in securities of the Company on Monday. **As discussed further below, even if you are not aware of any material nonpublic information, you may not trade common stock of the Company during any trading "blackout" period.** This Policy describes the quarterly trading blackout period, and additional event-driven trading blackout periods (which may apply to you even if the quarterly trading blackout periods do not) may be announced by email.

Blackout Periods

Q: What is a quarterly trading blackout period?

A: To minimize the appearance of insider trading by the Company's officers, directors, Specified Persons, and their Related Persons, we have established quarterly trading blackout periods during which they—regardless of whether they are aware of material nonpublic information or not—may not conduct any trades in the Company securities. That means that, except as described in this Policy, all officers, directors, Specified Persons, and their Related Persons will be able to trade in the Company securities only during limited open trading window periods that generally will begin after two (2) full trading days have elapsed since the public dissemination of the

Company's annual or quarterly financial results and end at the beginning of the next quarterly trading blackout period. Of course, even during an open trading window period, you may not (unless an exception applies) conduct any trades in the Company securities if you are otherwise in possession of material nonpublic information.

Q: What are the Company's quarterly trading blackout periods?

A: Each quarterly trading blackout period will generally begin at the end of the day that is the 20th day of the third month of each fiscal quarter (or, if that day is not a trading day, then the end of the preceding trading day) and end after two (2) full trading days have elapsed since the public dissemination of the Company's financial results for that quarter.

Q: Can the Company's quarterly trading blackout periods change?

A. The quarterly trading blackout period may commence early or may be extended if, in the judgment of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel, there exists undisclosed information that would make trades by officers, directors, Specified Persons or their Related Persons inappropriate. It is important to note that the fact that the quarterly trading blackout period has commenced early or has been extended should be considered material nonpublic information that should not be communicated to any other person.

Q: Does the Company have blackout periods other than quarterly trading blackout periods?

A: Yes. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few officers, directors and/or employees. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, the persons designated by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or General Counsel may not trade in the Company's securities. In that situation, the Company will notify the designated individuals that neither they nor their Related Persons may trade in the Company's securities. The existence of an event-specific trading blackout should also be considered material nonpublic information and should not be communicated to any other person. Even if you have not been designated as a person who should not trade due to an event-specific trading blackout, you should not trade while aware of material nonpublic information.

Q: If I am subject to a blackout period and I have an open order to buy or sell the Company securities on the date a blackout period commences, can I leave it to my broker to cancel the open order and avoid executing the trade?

A: No, unless it is in connection with a Trading Plan (as defined below). If you have any open orders when a blackout period commences other than in connection with a Trading Plan, it is your responsibility to cancel these orders with your broker. If you have an open order and it executes after a blackout period commences not in connection with a Trading Plan, you will have violated this Policy and may also have violated insider trading laws.

Q: Am I subject to trading blackout periods if I am no longer an employee, director, officer or consultant of the Company?

A: It depends. If your employment with the Company ends during a trading blackout period, then you will be subject to the remainder of that blackout period and you may not trade the Company's

securities or the securities of other applicable companies until the trading blackout period has ended. If your employment with the Company ends on a day that the trading window is open, you will not be subject to the next trading blackout period. However, even if you are not subject to the trading blackout period after you leave the Company, you should not trade in the Company's securities or the securities of other public companies engaged in business transactions with the Company if you are aware of material nonpublic information. That restriction stays with you as long as the information you possess is material and not publicly disseminated within the meaning of this Policy.

Q: Are there any exceptions to this Policy?

A: A Covered Person who believes that special circumstances require him or her to trade during a quarterly trading blackout period should consult the General Counsel (or if there is no General Counsel, the Chief Financial Officer). Permission to trade during a quarterly trading blackout period will be granted only where the circumstances are extenuating, the General Counsel (or, if there is no General Counsel, the Chief Financial Officer) concludes that the person is not in fact aware of any material nonpublic information relating to the Company or its securities, and there appears to be no significant risk that the trade may subsequently be questioned. An exception will not be granted during an event-specific trading blackout. The quarterly and event-driven trading blackouts do not apply to those transactions to which this Policy does not apply.

