

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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 July 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: 001-37493

Ooma, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

06-1713274
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

525 Almanor Avenue, Suite 200, Sunnyvale, California 94085
(Address of principal executive offices)

(650) 566-6600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.0001	OOMA	The New York Stock Exchange

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, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	☐	Accelerated Filer	☒
Non-Accelerated Filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
Emerging growth company	☐		

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. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

As of August 28, 2026, there were 27.6 million shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

OOMA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited, amounts in thousands)

	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,532	\$ 20,144
Accounts receivable, net	11,365	11,833
Inventories	21,355	16,172
Other current assets	19,044	18,590
Total current assets	69,296	66,739
Property and equipment, net	14,406	13,330
Operating lease right-of-use assets	13,296	14,198
Intangible assets, net	56,294	62,478
Goodwill	50,427	49,827
Other assets	22,704	20,965
Total assets	\$ 226,423	\$ 227,537
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,125	\$ 8,275
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	42,023	39,292
Current portion of debt, net	1,373	6,373
Deferred revenue	18,104	17,787
Total current liabilities	72,625	71,727
Long-term operating lease liabilities	9,940	10,988
Debt, net of current portion	45,077	51,514
Other liabilities	396	392
Total liabilities	128,038	134,621
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	5	5
Additional paid-in capital	226,514	226,631
Accumulated deficit	(128,134)	(133,720)
Total stockholders' equity	98,385	92,916
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 226,423	\$ 227,537

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

OOMA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited, amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Revenue:				
Subscription and services	\$ 75,579	\$ 61,139	\$ 150,173	\$ 121,398
Product and other	7,649	5,225	14,204	9,995
Total revenue	83,228	66,364	164,377	131,393
Cost of revenue:				
Subscription and services	22,659	18,428	44,515	36,489
Product and other	9,581	7,706	18,204	14,465
Total cost of revenue	32,240	26,134	62,719	50,954
Gross profit	50,988	40,230	101,658	80,439
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	22,425	19,122	44,691	38,877
Research and development	15,468	12,495	30,498	24,937
General and administrative	9,105	7,697	18,971	15,766
Total operating expenses	46,998	39,314	94,160	79,580
Income from operations	3,990	916	7,498	859
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(831)	221	(1,601)	384
Income before income taxes	3,159	1,137	5,897	1,243
Income tax (provision) benefit	(155)	118	(311)	(129)
Net income	\$ 3,004	\$ 1,255	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114
Net income per share of common stock:				
Basic	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.04
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding:				
Basic	27,551,160	27,595,209	27,523,689	27,521,797
Diluted	28,877,764	28,125,304	28,561,815	28,224,710

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

OOMA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, amounts in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	7,164	7,571
Depreciation and amortization of capital expenditures	2,464	1,992
Amortization of intangible assets	6,184	2,812
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	1,757	1,594
Other	63	77
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	468	(575)
Inventories and deferred inventory costs	(5,237)	(1,654)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,496)	218
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,221	(3,831)
Deferred revenue	321	746
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,495	10,064
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(3,762)	(2,535)
Business acquisition, working capital adjustments	436	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,326)	(2,535)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock units	(3,292)	(2,731)
Payments for repurchases of common stock	(5,706)	(5,399)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,717	2,288
Repayments of debt	(11,500)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,781)	(5,842)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,612)	1,687
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	20,144	17,871
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	<u>\$ 17,532</u>	<u>\$ 19,558</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

OOMA, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited, amounts in thousands)

	Common stock and APIC ⁽¹⁾	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
Fiscal 2027			
BALANCE - February 1, 2026	\$ 226,636	\$ (133,720)	\$ 92,916
Issuance of common stock under equity-based plans	1,497	—	1,497
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on RSU vesting	(1,356)	—	(1,356)
Repurchases of common stock	(3,254)	—	(3,254)
Stock-based compensation	3,499	—	3,499
Net income	—	2,582	2,582
BALANCE - April 30, 2026	\$ 227,022	\$ (131,138)	\$ 95,884
Issuance of common stock under equity-based plans	220	—	220
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on RSU vesting	(1,936)	—	(1,936)
Repurchases of common stock	(2,452)	—	(2,452)
Stock-based compensation	3,665	—	3,665
Net income	—	3,004	3,004
BALANCE - July 31, 2026	\$ 226,519	\$ (128,134)	\$ 98,385
	Common stock and APIC	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
Fiscal 2026			
BALANCE - February 1, 2025	\$ 225,457	\$ (140,179)	\$ 85,278
Issuance of common stock under equity-based plans	2,288	—	2,288
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on RSU vesting	(1,448)	—	(1,448)
Repurchases of common stock	(2,203)	—	(2,203)
Stock-based compensation	3,936	—	3,936
Net loss	—	(141)	(141)
BALANCE - April 30, 2025	\$ 228,030	\$ (140,320)	\$ 87,710
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on RSU vesting	(1,283)	—	(1,283)
Repurchases of common stock	(3,196)	—	(3,196)
Stock-based compensation	3,635	—	3,635
Net income	—	1,255	1,255
BALANCE - July 31, 2025	\$ 227,186	\$ (139,065)	\$ 88,121

⁽¹⁾ Additional paid-in capital

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Note 1: Overview and Basis of Presentation

Ooma, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, “Ooma” or the “Company”) provides leading communications services and related technologies for businesses and consumers, delivered from its smart SaaS and unified communications platforms. The Company is headquartered in Sunnyvale, California.

Fiscal Year. The Company’s fiscal year ends on January 31. References to fiscal 2027 and fiscal 2026 refer to the fiscal years ended January 31, 2027 and January 31, 2026, respectively.

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding interim financial reporting. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2026 included herein was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date, but does not include all the disclosures required by GAAP. Therefore, the information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2026 filed with the SEC on April 3, 2026 (“Annual Report”).

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments that management believes are necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods presented. The results for the three and six months ended July 31, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any subsequent quarter or for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2027.

Principles of Consolidation. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ooma, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Comprehensive Income. For all periods presented, comprehensive income approximated net income in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and differences were not material. Therefore, the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income have been omitted.

Segment Reporting. The chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) for the Company is the chief executive officer, who reviews the Company’s financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. Accordingly, management has determined that the Company operates in a single reportable segment.

Revenue was principally derived from customers located in the United States for all periods presented, with a small portion attributable to customers located in Canada and other countries. Long-lived assets located outside of the United States were not significant.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company’s consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, those related to revenue recognition, inventory valuation, deferred sales commissions, valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, operating lease assets and liabilities, regulatory fees and indirect tax accruals, loss contingencies, stock-based compensation and income taxes (including valuation allowances). The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on historical experience, where applicable, and other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, and assumptions are inherently subjective in nature. Therefore, actual results could differ from management’s estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies. There have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies from those disclosed in the Annual Report.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted. 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, which requires disaggregation of certain costs in a separate note to the financial statements, such as the amounts of employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization, included in each relevant expense caption in annual and interim consolidated financial statements. The ASU also requires disclosure of the total amount of selling expenses and our definition of selling expenses. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027 on a retrospective or prospective basis, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the new standard.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software, which simplifies the capitalization guidance by removing all references to software development project stages so that the guidance is neutral to different software development methods. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The amendments in this update permit an entity to apply the new guidance using a prospective, retrospective or modified transition approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements. In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets, providing a practical expedient to calculating current expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and contract assets by assuming that the current conditions as of the balance sheet date will not change for the remaining life of the asset. This update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025 and for interim periods within those annual periods, and is applied prospectively. The Company adopted ASU 2025-05 effective February 1, 2026 and applied the guidance prospectively. In connection with this adoption, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient permitted by the standard, which assumes that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the assets. The adoption of ASU 2025-05 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 2: Revenue and Deferred Revenue

The Company derives its revenue from two sources:

Subscription and Services Revenue is derived from recurring subscription fees related to service plans such as Ooma Business, Ooma Residential and other communications services. Service plans are generally sold as monthly subscriptions; however, certain plans are also offered as annual or multi-year subscriptions. Subscription revenue is generally recognized ratably over the contractual service term. A small portion of revenue is recognized on a point-in-time basis from services such as: prepaid international calls, and advertisements displayed through the Talkatone mobile application.

Product and Other Revenue is generated primarily from the sale of on-premise devices and end-point devices, including Ooma AirDial, and from installation services, equipment rentals, and professional services. To a lesser extent, revenue is also generated from porting fees that enable customers to transfer their existing phone numbers. The Company recognizes revenue from product sales to direct end-customers and channel partners at the point-in-time that control is transferred. Revenue from installation services and professional services is recognized as the services are performed, while rental revenue is recognized ratably over the rental period.

Revenue disaggregated by revenue source consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Subscription and services revenue	\$ 75,579	\$ 61,139	\$ 150,173	\$ 121,398
Product and other revenue	7,649	5,225	14,204	9,995
Total revenue	<u>\$ 83,228</u>	<u>\$ 66,364</u>	<u>\$ 164,377</u>	<u>\$ 131,393</u>

The Company derived approximately 70% and 63% of its total revenue from Ooma Business, and approximately 28% and 35% from Ooma Residential, for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company derived approximately 70% and 63% of its total revenue from Ooma Business and approximately 28% and 35% from Ooma Residential for the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. No individual country outside of the United States, and no single customer, represented 10% or more of total revenue for the periods presented.

Customers who represented 10% or more of net accounts receivable were as follows:

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Customer A	—	10%

Deferred Revenue primarily consists of billings or payments received in advance of meeting revenue recognition criteria. Deferred services revenue is recognized on a ratable basis over the term of the contract as the services are provided.

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Subscription and services	\$ 18,114	\$ 17,667
Product and other	11	137
Total deferred revenue	<u>\$ 18,125</u>	<u>17,804</u>
Less: current deferred revenue	18,104	17,787
Non-current deferred revenue included in other long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2026, the Company recognized revenue of approximately \$3.0 million and \$14.9 million pertaining to amounts deferred as of January 31, 2026, respectively. As of July 31, 2026, deferred revenue was primarily composed of subscription contracts invoiced during the first half of fiscal 2027, as well as amounts recorded during fiscal 2026 for annual contracts.

Remaining Performance Obligations. As of July 31, 2026, contract revenue that had not yet been recognized for open contracts with an original expected length of greater than one year was approximately \$74.0 million. The Company expects to recognize revenue on approximately 44% of this amount over the next 12 months, with the balance to be recognized thereafter.

Note 3: Fair Value Measurements

The Company estimates and categorizes fair value by applying the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Observable prices based on inputs not quoted in active markets but are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

The Company had \$17.5 million and \$20.1 million in cash and cash equivalents as of July 31, 2026 and January 31, 2026, respectively.

Non-Marketable Equity Investments. As of July 31, 2026, the total amount of non-marketable equity investments in privately held companies included in other assets in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets was \$3.3 million. This balance represents investments in preferred shares of Global Telecom Corporation ("GTC"), a privately-held technology company.