Q: Can I exercise options granted to me by the Company, or participate in a Company employee stock purchase plan, during a trading blackout period or when I possess material nonpublic information?

A: Yes. You may purchase shares by exercising your options or participating in a Company employee stock purchase plan, but you may not tender or sell the shares (even to pay the exercise price) during a trading blackout period or any time that you are aware of material nonpublic information. To be clear, you may not tender shares for net-settlement of options or effect a broker-assisted cashless exercise (because these cashless exercise transactions include a market sale) during a trading blackout period or any time that you are aware of material nonpublic information. This Policy also applies to an employee's initial election to participate in the Company's employee stock purchase plan ("**ESPP**"), changes to an employee's election to participate in the ESPP for any enrollment period, or to the subsequent sale of the stock acquired pursuant to the ESPP

If you receive equity compensation awards from the Company you may, upon vesting or exercise of such awards, sell a portion of the resulting shares solely to satisfy applicable tax withholding obligations or to cover the exercise price of stock options (each, a "**Sell to Cover Transaction**").

Where the Company directs the sale of shares to satisfy tax withholding at the time of vesting, and you have no discretion over the timing or amount of such sale, the transaction shall not be subject to the trading window or pre-clearance requirements of this Policy.

Where you retain any discretion over the timing, method, or amount of a Sell to Cover Transaction, such transaction shall be subject to all trading window restrictions, blackout period provisions, and pre-clearance requirements applicable to other transactions under this Policy.

Individuals subject to Section 16 engaging in Sell to Cover Transactions must ensure timely compliance with applicable reporting obligations, including filing of Form 4 within two (2) business days of any such transaction.

Q: What tax withholding transactions are not restricted by this Policy?

A: This Policy does not apply to the surrender of shares directly to the Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations as a result of the issuance of shares upon exercise of options or settlement of restricted stock units (“*RSUs*”) issued by the Company. Of course, any market sale of the stock received upon exercise or vesting of any such equity awards remains subject to all provisions of this Policy whether or not for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price or pay taxes, except for Sell to Cover Transactions.

Q: May I own shares of a mutual fund that invests in the Company?

A: Yes.

Q: Are mutual funds holding the Company common stock subject to the trading blackout periods?

A: No. You may trade in mutual funds holding the Company stock at any time.

Q: What are the rules that apply to 10b5-1 Automatic Trading Programs?

A: Under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “*Exchange Act*”), and as permitted by the Company, any person may establish a trading plan under which a broker is instructed to buy and sell Company securities based on pre-determined criteria (a “*Trading Plan*”). So long as a Trading Plan is properly established, purchases and sales of Company securities pursuant to that Trading Plan are not subject to this Policy. To be properly established, an eligible person’s Trading Plan must be established in compliance with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act and the Company’s 10b5-1 Trading Plan Guidelines at a time when the Company was not in a trading blackout period and the person was not otherwise aware of any material nonpublic information relating to the Company. Moreover, all Trading Plans must be reviewed and approved by Company before being established to confirm that the Trading Plan complies with all pertinent Company policies and applicable securities laws.

Margin Accounts, Pledging Shares, Hedging and Other Speculation in Company Stock

Q: Can I purchase Company securities on margin or hold them in a margin account?

A: No. “Purchasing on margin” is the use of borrowed money from a brokerage firm to purchase Company securities. Holding the Company’s securities in a margin account includes holding the

securities in an account in which the shares can be sold to pay a loan to the brokerage firm. You may not purchase Company common stock on margin or hold it in a margin account at any time.

Q: Can I pledge my Company shares as collateral for a loan?

A: No. Pledging your shares as collateral for a loan could cause the pledgee to transfer your shares during a trading blackout period or when you are otherwise aware of material nonpublic information. As a result, you may not pledge your shares as collateral for a loan.