The Company's non-marketable equity investments do not have readily determinable fair values. Under the measurement alternative election, the Company accounts for these non-marketable equity securities at cost and remeasures to fair value upon observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer or upon impairment. These investments are not eligible for the net-asset-value practical expedient from fair value measurement. The measurement alternative election is reassessed each reporting period to determine whether the non-marketable equity investments continue to be eligible for this election. The Company classifies these non-marketable equity investments as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Note 4: Balance Sheet Components

The following sections and tables provide details of selected balance sheet items (in thousands):

Inventories

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Finished goods	\$ 14,408	\$ 11,827
Raw materials	6,947	4,345
Total inventory	<u>\$ 21,355</u>	<u>\$ 16,172</u>

Other current and non-current assets

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Deferred sales commissions, current	\$ 10,365	\$ 9,685
Prepaid expenses and other	5,012	5,307
Other current assets	3,667	3,598
Total other current assets	<u>\$ 19,044</u>	<u>\$ 18,590</u>
Deferred sales commissions, non-current	\$ 16,572	\$ 15,244
Other assets	6,132	5,721
Total other non-current assets	<u>\$ 22,704</u>	<u>\$ 20,965</u>

Customer Acquisition Costs. Amortization of deferred sales commissions was \$2.9 million and \$2.6 million for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and \$5.6 million and \$5.2 million for the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Payroll and related expenses	\$ 18,563	\$ 18,442
Regulatory fees and taxes	10,215	8,871
Short-term operating lease liabilities	4,449	4,284
Customer-related liabilities	2,544	1,797
Other	6,252	5,898
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 42,023</u>	<u>\$ 39,292</u>

Note 5: Acquired Intangible Assets

The gross value, accumulated amortization and carrying values of acquired intangible assets were as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated life (in years)	As of July 31, 2026			As of January 31, 2026		
		Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value	Gross Value	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value
Developed technology	2-7	\$ 24,918	\$ (10,080)	\$ 14,838	\$ 24,918	\$ (8,338)	\$ 16,580
Customer relationships	5-7	56,045	(17,800)	38,245	56,045	(13,719)	42,326
Trade names	2-7	4,785	(1,574)	3,211	4,785	(1,213)	3,572
Total intangible assets		<u>\$ 85,748</u>	<u>\$ (29,454)</u>	<u>\$ 56,294</u>	<u>\$ 85,748</u>	<u>\$ (23,270)</u>	<u>\$ 62,478</u>

Amortization expense was \$3.0 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and was \$6.2 million and \$2.8 million for each of the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

At July 31, 2026, the estimated future amortization expense for intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

Ooma, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Fiscal Years Ending January 31,	Total	
2027 remainder	\$	5,908
2028		10,975
2029		10,056
2030		9,654
2031		8,748
Thereafter		10,953
Total	\$	56,294

Note 6: Operating Leases

The Company leases its headquarters located in Sunnyvale, California, as well as office space and data center facilities in several locations under non-cancelable operating lease agreements, with expiration dates through fiscal 2033.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	January 31, 2026
Assets		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 13,296	\$ 14,198
Total leased assets	<u>\$ 13,296</u>	<u>\$ 14,198</u>
Liabilities		
Short-term operating lease liabilities	\$ 4,449	\$ 4,284
Long-term operating lease liabilities	9,940	10,988
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$ 14,389</u>	<u>\$ 15,272</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term	4.1 years	4.5 years
Weighted-average discount rate	6.4%	6.4%

Operating lease right-of-use assets and long-term operating lease liabilities are included on the face of the consolidated balance sheet. Short-term operating lease liabilities are presented within accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

The Company incurred total lease costs in its condensed consolidated statements of operations of \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and \$3.9 million and \$3.5 million for the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Cash payments for operating leases	\$ 1,108	\$ 955	\$ 2,211	\$ 1,889
Right-of-use assets recognized in exchange for new operating lease obligations	\$ 280	\$ 761	\$ 855	\$ 1,104

As of July 31, 2026, maturities of operating lease liabilities were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Years Ending January 31,	July 31, 2026
2027	\$ 2,260
2028	4,646
2029	4,561
2030	1,738
2031	1,196
Thereafter	2,209
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>16,610</u>
Less: imputed interest	<u>(2,221)</u>
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 14,389</u>

Note 7: Stockholders' Equity

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan, the Amended and Restated 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the "EIP"), pursuant to which it has granted incentive and nonstatutory stock options and restricted stock units. Additionally, the Company's Amended and Restated 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") allows eligible employees to purchase shares of common stock at a discounted price through payroll deductions.

Stock Options. Stock option activity for the six months ended July 31, 2026 was as follows:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balance as of January 31, 2026	568	\$ 13.44	\$ 263
Granted	41	\$ 11.64	
Exercised	(33)	\$ 11.73	
Canceled	(5)	\$ 11.64	
Balance as of July 31, 2026	571	\$ 13.43	\$ 4,747
Vested and exercisable as of July 31, 2026	490	\$ 13.68	\$ 3,955

The aggregate intrinsic value of vested options exercised during the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025 was \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. During the six months ended July 31, 2026, the Company granted 40,500 stock options with a \$5.89 per share weighted average fair value. During the three months ended July 31, 2026 and three and six months ended July 31, 2025, no stock options were granted.

Restricted Stock Units. RSU activity for the six months ended July 31, 2026 was as follows:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Balance as of January 31, 2026	1,901	\$ 12.16
Granted	1,280	\$ 12.63
Vested	(566)	\$ 12.54
Canceled	(40)	\$ 11.94
Balance as of July 31, 2026	2,575	\$ 12.32

Vested RSUs included shares of common stock that the Company withheld on behalf of certain employees to satisfy the minimum statutory tax withholding requirements, as defined by the Company. The Company canceled and returned these shares to the Amended and Restated 2015 Plan, which became available under the plan terms for future issuance.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. During each of the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, employees purchased 0.1 million and 0.2 million shares at a weighted-average price of \$10.82 per share and \$7.46 per share, respectively.

Stock Repurchase Plan. In June 2024, our board of directors authorized a common stock repurchase plan. As of July 31, 2026, our board of directors had authorized an aggregate repurchase of up to \$24.0 million of common stock under this plan with no termination date. The Company repurchased in the open market 0.1 million shares and 0.2 million shares of common stock for an aggregate amount of \$2.5 million and \$3.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and 0.4 million shares and 0.4 million shares of common stock for an aggregate amount of \$5.7 million and \$5.4 million for the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. As of July 31, 2026, the remaining authorized amount for repurchases under this plan was approximately \$2.2 million.

The purchase price for shares of common stock repurchased is reflected as a reduction to common stock and additional paid-in capital.

Note 8: Stock-Based Compensation

Total stock-based compensation expense recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Cost of revenue	\$ 218	\$ 222	\$ 427	\$ 453
Sales and marketing	374	452	766	1,155
Research and development	962	978	1,888	2,098
General and administrative	2,111	1,983	4,083	3,865
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 3,665</u>	<u>\$ 3,635</u>	<u>\$ 7,164</u>	<u>\$ 7,571</u>

As of July 31, 2026, there was \$29.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs, stock options, and stock purchase rights under the ESPP, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of approximately 2.8 years.

Note 9: Income Taxes

The Company recorded an income tax provision of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million during the three and six months ended July 31, 2026, respectively, and an income tax benefit of \$0.1 million and an income tax provision of \$0.1 million during the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, respectively. The income tax provision recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2027 was primarily attributable to state income taxes that occurred during the quarter. As of July 31, 2026, the Company continued to maintain a full valuation allowance against its remaining deferred tax assets.

As of July 31, 2026, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$11.6 million, none of which would currently affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized due to the Company's deferred tax assets being fully offset by a valuation allowance. There were no interest expense or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits recorded through July 31, 2026.

A number of years may elapse before an uncertain tax position is audited and finally resolved. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular uncertain tax position, the Company believes that its reserves for income taxes reflect the most likely outcome based on information currently available. The Company adjusts these reserves, as well as the related interest, in light of changing facts and circumstances. Settlement of any particular position could require the use of cash. Additionally, subsequent to July 31, 2026, the Company received notice that its federal income tax return for fiscal year ended January 31, 2025 is under examination. While the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has not proposed any adjustments and the Company does not currently anticipate any changes resulting from the examination, the Company will continue to monitor the examination and assess whether a reserve is required should additional IRS scrutiny arise.

Note 10: Basic and Diluted Net Income Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share of common stock (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Numerator				
Net income	\$ 3,004	\$ 1,255	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114
Denominator				
Basic weighted average common shares	27,551,160	27,595,209	27,523,689	27,521,797
Potentially dilutive shares from equity plans	1,326,604	530,095	1,038,126	702,913
Diluted weighted-average common shares	28,877,764	28,125,304	28,561,815	28,224,710
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.04
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.04

Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Commitments

As of July 31, 2026 and January 31, 2026, non-cancelable inventory purchase commitments to contract manufacturers and other parties were approximately \$15.3 million and \$15.1 million, respectively. Additionally, the Company has a non-cancelable service agreement with a telecommunications provider pursuant to which the Company is obligated to total minimum purchase commitments of \$8.4 million between March 2026 and February 2029, of which \$7.2 million was outstanding as of July 31, 2026.

Legal Proceedings

In addition to the litigation matters described below, from time to time, the Company is or may be involved in a variety of other claims, lawsuits, investigations, and proceedings relating to contractual disputes, intellectual property rights, employment matters, regulatory compliance matters, and other litigation matters relating to various claims that arise in the normal course of business. Defending such proceedings is costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. The Company may receive unfavorable preliminary or interim rulings in the course of litigation, and there can be no assurances that favorable final outcomes will be obtained.

The Company determines whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company assesses its potential liability by analyzing specific litigation and regulatory matters using reasonably available information. The Company develops its views on estimated losses in consultation with inside and outside counsel, which involves a subjective analysis of potential results and outcomes, assuming various combinations of appropriate litigation and settlement strategies. Legal fees are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. As of July 31, 2026, the Company had immaterial liabilities recorded for loss contingencies in its consolidated financial statements.

Canadian Litigation

On February 3, 2021, plaintiff Fiona Chiu filed a class action complaint against the Company and Ooma Canada Inc. in the Federal Court of Canada, alleging violations of Canada's Trademarks Act and Competition Act. The complaint seeks monetary and other damages and/or injunctive relief enjoining the Company from describing and marketing its Basic Home Phone using the word "free" or otherwise representing that it is free. On November 9, 2021, the Federal Court of Canada removed Ms. Chiu and substituted John Zanin as the new plaintiff in the proceeding. In connection with the substitution of Mr. Zanin as the new plaintiff, the Federal Court of Canada deemed the proceeding as having commenced on November 8, 2021 instead of February 3, 2021. In January 2022, the Federal Court of Canada heard arguments from counsel representing each of the Company and Mr. Zanin regarding jurisdiction and class action certification issues. In January 2025, the Federal Court of Canada ruled in favor of the Company by denying class action certification and compelling individual arbitration in California and on May 19, 2026, the Federal Court of Appeal of Canada upheld the Federal Court of Canada's ruling in favor of the Company. Plaintiff's counsel had filed a related complaint in California seeking a declaratory judgment that the arbitration agreement in the Company's terms of services is invalid and unenforceable and such complaint was stayed on June 5, 2025 pending the resolution of the Canadian appeal (the "Stay"). On August 18, 2026, Plaintiff's counsel applied to the Supreme Court of Canada to appeal the Federal Court of Appeal of Canada's ruling. If the plaintiff's application to appeal is not granted, plaintiff's counsel may file a motion to lift the Stay in California court. The Company intends to continue to defend itself vigorously against these complaints. Based on the Company's current knowledge, the Company has determined that the amount of any reasonably possible loss resulting from these matters is not estimable.

Indemnification

The Company enters into standard indemnification arrangements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these arrangements, the Company indemnifies, holds harmless and agrees to reimburse the indemnified parties for certain losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party. In some cases, the term of these indemnification agreements is perpetual. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these agreements is not determinable because it involves claims that may be made against the Company in the future but have not yet been made.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers that may require the Company to indemnify its directors and officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers, other than liabilities arising from willful misconduct of the individual. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, the Company has director and officer insurance coverage that reduces the Company's exposure and enables the Company to recover a

Ooma, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

portion of any future amounts paid. To date the Company has not incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. No liability associated with such indemnifications has been recorded to date.

Note 12: Financing Arrangements

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company maintains a credit agreement with Citizens Bank, N.A., as amended through December 2025 (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement has a five-year term and provides for a term loan facility of up to \$65.0 million and a revolving credit facility of up to \$10.0 million.

In December 2025, the Company borrowed \$65.0 million under the Credit Agreement as a term loan maturing on December 1, 2030 and used the proceeds to finance the Company's acquisitions of FluentStream and Phone.com (see Note 13: Business Acquisitions). During the six months ended July 31, 2026, the Company prepaid \$11.5 million of its term loan borrowings, reducing the outstanding term loan balance to \$47.0 million as of July 31, 2026.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement would bear interest, at the Company's option for revolving loans, at either (i) the Alternate Base Rate plus the Applicable Margin (as defined in the Credit Agreement), or (ii) Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus the Applicable Margin (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The applicable margin under the Credit Agreement is 1.25% for Alternate Base Rate loans and 2.00% for SOFR loans under the Revolving Facility, and 2.50% for Term Loans. The Alternate Base Rate is the highest of (a) the Agent's prime rate, (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50% per annum, and (c) the Daily SOFR rate plus 1.00% per annum, with a minimum floor of zero. "Term SOFR" is a forward-looking rate published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited plus a 0.10% adjustment, subject to a floor of zero. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the interest rate on outstanding borrowings increases by 5.00% per annum. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the secured revolving credit facility of 0.35% per annum.

The Credit Agreement includes customary covenants, including financial covenants requiring the Company to maintain specified leverage and fixed-charge coverage ratios, as well as minimum liquidity levels. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Company incurred debt issuance costs and lender fees associated with the Credit Agreement of \$0.6 million which was recorded as a debt discount. The debt discount is amortized in interest expense using the straight-line method over the amended term of the Credit Agreement.

As of July 31, 2026, the carrying value of the Term Loan, net of unamortized debt discount and issuance costs, was \$46.5 million, at the effective interest rate of 6.2%. Accordingly, \$10.0 million of borrowing capacity is available for the purposes permitted by the Credit Agreement. As of July 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with the covenants contained in the Credit Agreement.

The contractual future principal payments for all borrowings as of July 31, 2026 were as follows (in thousands):

<u>Fiscal Years Ending January 31,</u>	<u>Future minimum payments</u>	
2027 remainder	\$	—
2028		8,000
2029		13,000
2030		13,000
2031		13,000
Total principal	\$	47,000

Note 13: Business Acquisition

FluentStream Corp.

On December 1, 2025, the Company acquired all outstanding stock of FluentStream, a provider of cloud communications/ unified-communications-as-a-service ("UCaaS") solutions for small and medium-sized organizations, for total gross cash consideration of approximately \$50.5 million, subject to cash acquired and customary working capital adjustments. The Company's payment of the purchase price was not subject to any contingency requirements.

During six months ended July 31, 2026, the Company received \$0.4 million from the seller which is recorded in investing activities in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table summarizes the final purchase price allocation, as adjusted (in thousands):

	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,386
Accounts receivable	389
Prepays and other current assets	61
Intangible assets	28,000
Goodwill	18,630
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(1,817)
Regulatory fees and taxes	(2,133)
Total purchase consideration	\$ 50,516

The following table sets forth the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired and their estimated useful lives as of the date of acquisition (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Useful Life (in years)
Customer relationships	\$ 24,200	7
Developed technology	2,400	5
Trade name	1,400	5
Identifiable intangible assets	\$ 28,000	

Customer relationships represent the estimated fair values of the underlying relationships with FluentStream's customer base.

Phone.Com, Inc.

On December 29, 2025, the Company acquired all outstanding stock of Phone.com, a provider of UCaaS solutions for small and medium-sized organizations, for total gross cash consideration of approximately \$22.7 million, subject to cash acquired and customary working capital adjustments. The Company's payment of the purchase price was not subject to any contingency requirements. The Company is required to withhold \$1.0 million of the purchase price to fund holdback amounts for the purposes of providing security for any indemnification and other obligations and any purchase price adjustment in accordance with the acquisition agreement. As of July 31, 2026 the remaining holdback amounts of \$0.5 million are not held in escrow, and as of July 31, 2026, \$0.1 million was recorded as accrued expenses and other current liabilities and \$0.4 million was recorded as other liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes the final purchase price allocation, as adjusted (in thousands):

	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,177
Accounts receivable	827
Other current and non-current assets	364
Intangible assets	18,900
Goodwill	8,729
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(3,429)
Deferred revenue	(1,351)
Deferred tax liability	(2,547)
Total purchase consideration	\$ 22,670

The following table sets forth the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired and their estimated useful lives as of the date of acquisition (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Useful Life (in years)
Customer relationships	\$ 15,300	7
Developed technology	1,900	5
Trade name	1,700	7
Identifiable intangible assets	<u>\$ 18,900</u>	

Customer relationships represent the estimated fair values of the underlying relationships with Phone.com's customer base.

Note 14: Segment Information

The Company has a single reportable segment. The CODM uses consolidated net income for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance, including monitoring actual results versus historical periods. Adjusted cost of revenue, adjusted sales and marketing, adjusted research and development and adjusted general and administrative expenses are considered significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM and included within consolidated net income. The measure of segment assets is the total assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Capital expenditures are reported on a consolidated basis on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. The following tables include the Company's segment revenue, significant segment expenses, and other segment items to reconcile to net income (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue from external customers	\$ 83,228	\$ 66,364	\$164,377	\$131,393
Less:				
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	30,959	25,198	60,077	49,066
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	20,067	17,960	39,804	36,281
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	14,092	11,492	28,101	22,760
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	6,953	5,601	14,573	11,449
Other segment expenses	7,167	5,197	14,324	10,978
Interest and other expense (income), net	831	(221)	1,601	(384)
Income tax provision (benefit)	155	(118)	311	129
Consolidated net income	<u>\$ 3,004</u>	<u>\$ 1,255</u>	<u>\$5,586</u>	<u>\$1,114</u>

(1) Amounts exclude other segment expenses as follows:

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 3,022	\$ 1,406	\$6,184	\$2,812
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	3,763	3,708	7,381	7,776
Restructuring costs	382	—	759	—
Litigation costs	—	83	—	390
Total other segment expenses	<u>\$ 7,167</u>	<u>\$ 5,197</u>	<u>\$14,324</u>	<u>\$10,978</u>

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and with our audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2026 filed with the SEC on April 3, 2026. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other legal authority. These forward-looking statements concern our operations, economic performance, financial condition, goals, beliefs, future growth strategies, objectives, plans and current expectations. The words "believe," "will," "may," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "should," "plan," "expect," "predict," "could," "potentially" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Such statements are based on management's expectations as of the date of this filing and involve many risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results, events or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Item 2. MD&A, as well as the section titled "Risk Factors" included under Part II, Item 1A below. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures or investments we may make.

Executive Overview

Ooma provides leading communications services and related technologies that bring unique features, ease of use, and affordability to businesses and residential customers through our smart SaaS and unified communications platforms. For businesses of all sizes, we deliver advanced voice and collaboration features including messaging, intelligent virtual attendants, and video conferencing to help them run more efficiently. Ooma's all-in-one replacement solution for analog phone lines helps businesses maintain mission-critical systems by moving connectivity to the cloud. For consumers, our residential phone service provides PureVoice high-definition voice quality, advanced functionality and integration with mobile devices.

We generate revenues primarily from the sale of subscriptions and other services for our business and residential communications solutions. We generate our product and other revenue from the sale of on-premise devices and end-point devices, including Ooma AirDial, and from installation services, equipment rentals, and professional services. We primarily offer our solutions in the United States and Canada, with limited offerings in certain other countries.

We refer to Ooma Office, Ooma Enterprise, Ooma AirDial, 2600Hz, FluentStream, Phone.com, and OnSIP collectively as Ooma Business. Ooma Residential includes Ooma Telo basic and premier services, MyPhone, StarDial as well as Ooma Telo LTE services.

Second Quarter Fiscal 2027 Financial Performance

- Total revenue was \$83.2 million, up 25% year-over-year, primarily driven by the growth of Ooma Business and contributions of FluentStream and Phone.com, which were both acquired in December 2025. FluentStream and Phone.com contributed \$22.4 million in revenue in the aggregate for the first half of fiscal 2027.
- Subscription and services revenue from Ooma Business grew 38% year-over-year, primarily driven by user growth and subscription and the contributions of FluentStream and Phone.com.
- Total gross margin was 61%, consistent with the prior year quarter.
- GAAP net income was \$3.0 million, compared to net income of \$1.3 million in the prior year quarter reflecting continued improvement in our operations.
- Adjusted EBITDA was \$12.4 million, compared to \$7.2 million in the prior year quarter.
- As of July 31, 2026, we had total cash and cash equivalents of \$17.5 million, compared to \$20.1 million as of January 31, 2026, with the change primarily attributable to prepayments of term loan borrowings.
- As of July 31, 2026, we had \$46.5 million outstanding debt, net of unamortized issuance costs. We had no outstanding debt as of July 31, 2025.

Reconciliations of non-GAAP adjusted measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are presented below under Adjusted EBITDA and Non-GAAP Financial Measures.

Key Business Metrics

We review the key metrics below to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate financial projections and make strategic decisions (in thousands, except percentages):

	As of	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Core users	1,427	1,230
Annualized exit recurring revenue (AERR)	\$ 298,902	\$ 239,679
Net dollar subscription retention rate	99%	100%
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 12,444	\$ 7,161

Core Users increased year-over-year, which was primarily driven by growth in Ooma Business users, including core users from FluentStream and Phone.com. As of July 31, 2026, Ooma Business users comprised approximately 49% of our total core users, up from 41% as of July 31, 2025. We define our core users as the number of active residential user accounts and business user extensions (excluding Talkatone and 2600Hz users). We believe that the relationship that we establish with our core users positions us to sell additional premium communications services and other new connected services to them.

Annualized Exit Recurring Revenue ("AERR") grew year-over-year due to an increase in the average revenue per core user, which was largely driven by an increasing mix of Business users. We believe that AERR is an indicator of recurring subscription and services revenue for near-term future periods. We estimate our AERR by dividing our recurring quarterly subscription revenue from our Core Users by the average number of core users each quarter and annualize by multiplying by four. We then multiply that result by the number of core users at the end of the period to calculate AERR. AERR includes the annual recurring revenue from 2600Hz. Since the fourth quarter of fiscal 2026, AERR includes annual recurring revenue generated from our FluentStream and Phone.com offerings.

Net Dollar Subscription Retention Rate ("NDRR") decreased year-over-year. We believe that our net dollar subscription retention rate provides insight into our ability to retain and grow our subscription and services revenue and is an indicator of the long-term value of our customer relationships and the stability of our revenue base.

We define our NDRR as (i) one plus (ii) the quotient of Net Dollar Change divided by Average Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue. We define Net Dollar Change as the quotient of (i) the difference of our Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue at the end of a period minus our Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue at the beginning of a period minus our Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue at the end of the period from new customers we added during the period, all divided by (ii) the number of months in the period. We define our Average Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue as the average of the Monthly Recurring Subscription Revenue at the beginning and end of the measurement period.

Adjusted EBITDA

In addition, we use Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest Tax and Depreciation and Amortization) to manage our business, evaluate our performance and make planning decisions. We consider this metric to be a useful measure of our operating performance, because it contains adjustments for unusual events or factors that do not directly affect what management considers the core operating performance, and are used by our management for that purpose. We also believe this measure enables us to better evaluate our performance by facilitating a meaningful comparison of our core operating results in a given period to those in prior and future periods. Investors often use similar measures to evaluate the operating performance with those of competitors. Adjusted EBITDA represents net income before interest and other income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization of capital expenditures, amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation and related taxes, restructuring costs and litigation costs.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not consider any expenses for assets being depreciated and amortized that are necessary to our business;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not consider the impact of interest and other income/expense, income taxes, stock-based compensation and related taxes, amortization of intangible assets, litigation costs and restructuring costs; and
- Other companies, including companies in our industry, may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently, which reduces its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should be considered alongside other financial performance measures, including net income and our other GAAP results.

The following table provides a reconciliation of GAAP net income to Adjusted EBITDA, for each of the periods indicated below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
GAAP net income	\$ 3,004	\$ 1,255	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114
Reconciling items:				
Interest and other expense (income), net	831	(221)	1,601	(384)
Income tax provision (benefit)	155	(118)	311	129
Depreciation and amortization of capital expenditures	1,287	1,048	2,464	1,992
Amortization of intangible assets	3,022	1,406	6,184	2,812
Stock-based compensation and related taxes	3,763	3,708	7,381	7,776
Restructuring costs	382	—	759	—
Litigation costs	—	83	—	390
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 12,444	\$ 7,161	\$ 24,286	\$ 13,829

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Subscription and services revenue is derived primarily from recurring subscription fees related to service plans such as Ooma Business, Ooma Residential and other communications services, and to a lesser extent from payments associated with our Talkatone mobile application and prepaid international calls. We expect our subscription and services revenue to grow as we expand our user base, driven primarily by growth in Ooma Business. We expect revenues from Ooma Business will continue to account for most of our revenue for foreseeable future.