Q: What is problematic about margin accounts and pledged securities?

A: Margin loans are subject to a margin call whether or not you possess material nonpublic information at the time of the call. If a margin call were to be made at a time when you were aware of material nonpublic information and you could not or did not supply other collateral, you may be liable under insider trading laws because of the sale of the securities (through the margin call). The sale would be attributed to you even though the lender made the ultimate determination to sell. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission takes the view that you made the determination to not supply the additional collateral and you are therefore responsible for the sale.

Q: Can I hedge my ownership position in the Company?

A: No. Hedging or monetization transactions, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds are prohibited by this Policy.

Q: Why are hedging transactions prohibited?

A: Such transactions may permit a person subject to this Policy to continue to own Company securities obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, all persons subject to this Policy are prohibited from engaging in any such transactions.

Q: Am I allowed to trade derivative securities of the Company's common stock?

A: No. You may not trade in derivative securities related to the Company's common stock, which include publicly traded call and put options. In addition, you may not engage in short selling of Company common stock or in any other inherently speculative transactions with respect to the Company's stock at any time.

Q: What are derivative securities?

A: "Derivative securities" are securities other than common stock that are speculative in nature because they permit a person to leverage their investment using a relatively small amount of money. Examples of derivative securities include "put options" and "call options." These are different from employee options and other equity awards granted under the Company's equity compensation plans, which are not derivative securities for purposes of this Policy.

Q: What is short selling?

A: “Short selling” is profiting when you expect the price of the stock to decline, and includes transactions in which you borrow stock from a broker, sell it, and eventually buy it back on the market to return the borrowed shares to the broker. Profit is realized if the stock price decreases during the period of borrowing.

Q: Why does the Company prohibit trading in derivative securities and short selling?

A: Many companies with volatile stock prices have adopted similar policies because of the temptation it represents to try to benefit from a relatively low-cost method of trading on short-term swings in stock prices, without actually holding the underlying common stock, and encourages speculative trading. The Company is dedicated to building stockholder value; short selling the Company’s common stock conflicts with its values and would not be well-received by its stockholders.

Q: What if I purchased publicly traded options or other derivative securities before I became subject to this Policy?

A: The same rules apply as for employee stock options. You may exercise the publicly traded options at any time, but you may not sell the securities during a trading blackout period or at any time that you are aware of material nonpublic information.

Q: What are the concerns about standing and limit orders?

A: Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Trading Plans, as discussed above) create heightened risks for insider trading violations similar to the use of margin accounts. There is no control over the timing of purchases or sales that result from standing instructions to a broker, and as a result the broker could execute a transaction when a Covered Person is in possession of material nonpublic information. The Company therefore discourages placing standing or limit orders on the Company’s securities. If a person subject to this Policy determines that they must use a standing order or limit order (other than under an approved Trading Plan as discussed above), the order should be limited to short duration and the person using such standing order or limit order is required to cancel such instructions immediately in the event restrictions are imposed on their ability to trade pursuant to the “quarterly trading blackout periods” and “event-specific trading blackouts” provisions above.

Pre-Clearance of Transactions in Company Stock

Q: Who is required to pre-clear and provide advance notice of transactions?

A: In addition to the requirements above, all officers, directors, and other persons who have been notified that they are subject to pre-clearance requirements face a further restriction: Even during an open trading window, they may not engage in any transaction in the Company’s securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Coordinator, as identified in the Company’s 10b5-1 Trading Plan Guidelines at least two (2) business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Compliance Coordinator will then determine whether the transaction may proceed and, if so, will help comply with any required reporting requirements

under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. Pre-cleared transactions not completed within three (3) business days will require new pre-clearance.

Q: Are individuals subject to pre-clearance required to provide advanced notice of stock option exercises?