Product and other revenue consists primarily of sales of our on-premise devices and end-point devices, including Ooma AirDial, and from installation services, equipment rentals, and professional services.

Cost of revenue and gross margin

Cost of subscription and services revenue includes payments made for third-party network operations and telecommunications services, license fees, certain telecom taxes and fees, including Federal Universal Service Fund ("USF") contributions, credit card processing fees, costs to build out and maintain data centers, depreciation and

maintenance of servers and equipment, personnel costs associated with customer care and network operations support, amortization of certain acquired intangible assets, and allocated overhead costs.

Cost of product and other revenue includes the costs associated with the manufacturing of our on-premise devices and end-point devices, including Ooma AirDial, as well as personnel costs for employees and contractors, costs related to porting our customers' phone numbers to our service, shipping and handling costs, tariffs imposed on imported product and allocated overhead costs.

Subscription and services gross margin may fluctuate from period-to-period based on the interplay of a number of factors, including revenue mix and fluctuations in the costs described above. We expect our subscription and services gross margin to increase over the long term, primarily as we achieve scale efficiencies and as Ooma Business revenue becomes a larger majority of total subscription revenue and as and to the extent we realize anticipated synergies from our recent acquisitions.

Product and other gross margin may fluctuate from period-to-period based on a number of factors, including total units shipped as compared to the direct costs of production and relatively fixed personnel costs incurred. We sell our on-premise devices at aggressive price points to facilitate the adoption of our platforms and services. Additionally, some product costs have become subject to significantly higher pricing due to supply chain constraints in the global macroeconomic environment and increasing tariffs, as well as certain components becoming subject to end-of-life, and we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. We are also experiencing higher AirDial installation costs due to ramp up efforts in recent periods to address growth in customer demand. Accordingly, we expect that our product and other gross margin will continue to be negatively impacted by these higher component costs and AirDial installation costs, and our product and other gross margin will continue to be negative for the foreseeable future.

Our subscription and services gross margin is significantly higher than product and other gross margin. As a result, any significant change in revenue mix will cause our total gross margin to change. For example, in periods where we sell significantly more on-premise devices or other products, we would expect our total gross margin to be impacted.

In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling invalidating certain tariffs previously imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"). As a result of this ruling, we are eligible for a refund of tariffs previously paid on imported goods. During the three months ended July 31, 2026, we received refunds of \$0.3 million of previously paid tariffs, which were recorded as a reduction of product costs. As the recoverability and timing of any further refunds remain uncertain, we have not recorded a benefit for any additional potential refunds and will not do so until such amounts are realizable. We will continue to monitor these developments and their potential impact on our results of operations.

Operating expenses

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs for employees and contractors, advertising and marketing costs, sales commissions paid to internal sales personnel and third parties, amortization of capitalized sales commissions, amortization of acquired customer relationship intangible assets, travel expenses and allocated overhead costs. We expect our sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to grow our business.

Research and development expenses are focused on developing new and expanded features for our solutions and improvements to our platforms and backend architecture. Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs for employees and contractors, including third-party development, and allocated overhead costs. We expect our research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to grow our business.

General and administrative expenses consist of personnel costs for our finance, legal, human resources and other administrative employees and contractors, as well as professional service fees, and allocated overhead costs. We expect our general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to grow our business.

Consolidated Results of Operations

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

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Revenue:				
Subscription and services	\$ 75,579	\$ 61,139	\$ 150,173	\$ 121,398
Product and other	7,649	5,225	14,204	9,995
Total revenue	83,228	66,364	164,377	131,393
Cost of revenue:				
Subscription and services	22,659	18,428	44,515	36,489
Product and other	9,581	7,706	18,204	14,465
Total cost of revenue	32,240	26,134	62,719	50,954
Gross profit	50,988	40,230	101,658	80,439
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	22,425	19,122	44,691	38,877
Research and development	15,468	12,495	30,498	24,937
General and administrative	9,105	7,697	18,971	15,766
Total operating expenses	46,998	39,314	94,160	79,580
Income from operations	3,990	916	7,498	859
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(831)	221	(1,601)	384
Income before income taxes	3,159	1,137	5,897	1,243
Income tax (provision) benefit	(155)	118	(311)	(129)
Net income	\$ 3,004	\$ 1,255	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114

Costs of revenue and operating expenses included stock-based compensation expense and related payroll taxes as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Cost of revenue	\$ 229	\$ 228	\$ 452	\$ 472
Sales and marketing	388	464	807	1,200
Research and development	994	1,003	1,961	2,177
General and administrative	2,152	2,013	4,161	3,927
Total stock-based compensation and related taxes	\$ 3,763	\$ 3,708	\$ 7,381	\$ 7,776

Comparison of the three and six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025 (dollars in tables are in thousands):

Revenue

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	Change		July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	Change	
Revenue:								
Subscription and services	\$ 75,579	\$ 61,139	\$ 14,440	24 %	\$ 150,173	\$ 121,398	\$ 28,775	24 %
Product and other	7,649	5,225	2,424	46 %	14,204	9,995	4,209	42 %
Total revenue	\$ 83,228	\$ 66,364	\$ 16,864	25 %	\$ 164,377	\$ 131,393	\$ 32,984	25 %
Percentage of revenue:								
Subscription and services	91%	92%			91%	92%		
Product and other	9%	8%			9%	8%		
Total	100%	100%			100%	100%		

Three months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Three months ended July 31, 2025

We derived approximately 70% and 63% of our total revenue from Ooma Business and approximately 28% and 35% from Ooma Residential for the three months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Subscription and services revenue increased \$14.4 million or 24% year-over-year, primarily attributable to the contributions of FluentStream and Phone.com, continued expansion of AirDial revenue, and organic growth, including increased sales of Ooma Office services, which resulted in an increase in our average revenue per core user.

Product and other revenue increased \$2.4 million or 46% year-over-year, primarily attributable to an increase in AirDial and Telo shipments.

Six months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Six months ended July 31, 2025

We derived approximately 70% and 63% of our total revenue from Ooma Business and approximately 28% and 35% from Ooma Residential for the six months ended July 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Subscription and services revenue increased \$28.8 million or 24% year-over-year, primarily attributable to the contributions of FluentStream and Phone.com, continued expansion in AirDial revenue, and organic growth, including increased sales of Ooma Office and Ooma Enterprise services.

Product and other revenue increased \$4.2 million or 42% year-over-year, primarily attributable to an increase in AirDial and Telo shipments.

Cost of revenue and gross margin

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	Change		July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025	Change	
Cost of revenue:								
Subscription and services	\$ 22,659	\$ 18,428	\$ 4,231	23 %	\$ 44,515	\$ 36,489	\$ 8,026	22 %
Product and other	9,581	7,706	1,875	24 %	18,204	14,465	3,739	26 %
Total cost of revenue	<u>\$ 32,240</u>	<u>\$ 26,134</u>	<u>\$ 6,106</u>	23 %	<u>\$ 62,719</u>	<u>\$ 50,954</u>	<u>\$ 11,765</u>	23 %
Gross profit:								
Subscription and services	\$ 52,920	\$ 42,711	10,209	24 %	\$ 105,658	\$ 84,909	\$ 20,749	24 %
Product and other	(1,932)	(2,481)	549	(22)%	(4,000)	(4,470)	470	(11)%
Total	<u>\$ 50,988</u>	<u>40,230</u>	<u>10,758</u>	27 %	<u>\$ 101,658</u>	<u>\$ 80,439</u>	<u>\$ 21,219</u>	26 %
Gross margin:								
Subscription and services	70 %	70 %			70 %	70 %		
Product and other	(25)%	(47)%			(28)%	(45)%		
Total	61 %	61 %			62 %	61 %		

Three months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Three months ended July 31, 2025

Subscription and services gross margin was 70% as of July 31, 2026, consistent with the prior year quarter. Cost of subscription and services revenue increased \$4.2 million or 23% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$2.1 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$1.4 million increase in infrastructure costs, a \$0.3 million increase in banking fees, and a \$0.3 million increase in amortization of intangible assets. Overall, the increase in the cost of subscription and services in part reflects the growth of Ooma Business and the additional costs resulting from sales of FluentStream and Phone.com offerings.

Product and other revenue gross margin improved to negative 25% from negative 47% in the prior year period. The improvement in product margin was primarily due to \$0.3 million in tariff refunds related to IEEPA ruling received in three months ended July 31, 2026.

Six months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Six months ended July 31, 2025

Subscription and services gross margin was 70% as of July 31, 2026, consistent year-over-year. Cost of subscription and services revenue increased \$8.0 million year-over-year, primarily due to a \$4.2 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$2.3 million increase in infrastructure costs, a \$0.7 million increase in intangible amortization, and a \$0.6 million increase in banking fees.

Product and other revenue gross margin improved to negative 28% from negative 45% in the prior year period. The improvement in product margin was primarily due to the tariff refunds related to IEEPA ruling received in fiscal 2027.

Operating expenses

	Three Months Ended		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025			July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025		
Sales and marketing	\$ 22,425	\$ 19,122	\$ 3,303	17 %	\$ 44,691	\$ 38,877	\$ 5,814	15 %
Research and development	15,468	12,495	2,973	24 %	30,498	24,937	5,561	22 %
General and administrative	9,105	7,697	1,408	18 %	18,971	15,766	3,205	20 %
Total operating expenses	\$ 46,998	\$ 39,314	\$ 7,684	20 %	\$ 94,160	\$ 79,580	\$ 14,580	18 %

Three months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Three months ended July 31, 2025

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$3.3 million or 17% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$1.2 million increase in commissions due to growth in Ooma Office users and AirDial revenue, a \$1.3 million increase in amortization of intangible assets and a \$1.0 million increase in personnel-related costs attributable to our acquisitions of FluentStream and Phone.com, and a \$0.2 million increase in license fees, partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in advertising and marketing expense.

Research and development expenses increased \$3.0 million or 24% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$2.4 million increase in personnel and contractor-related costs, a \$0.4 million increase in license fees relating to our AI innovation activities, and a \$0.4 million increase in restructuring costs, partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in software costs.

General and administrative expenses increased \$1.4 million or 18% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$1.1 million increase in personnel-related costs related to increased headcount from our FluentStream and Phone.com acquisitions, and a \$0.3 million increase in supplies and equipment costs.

Six months ended July 31, 2026 Compared to Six months ended July 31, 2025

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$5.8 million or 15% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$2.7 million increase in amortization of intangible assets and a \$1.4 million increase in personnel-related costs attributable to our acquisitions of FluentStream and Phone.com, a \$2.3 million increase in commissions expense, and a \$0.3 million increase in license fees, partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease in advertising and marketing expense.

Research and development expenses increased \$5.6 million or 22% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$4.6 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$0.6 million increase in license fees relating to our AI innovation activities, and a \$0.4 million increase in restructuring costs.

General and administrative expenses increased \$3.2 million or 20% year-over-year, primarily due to a \$2.6 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$0.2 million increase in license fees, and a \$0.2 million increase in restructuring costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of July 31, 2026, we had \$17.5 million of total cash and cash equivalents and borrowing capacity of \$10.0 million under our Credit Agreement, which we believe will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our growth rate, the introduction of new and enhanced offerings, the timing and extent of our sales and marketing activities and research and development expenditures, the repayment of outstanding indebtedness, and other factors. We may in the future make investments in or acquisitions of businesses or technologies, which may require the use of cash. We may seek to raise additional funds at any time through equity or debt financings. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired and at reasonable rates, our business, results of operations, and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The table below provides selected cash flow information for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 19,495	\$ 10,064
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,326)	(2,535)
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,781)	(5,842)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,612)	\$ 1,687

Operating Activities

The table below provides selected cash flow information for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Net income	\$ 5,586	\$ 1,114
Non-cash charges	17,632	14,046
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	468	(575)
Increase in inventories and deferred inventory costs	(5,237)	(1,654)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,496)	218
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,221	(3,831)
Increase in deferred revenue	321	746
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 19,495	\$ 10,064

For the six months ended July 31, 2026, our net income of \$5.6 million included non-cash items of \$17.6 million primarily related to stock-based compensation, operating lease expense, and depreciation and amortization expense. Operating asset and liability changes for the six months ended July 31, 2026 included:

- a decrease of \$0.5 million in accounts receivable due to the timing of customer cash collections;
- an increase of \$5.2 million in inventories and deferred inventory costs, driven by the timing of inventory receipts as sales of Telo and Airdial increase;
- an increase of \$2.5 million in prepaid expenses and other current and non-current assets, driven by the timing of payments for prepaid expenses;
- a net increase of \$3.2 million in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities due to the timing of payments and our acquisitions of FluentStream and Phone.com; and
- a decrease of \$0.3 million in deferred revenue.

Cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended July 31, 2026 increased \$9.4 million year-over-year, which primarily reflected working capital impacts resulting from the timing of payments. Although we have generated cash from operations, our operating cash flow may not remain positive in the future as we continue to invest in efforts to scale our business.

Investing Activities

For the six months ended July 31, 2026, cash used in investing activities was \$3.3 million, which consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$3.7 million, offset by \$0.4 million cash received from a working capital adjustment related to the FluentStream acquisition. Cash used in investing activities increased \$0.8 million compared to the prior year period, driven by higher capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

For the six months ended July 31, 2026, cash used in financing activities was \$18.8 million, which consisted of payments of \$3.3 million related to shares repurchased for tax withholdings upon vesting of RSUs, payments of \$5.7 million under our stock repurchase plan, and debt prepayments of \$11.5 million, partially offset by proceeds of \$1.7 million from the issuance of common stock from our ESPP and stock option exercises. Cash used in financing activities increased \$12.9 million year-over-year, which primarily reflected prepayments of term loan borrowings under our Credit Agreement (as defined below) during the six months ended July 31, 2026, which did not occur in the six months ended July 31, 2025.

Term Loan and Revolving Credit Facility

We maintain a credit agreement with Citizens Bank, N.A., as amended through December 2025 (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement has a five-year term and provides for a term loan facility of up to \$65.0 million and a revolving credit facility of up to \$10.0 million. In December 2025, we borrowed \$65.0 million as a term loan maturing on December 1, 2030. We used the proceeds of the term loan to finance the FluentStream and Phone.com acquisitions (see Note 13: Business Acquisition). As of July 31, 2026, we had a \$46.5 million term loan balance, net of unamortized debt discount and issuance costs, no borrowings under the revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement, and were in compliance with all loan covenants.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Refer to Note 6: *Operating Leases* and Note 11: *Commitments and Contingencies* in the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements for disclosures related to our lease obligations and non-cancelable purchase commitments.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Refer to Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026 for a discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates. There have been no changes to the Company's significant accounting policies and estimates as outlined in our fiscal 2026 Annual Report in the first half of fiscal 2027.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to the Company's market risk during the first half of fiscal 2027. Refer to our market risk disclosures set forth in Part II, Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" of our fiscal 2026 Annual Report.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of July 31, 2026. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on their evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of July 31, 2026, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended July 31, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements and projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see “Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies” of the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our current and prospective investors should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements,” before making investment decisions regarding our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below may not be the only ones we face but include the most significant factors currently known by us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of the risks occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Risk Factor Summary

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, and the following is a summary of key risk factors when considering an investment. This summary should be read together with the more detailed description of each risk factor contained in the subheadings further below and should not be relied upon as an exhaustive summary of the material risks facing our business:

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- If we are unable to attract new users in a cost-effective manner, our business will be materially and adversely affected.
- Our customers may terminate their subscriptions for our services in most cases without penalty, and increased customer turnover, as well as costs we incur to retain our customers and induce them to add users and/or functionality could materially and adversely affect our financial performance.
- Interruptions in our software or services could harm our reputation, result in significant costs to us and impair our ability to sell our services.
- A significant portion of our revenues today comes from small and medium-sized businesses, which may have fewer financial resources to weather an economic downturn, rising inflation, tariffs, and defaults by financial institutions.
- We may expand through acquisitions of, or investments in, other companies, each of which may divert our management’s attention, result in additional dilution to our stockholders, increase expenses, disrupt our operations and harm our results of operations.
- Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition.
- Our existing credit agreement imposes operating and financial restrictions on us.
- If we are unable to develop, acquire and/or sell new, or enhance existing, products, services or applications on a timely and cost-effective basis, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.
- We rely significantly on retailers, reseller partnerships, and technology services distributors (TSDs) to sell our products; our failure to effectively develop, manage and maintain these sales channels could materially and adversely affect our revenue and business.
- The use of AI in our business may not produce the desired benefits, and may result in increased liability, reputational harm, or other adverse consequences.
- We depend on several sole suppliers to provide the components for, and a small number of vendors to manufacture, certain on-premise devices and end-point devices we sell, and any delay or interruption in manufacturing, configuring and delivering by these third parties would result in delayed or reduced shipments to our customers and may increase our costs and harm our business and results of operations.

- If tariffs or other restrictions are placed on our goods imported from other countries, or if the United States were to withdraw from or modify existing trade agreements or regulations, our revenue, gross margin, and results of operations may be materially harmed.
- If we do not manage inventory levels and purchase commitments effectively, we may experience excess inventory levels, inventory obsolescence, or inventory shortages that could adversely affect our results of operations.
- A ransomware attack or other security breach could delay or interrupt service to our customers, compromise the integrity of our systems or data that we collect, result in the loss of our intellectual property or confidential information, harm our reputation, or subject us to significant liability.
- We face competition in our markets by our competitors (including mergers or other strategic transactions involving our competitors) and may lack sufficient financial or other resources to compete successfully.
- We may be exposed to significant risks in connection with our international operations.
- To deliver our services, we rely on third parties for our network connectivity and co-location facilities for certain features in our services and for certain elements of providing our services.
- We rely on third parties, including third parties located in Russia, for some of our software development, quality assurance and operations, and anticipate we will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.
- We rely on third parties to provide the majority of our customer service and support representatives. If these third parties do not provide our customers with reliable, high-quality service, our reputation and our business will be harmed, and we may be exposed to significant liability.
- Our business could suffer if we cannot obtain or retain direct inward dialing numbers, or DIDs, are prohibited from obtaining local or toll-free numbers, or are limited to distributing local or toll-free numbers to only certain customers.
- If we are unable to effectively process local number and toll-free number portability provisioning in a timely manner, our growth may be negatively affected.
- We may not be able to sustain profitability in the future and our rates of growth may decline.
- Our quarterly and annual results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to do so. As a result, we may fail to meet or to exceed the expectations of analysts or investors, which could cause our stock price to fluctuate.

Risks Related to Security, IT Systems and Intellectual Property

- We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant costs to protect against security breaches. We may incur significant additional costs in the future to address any actual or perceived security breaches.
- Failures in internet infrastructure or interference with broadband access, or providers of broadband services blocking or degrading our services, could cause current or potential customers to believe that our systems are unreliable, leading our current customers to switch to our competitors or potential customers to avoid using our services.
- If we experience excessive fraudulent activity or cannot meet evolving credit card association merchant standards, we could incur substantial costs and lose the right to accept credit cards for payment, which could cause our customer base to decline significantly.
- Any failure to obtain protection of our intellectual property rights could materially and adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Regulatory and Tax Matters

- Future legislative or regulatory actions, such as the adoption of additional 911 requirements or new taxes, could increase our costs and adversely affect our business and expose us to liability.

- If we cannot comply with regulations, including communications and telecommunications laws and rules of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") imposing call signaling requirements on VoIP providers like us, we may be subject to fines, cease and desist orders, restrictions on our business, or other penalties.
- The FCC has continued to increase regulation of interconnected VoIP services and may at any time determine certain VoIP services are telecommunications services subject to traditional common carrier regulation.
- Reform of federal and state USF programs could increase the cost of our service to our customers, diminishing or eliminating our pricing advantage.
- We process, store, and use personal information and other data, which subjects us and our customers to a variety of evolving industry standards, contractual obligations and other legal rules related to privacy, which may increase our costs, decrease adoption and use of our products and services, and expose us to liability.
- Our use and development of AI tools are subject to regulation and future legislative or regulatory actions which could adversely affect our business and expose us to liability.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

If we are unable to attract new users in a cost-effective manner, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

In order to grow our business, we must continue to attract new users in a cost-effective manner. We use and periodically adjust the mix of advertising and marketing programs to promote our services. Significant increases in the pricing of one or more of our advertising channels could increase our advertising costs or may cause us to choose less expensive and perhaps less effective channels to promote our services. As we add to or change the mix of our advertising and marketing strategies, we may need to expand into channels with significantly higher costs than our current programs, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. We will incur advertising and marketing expenses in advance of when we anticipate recognizing any revenue generated by such expenses, and we may fail to experience an increase in revenue or brand awareness as a result of such expenditures. We have made in the past, and may make in the future, significant expenditures and investments in new advertising campaigns, and we cannot assure you that any such investments will lead to the cost-effective acquisition of additional customers. New users are drawn to our products and services by rankings circulated by organizations such as Amazon, Apple and Google app stores and highly regarded publications such as PCMag and Consumer Reports. If we are unable to maintain effective advertising programs and garner favorable rankings, our ability to attract new customers could be materially and adversely affected, which could lead us to increase our advertising and marketing expenditures substantially, and our results of operations may suffer.

We market our products and services principally to businesses and households. Some of these business customers and consumers are less technically knowledgeable and may be resistant to new technologies such as our cloud-based communications solutions and our connected services. Because our potential customers need to connect additional hardware at their location and take other steps not required for the use of traditional communications services such as telephone, fax and e-mail, these customers may be reluctant to use our service. These customers may also lack sufficient resources, financial or otherwise, to invest in learning about our services, and therefore may be unwilling to adopt them. If these customers choose not to adopt our services, our ability to grow our business could be negatively affected.

Our customers may terminate their subscriptions for our service in most cases without penalty, and increased customer turnover, as well as costs we incur to retain our customers, encourage them to add users and purchase additional functionalities and premium services, could materially and adversely affect our financial performance.

Our service plans are generally sold as monthly subscriptions and our customers may terminate their monthly subscription for convenience without any penalty. Certain of our service plans are also sold as annual and multi-year subscriptions, typically ranging up to three years. However, our customers have no obligation to renew their subscriptions for such services and may elect to terminate their subscription for any number of reasons. In addition, evolving state and federal laws, regulations, and rules aimed at making cancellation easier for customers, may result in greater numbers of customer terminations. As a result, we have no assurance that the revenue stream associated with a particular customer account will continue beyond the initial subscription term. Additionally, our Ooma Business customers may choose to reduce the number of lines or remove some of the solutions to which they subscribe. Given Ooma Business customers generally pay more for their subscriptions than residential or mobile customers, any increased churn in business customers could materially and adversely affect our core user growth, financial performance and results of operations, and thereby increase the costs we incur in our efforts to retain our customers and encourage them to upgrade their services and increase their number of users.

Our core user churn rate could increase significantly in the future if customers are not satisfied with our service, the value proposition of our services, our ability to otherwise meet their needs and expectations, and/or other factors beyond our control, including the impact of inflation and other macroeconomic developments. As a result, we may have to acquire new customers or new users within our existing customer base on an ongoing basis simply to maintain our existing level of revenue. If a significant number of customers, or one or more larger customers, terminate, reduce or fail to renew their subscriptions, we may need to incur significantly higher marketing expenditures than anticipated to maintain or increase our revenue, which could harm our business and results of operations. Our efforts to mitigate risk of customer churn due to any factor may divert management's time and focus away from efforts to address customer churn due to other factors. This broad-based susceptibility to churn could materially and adversely affect our financial performance.

Our future success also depends in part on our ability to sell additional subscriptions and functionalities to our current customer base, which may require increasingly sophisticated, costlier sales efforts and a longer sales cycle. Any increase in the costs necessary to upgrade, expand and retain existing customers could materially and adversely affect our financial performance. Such increased costs could cause us to increase our subscription rates, which could increase our customer turnover rate. If our efforts to convince customers to add users and, in the future, to purchase additional functionalities are not successful, our business may suffer.