A: Yes. Persons subject to pre-clearance must also give advance notice of their plans to exercise an outstanding stock option to the Compliance Coordinator. Once any transaction takes place, the officer, director or applicable member of management must immediately notify the Compliance Coordinator and any other individuals identified under the heading “Notification of Execution of Transaction” in the Company’s Section 16 Compliance Program so that the Company may assist in any Section 16 reporting obligations.

Q: What additional requirements apply to individuals subject to Section 16?

A: Officers and directors who are subject to the reporting obligations under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, should take care to avoid short-swing transactions (within the meaning of Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act) and the restrictions on sales by control persons (Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended), and should file all appropriate Section 16(a) reports (Forms 3, 4, and 5), which are described in the Company’s Section 16 Compliance Program, and any notices of sale required by Rule 144.

Sanctions and Other Information

Q: What happens if I violate this Policy?

A: Violating the Company’s policies may result in disciplinary action, which may include termination of your employment or other relationship with the Company.

Q: What are the sanctions if I trade on material nonpublic information or tip off someone else?

A: In addition to disciplinary action by the Company—which may include termination of employment—you may be liable for civil sanctions for trading on material nonpublic information. The sanctions may include return of any profit made or loss avoided as well as penalties of up to three times any profit made or any loss avoided. Persons found liable for tipping material nonpublic information, even if they did not trade themselves, may be liable for the amount of any profit gained or loss avoided by everyone in the chain of tippees as well as a penalty of up to three times that amount. In addition, anyone convicted of criminal insider trading could face prison and additional fines.

Q: What is “loss avoided”?

A: If you sell common stock or a related derivative security before negative news is publicly announced, and as a result of the announcement the stock price declines, you have avoided the loss caused by the negative news.

Q: How long does this Policy apply to me?

A: This Policy continues to apply to your transactions in the Company's securities and the securities of other applicable public companies as more specifically set forth in this Policy, even after your relationship with the Company has ended. If you are aware of material nonpublic information when your relationship with the Company ends, you may not trade the Company's securities or the securities of other applicable publicly traded companies until the material nonpublic information has been publicly disseminated or is no longer material. Further, if you leave the Company during a trading blackout period, then you may not trade the Company's securities or the securities of other applicable companies until the trading blackout period has ended.

Q: Who should I contact if I have questions about this Policy or specific trades?

A: You should email the Company's Chief Financial Officer, David Patience, at david.patience@trisalushifesci.com.

Q: Do changes to this Policy require approval by the Company's Board of Directors?

A: Yes. Changes to this Policy require approval by the Company's Board of Directors or a duly appointed committee of the Board of Directors. The Company is committed to continuously reviewing and updating its policies and procedures. The Company therefore reserves the right to amend, alter or terminate this Policy at any time and for any reason.

APPENDIX A

Specified Persons

**(Employees, Directors and Designated Consultants
Subject to Quarterly Trading Blackout Periods)**

- Members of the Board of Directors
- Section 16 Officers
- Members of the Finance Department
- All other employees holding the title of Vice President or above who are not otherwise captured by the foregoing.

TriSalus life Sciences, Inc.

Insider Trading Policy

Certification

To: **TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.**

I, _____, have received and read a copy of the TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. Insider Trading Policy. I hereby agree to comply with the specific requirements of the policy in all respects during my employment or other service relationship with TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. I understand that this policy constitutes a material term of my employment or other service relationship with TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. (or a subsidiary thereof) and that my failure to comply in all respects with the policy is a basis for termination for cause.

(Signature)

(Name)

(Date)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mary Szela, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.
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 period presented in the 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.

Date: May 12, 2026

/s/ Mary Szela

Mary Szela

Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, David Patience, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc.
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 period presented in the 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.

Date: May 12, 2026

/s/ David Patience

David Patience

Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mary Szela, Chief Executive Officer of the Company certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 12, 2026

/s/ Mary Szela

Mary Szela

Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of TriSalus Life Sciences, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, David Patience, Chief Financial Officer of the Company certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 12, 2026

/s/ David Patience

David Patience

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)