Interruptions in our software or services could harm our reputation, result in significant costs to us and impair our ability to sell our services.

Because our technology platforms are complex, incorporate a variety of new computer hardware, and the platforms continue to evolve, our services have experienced and in the future may have errors, defects, bugs or other quality or reliability problems that can interfere with their intended operations or the intended operation of the systems in which our software and services are installed, or have required and in the future may require updates that are identified after customers begin using such software or services, any of which could result in unanticipated service interruptions. Although we test our services to detect and correct errors, defects, bugs or other quality or reliability problems before shipment or their initial release and before we make updates or other changes to such software or services, we have occasionally experienced significant service interruptions as a result of undetected errors, defects, bugs or other quality or reliability problems and may experience future interruptions of service if we fail to detect and correct the same. There can be no assurance that our pre-shipment or pre-release testing programs will be adequate to detect all such quality or reliability problems. In addition, updates to our hardware and/or software due to changes in third-party service providers may be required from time to time. Furthermore, we have incurred and may in the future incur additional costs in connection with correcting root causes for service outages and updating our hardware and/or software and these and other related consequences have negatively impacted and could in the future negatively impact our results of operations and reputation and brand.

We currently serve the majority of our customers from data centers in Northern California, Texas and Virginia, where we lease space from Equinix, Inc. We also lease data center space in certain cities in the United States, Europe, South Africa, and Asia Pacific and serve some of our customers from cloud service providers. These facilities and the procedures we have implemented to restore services quickly in the event of a service outage, by themselves, will not prevent future outages. Any damage to, or failure of, these facilities, the communications network providers with whom we or they contract or with the systems by which our communications providers allocate capacity among their customers, including us, could result in interruptions in our service. Additionally, in connection with the expansion or consolidation of our existing data center facilities, we may move or transfer our data and our customers' data to other data centers. Despite precautions we take during this process, any unsuccessful data transfers may impair or cause disruptions in the delivery of our service.

Despite precautions taken at our hosting facilities, the occurrence of a natural disaster, cyberattack, or an act of terrorism or other unanticipated problems at these facilities could result in lengthy interruptions in our service. Even with the disaster recovery arrangements that we have in place, our service could be interrupted.

Any errors, defects, bugs or other quality or reliability problems in, or unavailability of, the components of our platforms that cause interruptions in the intended operation of our software or services, or the intended operation of the systems in which our software or services are installed, could, among other things: cause a reduction in revenue or a delay in market acceptance of our services; require us to issue refunds to our customers or expose us to claims for damages or other legal liability; cause us to lose existing customers and make it more difficult to attract new customers; divert our development resources or require us to make extensive changes to our software, which would increase our expenses and slow innovation; increase our technical support costs; and harm our reputation and brand.

A significant portion of our revenues today comes from small and medium-sized businesses, which may have fewer financial resources to weather an economic downturn, rising inflation, tariffs, and defaults by financial institutions.

A significant portion of our revenues today comes from small and medium-sized businesses. These customers may be more susceptible to negative impact from economic downturns, rising inflation, tariffs and related uncertainty, and defaults by financial institutions than larger, more established businesses as these businesses typically have fewer financial resources than larger entities.

As the majority of our customers pay for our subscriptions through credit and debit cards, weakness in certain segments of the credit markets and in the United States and global economies has resulted in and may in the future result in increased numbers of rejected credit and debit card payments and business failures, which could materially affect our business by increased customer defaults or cancellations. If small and medium-sized businesses experience financial hardship or declare bankruptcy as a result of a weak economy, defaults by financial institutions, or for any other reason, the overall demand for our subscriptions could be materially and adversely affected.

We may expand through acquisitions of, or investments in, other companies, each of which may divert our management's attention, result in additional dilution to our stockholders, increase expenses, disrupt our operations and harm our results of operations.

Our business strategy has in the past and may, from time to time in the future, include acquiring or investing in complementary services, technologies or businesses. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates, and we may not be able to complete acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. If we do complete acquisitions, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by users, customers or investors. Also, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition may not materialize, may be less beneficial, or may develop more slowly than we expect. If we do not receive the benefits anticipated from these acquisitions and investments, or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our results of operations would be adversely affected. If we fail to successfully integrate such acquisitions, or the technologies associated with such acquisitions, the revenue and operating results of the combined company could be adversely affected. The process of integrating any acquired businesses and technology can create unforeseen operating difficulties or unforeseen expenditures, including those arising from the following:

- implementation or remediation of controls, compliance measures, procedures, technology infrastructure and policies at the acquired company;
- diversion of management time and focus from operating our business to addressing acquisition integration challenges;
- coordination of product, engineering and sales and marketing functions;
- transition of the acquired company's operations, customers and users onto to our products, services or systems;
- retention of employees from the acquired company;
- cultural challenges associated with integrating employees from the acquired company into our organization;
- integration of the acquired company's accounting, management information, human resources and other administrative systems;
- liability for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition, including patent and trademark infringement claims, violations of laws, commercial disputes, tax liabilities and other known and unknown liabilities;
- litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims from terminated employees, end customers, former stockholders or other third parties;
- diversion of engineering resources away from development of our core products and services; and
- failure to continue to develop the acquired technology successfully.

Our failure to address these risks, or other problems encountered in connection with our past or future acquisitions or investments, may cause us to incur unanticipated liabilities and harm our business and results of operations generally. Additionally, we have recorded significant goodwill and intangible assets in connection with our acquisitions, and in the future, if our acquisitions do not yield expected revenue, we may be required to take material impairment charges that could adversely affect our results of operations. Future acquisitions could also result in the use of substantial amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt (as we did in our recent acquisitions), one-time charges, contingent liabilities, adverse tax consequences, additional stock-based compensation expense, amortization expenses or the write-off of goodwill, any of which could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our ability to repay the principal amount of our borrowings and interest for our level of indebtedness is dependent on our ability to manage our business operations, generate sufficient cash flows to service such debt and the other risks discussed in this report. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage any of these risks successfully.

Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences, including the following:

- We may use a portion of our cash flow from operations to pay interest and principal on any loans, which will reduce funds available to us for other purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures, other general corporate purposes and potential acquisitions;
- Our ability to refinance such indebtedness or to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes may be impaired;
- We may be exposed to fluctuations in interest rates because borrowings under our Credit Agreement bear interest at variable rates;
- Our leverage may be greater than that of some of our competitors, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage and reduce our flexibility in responding to current and changing industry and financial market conditions;
- We may be more vulnerable to the current economic downturn and adverse developments in our business; and
- We may be unable to comply with financial and other restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, which could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, may result in acceleration of certain of our debt and would have an adverse effect on our business and prospects and could force us into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Our ability to access additional funding under the Credit Agreement will depend upon, among other things, the absence of a default under such facility, including any default arising from a failure to comply with the related covenants. If we are unable to comply with such covenants, our liquidity may be adversely affected.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in the Credit Agreement and the terms of our other indebtedness, if any. Our ability to remain in compliance with our covenants under our debt instruments and to make future principal and interest payments in respect of our debt depends on, among other things, our operating performance, competitive developments and financial market conditions, all of which are significantly affected by financial, business, economic and other factors. We are not able to control many of these factors. Accordingly, our cash flow may not be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt, including borrowings under the Credit Agreement, and meet our other obligations.

Our existing credit agreement imposes operating and financial restrictions on us.

The Credit Agreement imposes various operating and financial restrictions on us, including covenants that limit our ability and the ability of certain subsidiaries to:

- Incur debt;
- Create liens on certain assets to secure debt;
- Consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- Make certain investments or acquisitions or dispositions of assets;
- Enter into certain sale and leaseback transactions;
- Enter into certain swap agreements;

- Pay dividends on or make other distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;
- Enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and
- Make certain material amendments to any subordinated debt agreement or our certificate of incorporation or bylaws.

In addition, we have agreed that we will not permit our liquidity to decrease below certain specified levels and to maintain certain ratios with respect to our consolidated leverage and consolidated fixed charge coverage. All of these covenants may adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, meet or otherwise address our capital needs, pursue business opportunities, react to market conditions or otherwise restrict activities or business plans. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default in respect of any related indebtedness. If a default occurs, our lender could elect to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable and, to the extent such indebtedness is secured, proceed against any collateral securing that indebtedness.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance any future indebtedness will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. Our ability to generate cash will be subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. If prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of refinancing result in higher interest rates upon refinancing, then the interest expense related to that refinanced indebtedness would increase. Our future cash flow, cash on hand or available borrowings may not be sufficient to meet our obligations and commitments. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service or repay our indebtedness and to meet our other commitments, we will be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as refinancing or restructuring our indebtedness, selling material assets or operations or seeking to raise additional debt or equity capital. These actions may not be effected on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms or at all, or these actions may not enable us to continue to satisfy our capital requirements. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains, and any of future debt agreements may contain, restrictive covenants that may prohibit us from adopting any of these alternatives. Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all our debts.

If we are unable to develop, acquire and/or sell new, or enhance existing, products, services or applications on a timely and cost-effective basis, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The cloud-based communications and connected services industries are characterized by rapid changes in customer requirements, frequent introductions of new and enhanced services, and continuing and rapid technological advancement (such as the use of artificial intelligence ("AI") and machine learning). To compete successfully in these emerging markets, we must anticipate and adapt to unpredictable technological changes and evolving industry standards and continue to design, develop, manufacture and sell new and enhanced services and products that provide increasingly higher levels of performance and reliability at lower cost.

However, our future success will also depend on our ability to introduce and sell new services, as well as products, features and functionality that enhance or are beyond the voice, fax, text and connected services we currently offer, as well as to improve usability and support and increase customer satisfaction. The success of new product introductions depends on a number of factors including, but not limited to: pricing, market and customer acceptance, the ability to successfully identify and anticipate product trends, effective forecasting and management of product demand, purchase commitments and inventory levels, availability of products in appropriate quantities to meet anticipated demand, ability to obtain timely and adequate delivery of components for our new products from third-party suppliers, management of manufacturing and supply costs, management of risks and delays associated with product design and production ramp-up, ability to maintain the levels of service uptime and performance required by our customers, and the risk that new products or enhanced versions of existing products, may have quality issues or other defects or bugs in the early stages of introduction including testing of new components and features. New product introductions may pose new challenges for us as we enter new business lines. We rely on a large number of third-party independent contractors to install our customer premises equipment and implement integrations. These services are critical because any failure to properly install our product can lead to reduced operability and poor customer satisfaction. For example, in connection with ramping sales of Ooma AirDial, we have experienced and from time to time we continue to experience delays in customer readiness for installations and increasing utilization of third parties for installations. Moreover, the market for plain old telephone service ("POTS") line replacement is still relatively new and characterized by long sales cycles, and Ooma AirDial may not result in long-term success or significant revenue for us. Our failure to develop solutions that satisfy customer preferences in a timely and cost-effective manner may harm our ability to renew our subscriptions with existing customers and to create or increase demand for our services and products and may materially and adversely impact our results of operations.

The introduction or announcement of new services and technologies by our competitors, including AI tools, could make our existing solutions obsolete, cause customers to defer purchases of our products and services, or otherwise adversely affect our business and results of operations. If new technologies, including but not limited to those that may involve AI or machine learning, emerge that are able to deliver our solutions at lower prices, more efficiently or more conveniently, such technologies could adversely impact our ability to compete. Acquiring, developing, testing, and deploying resource-intensive AI tools may also require additional investment, and there is no guarantee that we would be able to realize a return on such investments.

Further, we may experience higher product returns from retailers or reseller partners and may face challenges managing the inventory of new or existing products, which could lead to excess inventory charges and/or discounting of such products. In addition, new products may have varying selling prices and higher costs or different kinds of costs compared to legacy products, which could negatively impact our gross margins and operating results.

We may experience difficulties with software development, operations, design or marketing that could delay or prevent the introduction or implementation of new or enhanced products, services and applications. We have in the past experienced and may in the future experience delays in the planned release dates of new features and upgrades and have discovered defects in new services and applications after their introduction. New products, or new features or upgrades to existing products and services, may not be released according to schedule, or, when released, they may contain defects, bugs or other quality or reliability problems that can interfere with their intended operations or the intended operation of the systems in which our products or services are installed, and there can be no assurance that our pre-shipment or pre-release testing programs will be adequate to detect all such quality or reliability problems. Either of these situations could result in adverse publicity, loss of revenue, higher than expected costs, delay in market acceptance or legal liabilities for claims by customers against us, all of which could harm our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Moreover, the development of new or enhanced products, services or applications may require substantial investment, and we must continue to invest a significant amount of resources in our research and development efforts to remain competitive. We do not know whether these investments will be successful. If we are unable to develop, license or acquire new or enhanced products, services and applications on a timely and cost-effective basis, or if such new or enhanced products, services and applications do not achieve adequate market acceptance, we may not be able to realize a return on our investments and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

We rely significantly on retailers, reseller partnerships, and TSDs to sell our products; our failure to effectively develop, manage and maintain these sales channels could materially and adversely affect our revenue and business.

A significant portion of our Ooma Residential and Ooma Business product sales are made through a combination of direct sales and sales through leading retailers such as Amazon, Costco.com, Best Buy and Walmart, as well as reseller partnerships. Our future success depends on our ability to effectively maintain, develop and expand our retail channel and reseller partnership sales as we seek to grow and expand our customer base. Generally, our agreements with our retailers and reseller partners are not long-term and do not impose minimum sales requirements, and we have in the past and may in the future experience a loss of or reduction in sales through any of these third parties, which could materially reduce our revenue and profit margins. Our competitors may in some cases be effective in causing our current and potential retailers, and reseller partners to favor their services or prevent or reduce sales of our services. If we fail to maintain or develop new relationships with retailers and reseller partners in new markets or expand the number of retailers and reseller partners in existing markets, fail to manage, train, or provide appropriate incentives to our existing retailers and reseller partners, or if they are not successful in their sales efforts, sales of our products and services may decrease and our results of operations would suffer.

Our Talkatone application relies significantly on the Apple and Google app stores for distribution. Its future success depends on our continued ability to distribute Talkatone through these app stores and increase its visibility therein. If Apple or Google determine that Talkatone is non-compliant with their app store vendor policies, they may revoke our rights to sell Talkatone through their app store at any time, which could adversely affect our revenue.

The use of AI in our business may not produce the desired benefits, and may result in increased liability, reputational harm, or other adverse consequences.

We have and will continue to incorporate both internally developed and third-party AI solutions into our products and services, including call transcription, call answering, and receptionist services. We are also increasingly using third-party AI technologies internally in our business. AI technologies are complex and rapidly evolving, and the successful integration of new and emerging AI technologies, such as generative AI, automated speech recognition, text-to-speech, natural language processing, and AI agents into our products and services will require additional investment, and the development of new approaches and processes, which could be costly and may increase our expenses, yet we may not realize the desired or anticipated benefits from AI in a timely or cost-effective manner.

Use of AI tools by us or our third-party vendors could also result in unintended consequences. For example, AI algorithms, generative AI, automated speech recognition, text-to-speech, natural language processing, and AI agents that we and our third-party vendors use may be flawed or may be based on datasets that are biased or insufficient. Such AI tools may also fail to perform as intended, or may operate in ways that are inconsistent with our policies, customer expectations, contractual commitments, or legal obligations. Inaccuracies from relying on AI tools could lead to errors in our decision-making, product development, or other business activities. Any disruption or failure in our or our third-party vendors' AI systems or infrastructure could result in delays or errors in our operations, which could harm our business, reputation, financial condition and results of operation. In addition, any latency, disruption, or failure in AI tools or infrastructure incorporated into our business could result in security vulnerabilities, delays, or errors in our offerings. Our use of third-party AI tools may expose confidential, proprietary, personal, or customer information if not properly governed. Further, the incorporation of AI-powered features into our products and services may subject us to new or enhanced governmental or regulatory scrutiny, data privacy and information security laws, litigation, including class-action suits, confidentiality or security risks, ethical concerns, or other complications that could harm our business, reputation, financial condition or results of operations.

We depend on several sole suppliers to provide the components for, and a small number of vendors to manufacture, certain on-premise devices and end-point devices we sell, and any delay or interruption in manufacturing, configuring and delivering by these third parties would result in delayed or reduced shipments to our customers and may increase our costs and harm our business and results of operations.

We primarily contract with manufacturers in Asian countries to produce our on-premise devices and end-point devices and our results of operations has been and could be further affected by slowdowns in manufacturing due to external factors such as global conflicts and other factors.

We currently do not have long-term contracts with our contract manufacturers and they are not obligated to provide products to, or perform services for, us for any specific period, in any specific quantities or at any specific price, except as may be provided in a particular purchase order. If these third parties are unable or unwilling to deliver products of acceptable quality or in a timely manner, our ability to bring services to market, the reliability of our services and our reputation could suffer. We expect that it could take several months to effectively transition to new third-party manufacturers or fulfillment agents. For example, we moved some of our product assembly in November 2025 and have experienced delays in receiving assembled products. We may also decide to switch to or bring on additional contract manufacturers to better meet our needs. Switching to or bringing on a new contract manufacturer and commencing production is expensive and time-consuming and may cause delays in order fulfillment at our existing contract manufacturers or cause other disruptions.

Additionally, several components used in our on-premise devices, end-point devices and new products are “single sourced” and any interruption in the suppliers of such components or other impacts related to such sole suppliers, such as an increase in tariffs on goods imported from outside the United States, could cause our business and operating results to suffer as we identify and establish alternative sources of components. For example, we have in the past experienced longer lead times in the supply of some of these components as a result of global supply chain disruptions. We are also subject to the risk of shortages (including changes in the prioritization of our orders), price increases and the risk that our suppliers may discontinue or modify components used in our products. The occurrence of other events outside our control, such as public health crises, trade disputes, changes in trade policies, natural disasters or climate change, could impact our suppliers’ facilities and component providers, many of which are located in Asia.

If tariffs or other restrictions are placed on our goods imported from other countries, or if the United States were to withdraw from or modify existing trade agreements or regulations, our revenue, gross margin, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Trade restrictions, including tariffs, quotas, embargoes, safeguards and customs restrictions, and uncertainty related to such restrictions, could increase the cost or reduce the supply of products available to us, or have in the past and could in the future increase the lead times of certain components and equipment that we may purchase from foreign vendors. These events have in the past and may in the future require us to modify our supply chain organization or other current business practices, any of which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, the current U.S. administration announced tariffs on goods imported from various countries, including from China and Vietnam where we source some of our products and components, under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling striking down certain tariffs previously imposed under IEEPA. Following the Supreme Court’s decision, the U.S. administration imposed new tariffs under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, which apply at differing rates depending on the country of origin, including with respect to any goods we may import from China, Taiwan, Vietnam, or other listed countries. The U.S. administration has also initiated additional investigations that could result in further tariffs on imports of electronics and other products, including from countries where we source products and components. There remains substantial uncertainty regarding the duration of existing and newly announced tariffs, potential changes or pauses to such tariffs, tariff levels, and whether further additional tariffs or other retaliatory actions may be imposed, modified, or suspended. For example, in August 2026, following the imposition of additional U.S. tariffs on Canadian goods, the Canadian government announced that it intends to impose retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods, including electronics, effective in September 2026. Depending on the final scope of these measures, our products could become subject to additional duties on entry into Canada, which could increase prices to our Canadian customers and channel partners, reduce demand, cause us to absorb additional costs, or require us to establish alternative distribution or importation arrangements outside the United States. The ultimate impact on us of any tariffs imposed remains uncertain and will depend on several factors, including whether additional or incremental U.S. tariffs or other measures are announced or imposed, to what extent other countries implement tariffs or other retaliatory measures in response, and the overall magnitude and duration of these measures. If disputes and conflicts further escalate, actions by governments in response could be significantly more severe and restrictive. Any of the foregoing may require us to raise our prices or increase inventory levels, or find new sources of system assembly or other products that we import, or modify or establish distribution, importation or fulfillment operations outside the United States, any of which could negatively impact our revenue, gross margins, and results of operations.

We are dependent on international trade agreements and regulations, such as the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA. If the United States were to withdraw from or materially modify certain international trade agreements or regulations, our business and operating results could be materially and adversely affected and our customer relationships in Canada and other countries could be harmed.

If we do not manage inventory levels and purchase commitments effectively, we may experience excess inventory levels, inventory obsolescence, or inventory shortages that could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our vendor-supplied on-premise devices and end-point devices, as well as materials and components for new products and enhanced versions of existing products, frequently have lead times of several months or longer for delivery and are built based on our estimates of future demand. If we overestimate our requirements, we may incur liabilities for excess or obsolete inventory, which could negatively affect our gross margins. Conversely, if we underestimate our requirements, our suppliers may have inadequate supplies of the devices or materials and components required to assemble our products, which could result in an interruption of the assembly of our products, delays in shipments or installations and deferral or loss of revenue. Our ability to accurately forecast demand is affected by many factors, including an increase or decrease in customer demand for our products and services, changes in consumer preferences and length of sales cycle, market acceptance of new product and service introductions by us and our competitors, levels of inventory held by channel partners, sales promotional activities by us or our competitors, federal, state, and local requirements regarding our products, and unanticipated changes in general market demand and macro-economic conditions. In addition, because we rely on third-party contract manufacturers and other vendors for the supply of our devices and components, our inventory levels are subject to the conditions regarding the timing of purchase orders and delivery dates not within our control.

In past periods, we have increased our inventory levels to mitigate supply disruptions caused by component shortages, longer lead times and increased transportation uncertainty. Additionally, we experienced higher unit costs for some products that have been impacted by supply chain constraints, certain components being subject to end-of-life, and inflationary pressures, such as those resulting from increased pricing of memory and other components due to surging demand for such components to support AI infrastructure and product orders. We are increasing and may continue to increase inventory levels due to shortages in the electronic components industry due to the rise in AI demand, certain components becoming subject to end-of-life, and uncertainty related to restrictions on goods imported into the United States or to otherwise mitigate related supply chain risks and uncertainties, such as the FCC's recent update to the "Covered List" of communications equipment deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to U.S. national security to include all consumer-grade routers produced in foreign countries. Increased inventory levels have in the past and may in the future result in write-down charges from excess or obsolete inventory if demand shifts or products become non-viable, charges from excess purchase commitments, the sale of inventory at discounted prices, and other actions, which may cause our gross margin to decline and harm our reputation and brand.

Conversely, insufficient levels of inventory could interrupt the assembly of our products, delay shipments or installations and cause deferral or loss of revenue, any of which may negatively affect relations with customers. For instance, our customers rely upon our ability to meet committed delivery dates, and any disruption in the supply of our services could result in loss of customers or harm to our ability to attract new customers. Additionally, retailers may elect to return any unsold inventory without any penalty, which could result in excess inventory charges. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

A ransomware attack or other security breach could delay or interrupt service to our customers, compromise the integrity of our systems or data that we collect, result in the loss of our intellectual property or confidential information, harm our reputation, or subject us to significant liability.

Our operations depend on our ability to protect our network from interruption or damage resulting from unauthorized access or entry, computer viruses or malware or other events beyond our control, and our ability to detect any such events. In the past, we have been subject to distributed denial-of-service ("DDOS cyberattacks"), and have been subject to other forms of attacks by hackers intent on bringing down our services or accessing confidential information. We may be subject to other DDOS and other forms of attacks in the future, undetected or otherwise. Recent developments in the threat landscape include use of AI and machine learning, as well as an increased number of cyber extortion and ransomware attacks, with higher financial ransom demand amounts and increasing sophistication and variety of ransomware techniques and methodologies. For example, AI automation has increased the volume, effectiveness, and pace of cyberattacks, and AI language generation tools have also made phishing attempts more sophisticated. Use of AI in our systems and by our third-party vendors, including cloud providers, SaaS platforms, and other external partners, may also expose us to new or unexpected vulnerabilities, particularly to the extent customer data or personal information is accessible to or stored by any AI tools. As a result of these and other advances in AI, the time available to detect, assess and remediate vulnerabilities before exploitation has been significantly reduced or eliminated, increasing the risk of unauthorized access to, or compromise of, solutions we sell to customers, the third-party products and components that we integrate into our solutions and use in our operations, and the cloud-based services operated or enabled by us or by third parties upon which we rely.

We cannot assure you that our backup systems, regular data backups, physical, technological and organizational security protocols and measures and other procedures that are currently in place, or that may be in place in the future, will be adequate to detect or prevent unauthorized access to our systems, significant damage, system interruption, degradation or failure, or data loss or to respond to a cyberattack once launched. Additionally, hackers may attempt to directly gain access to a customer's on-premise appliance, or their mobile phone, which may delay or interrupt services, or may subject our customers to further security risks, including in relation to any connected household devices a customer might have now or in the future, such as our connected smart security sensors and our partner's connected devices or to our network more generally. Also, our services are web-based, and the amount of data we store for our users on our servers has been increasing as our business has grown.

Despite our ongoing efforts to enhance security measures, our infrastructure and those of third parties we rely upon may be vulnerable to hackers, phishing, computer viruses, worms, ransomware, and other malicious software programs or similarly disruptive problems caused by our customers, employees, consultants or other internet users who attempt to invade public and private data networks. In some cases, we do not have in place disaster recovery facilities for certain ancillary services, such as email delivery of messages. Currently, a majority of our customers authorize us to bill their credit or debit card accounts directly for all transaction fees that we charge. We rely on encryption and authentication technology to ensure secure transmission of confidential information, including customer credit and debit card numbers. Despite our efforts to encrypt and secure transmission of confidential customer information, hackers with sufficiently sophisticated technology or methods may still be able to infiltrate our systems to gain unauthorized access to payment card information. Further, advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments may result in a compromise or breach of the technology we use to protect transaction data. In addition, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to the information systems change frequently and are becoming more sophisticated, and may not be recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

Third parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees, consultants or customers into disclosing sensitive information, such as user names, passwords, customer proprietary network information ("CPNI"), intellectual property or other information in order to gain access to our customers' data or to our data. CPNI includes information such as the phone numbers called by a customer, the frequency, duration, and timing of such calls, and any services purchased by the customer, such as call waiting, call forwarding and caller ID, in addition to other information that may appear on a customer's bill. In addition, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, or to sabotage systems, change frequently and are becoming more sophisticated and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. In addition, we and our vendors, business partners, and contractors may also be vulnerable to heightened risks of cyber-attacks, including from or affiliated with nation-state actors, which could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our services and products. Any compromise or perceived compromise of our security could damage our reputation, and could subject us to significant liability, as well as regulatory action, including financial penalties, which would materially adversely affect our brand, results of operations, financial condition, business and prospects.

See "Risks Related to Security, IT Systems and Intellectual Property" for further risks related to security breaches.

We face competition in our markets and may lack sufficient financial or other resources to compete successfully. Mergers or other strategic transactions involving our competitors could adversely affect our ability to compete effectively and harm our results of operations.

The cloud-based communications and connected services industries are highly competitive and we expect that competition will continue to be intense in the future. Increased competition may result in pricing pressures, reduced profit margins and may impede our ability to continue to increase the sales of our services and products or cause us to lose market share, any of which could substantially harm our business and results of operations. We face continued competition from established communications providers, such as Comcast Corporation, Verizon Communications Inc., AT&T Inc., and Rogers Communications Inc and other cloud-based communications companies such as RingCentral Inc., Vonage Holdings Corp. (acquired by Ericsson), 8x8 Inc., Nextiva, Inc., Intermedia.net Inc., Dialpad Inc., Microsoft Corporation, Zoom Video Communications, Inc., Alphabet Inc. (Google Voice), Crexendo, Inc. and Alianza, Inc.; as well as from traditional on-premise, hardware business communications providers, such as Cisco Systems, Inc. and Mitel, Inc., mobile communications app companies providing "over-the-top" solutions, large internet companies that offer services with features that compete with some of what we offer, and certain other communications companies. These companies currently or may in the future host their solutions through the cloud.

Some of our competitors have been acquired, and may in the future consolidate with or be acquired by, other companies and competitors. Some of our competitors may also enter into new alliances with each other or may establish or strengthen cooperative relationships with systems integrators, third-party consulting firms or other parties. Any such consolidation, acquisition, alliance or cooperative relationship could adversely affect our ability to compete effectively and lead to downward pricing pressure and our loss of market share, and could result in a competitor with greater financial, technical, marketing, service and other resources, all of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, increased competition may result in aggressive business and pricing tactics by our competitors, including: offering products similar to our platforms and solutions on a bundled basis at no charge; announcing competing products combined with extensive marketing efforts; providing financial incentives to consumers; and asserting intellectual property rights irrespective of the validity of the claims. In addition, our retail partners may offer the products and services of competing companies, which would adversely affect our business. Competition from other companies may also adversely affect our negotiations with service providers and suppliers, including, in some cases, requiring us to lower our prices. We may not be able to compete successfully with the offerings and sales tactics of other companies, which could result in the loss of customers and, as a result, our revenue and profitability could be adversely affected.

The market for our CPaaS and CCaaS 2600Hz solutions is rapidly evolving, significantly fragmented and highly competitive, with relatively low barriers to entry in some segments. Our competitors in this segment of the market are primarily (i) CPaaS companies that offer communications products and applications, such as Twilio Inc., Vonage Holdings Corp. (acquired by Ericsson), Plivo Inc., and Sinch Inc., and (ii) other software companies that compete with portions of these and CCaaS solutions such as RingCentral Inc., 8x8 Inc., Dialpad Inc., Five9 Inc., and NICE Systems Ltd. Some of our competitors and potential competitors in this segment are larger and have greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more established customer relationships, larger budgets, lower operating costs, and significantly greater resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards, customer requirements or changing economic conditions. Our competitors may also offer products or services that address one or a limited number of functions at lower prices, with greater depth than our products or in different geographies. Our current and potential competitors may develop and market new products and services with comparable functionality to our products, and this could lead to us having to decrease prices in order to remain competitive. Additionally, in connection with our AirDial product offering, we face competition in the POTS replacement market from a range of other companies, such as Verizon Communications Inc., Granite Telecommunications

LLC, MetTel Inc., AT&T Inc. and Napco Security Technologies, Inc., as well as other service providers that bundle their offerings with POTS-replacement products from POTS replacement equipment manufacturers, such as DataRemote Inc.

Our business, operating results and financial condition also depend, in part, on our ability to establish and maintain relationships through resellers, distributors, and strategic partners. A portion of our revenue is derived from sales made by these partners and any one of them may later decide to stop selling our products or to sell their own products or those of third parties that may be competitive with our products. A loss or reduction in sales of our products through these third-party intermediaries could adversely affect our revenue and other results of operations.

We may be exposed to significant risks in connection with our international operations.

To date, we have not generated significant revenue from outside of the United States and Canada, but we have expanded operations outside North America to provide services in certain countries internationally. The future success of our business will depend, in part, on our ability to expand our operations and customer base worldwide. Operating in international markets requires significant resources and management attention and will subject us to regulatory, economic and political risks different from those in the United States. Because of our limited experience with international operations and developing and managing sales and distribution channels in international markets, our expansion efforts may not succeed. We face risks in doing business internationally that could materially and adversely affect our business, including:

- our ability to comply with differing and evolving technical and environmental standards, telecommunications regulations, and certification requirements outside the United States;
- our ability to comply with different and evolving laws, rules, regulations and standards relating to data privacy, data protection, data localization and data security enacted in countries in which we operate or do business;
- potential contractual and other liability to our business partners if we fail to meet their aggressive expansion schedules in new locations;
- difficulties and costs associated with staffing and managing foreign operations;
- potentially greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable and longer payment cycles;
- the need to adapt and localize our services for specific countries;
- the need to offer customer care in various languages;
- reliance on third parties over which we have limited control for marketing and reselling our services;
- availability of reliable broadband connectivity and wide area networks in targeted areas for expansion;
- lower levels of adoption of credit or debit card usage for internet related purchases by foreign customers and compliance with various foreign regulations related to credit or debit card processing and data privacy;
- difficulties in understanding and complying with local laws, regulations, and customs in foreign jurisdictions;
- export controls and trade and economic sanctions administered by the Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security and the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control;
- tariffs and other non-tariff barriers, such as quotas and local content rules;
- uncertainty as to the impact of higher tariff rates imposed by the United States on goods from other countries and tariffs imposed by other countries on U.S. goods, and any other possible tariffs that may be imposed on services such as ours, the scope and duration of which, if implemented, remain uncertain;
- compliance with various anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, or the FCPA;
- more limited protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- adverse tax consequences;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, economic stability, and inflationary conditions which could increase the price of our services outside of the United States, increase the expenses of our international operations, including expenses related to foreign contractors, and expose us to foreign currency exchange rate risk;
- exchange control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit our conversion of other currencies into U.S. Dollars;
- restrictions on the transfer of funds;

- potential or actual international conflicts, tensions, and sanctions, such as those resulting from the Israel-U.S.-Iran conflict, Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine, and escalating political tensions between China and Taiwan;
- deterioration of political relations between the United States and other countries, including due to U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, North America and Europe; and
- political or social unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region, which could have an adverse impact on our third-party software development and quality assurance operations there.

Failure to manage any of these risks could harm our future international operations and our overall business.

To deliver our services, we rely on third parties for our network connectivity and co-location facilities for certain features in our services and for certain elements of providing our services.

We expect that we will continue to rely on third-party service providers for hosting, internet access and other services that are vital to our service offering for the foreseeable future. For example, Equinix, Inc. and others provide data center facilities, and Inteliquent and others provide origination services. Inteliquent is also our primary provider of 911 services. We also rely on third-party service providers to provide services for our SMS and speech-to-text services which are sole-sourced. If any of these network service providers stop providing or are unable to provide us with access to their infrastructure, fail to provide these services to us on a cost-effective basis, cease operations, or otherwise terminate these services, the delay caused by qualifying and switching to another third-party network service provider, if one is available, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be required to transfer our servers to new data center facilities if we are unable to renew our leases on acceptable terms, if at all, or the owners of the facilities decide to close their facilities, and we may incur significant costs and possible service interruption in connection with doing so. Any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy or foreclosure, faced by our third-party data center operators or any of the service providers with which we or they contract, may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict. Additionally, if our data centers are unable to keep up with our increasing needs for capacity, our ability to grow our business could be materially and adversely impacted.

If problems occur with any of these third-party network or service providers for any reason, including cyberattacks, it may cause errors or reduced quality in our services, and we could encounter difficulty identifying the source of the problem. The occurrence of errors or reduced quality in our service, whether caused by our systems or a third-party network or service provider, may result in the loss of our existing customers, delay or loss of market acceptance of our services, termination of our relationships and agreements with our resellers or liability for failure to meet service level agreements, and may seriously harm our business and results of operations.

We rely on purchased or leased hardware and software licensed from third parties in order to offer our services. In some cases, we integrate third-party licensed software components into our platforms. Failure to integrate successfully could result in increased expenses, errors, and delays. Third-party hardware and software, or future technology we may want to license, may not continue to provide competitive features and functionality or be available to us at reasonable prices or on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Any loss of the right to use any of this hardware or software could significantly increase our expenses and otherwise result in delays in the provisioning of our service until equivalent technology is either developed by us, or, if available, is identified, obtained and integrated. Any errors or defects in third-party hardware or software could result in errors or a failure of our service which could harm our business.

We also contract with one or more third parties to provide enhanced 911, or E-911, services, including assistance in routing emergency calls and terminating E-911 calls. Our providers operate a national call center that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to receive certain emergency calls and maintain public service answering point, or PSAP, databases for the purpose of deploying and operating E-911 services. On mobile devices, we generally rely on the underlying cellular or wireless carrier to provide E-911 services. Any failure to perform, including interruptions in service, by our vendors, could cause failures in our customers' access to E-911 services and expose us to significant liability and damage our reputation.

We rely on third parties, including third parties located in Russia, for some of our software development, quality assurance and operations, and anticipate we will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

We outsource certain of our software development and design, quality assurance and operations activities to third-party contractors that have employees and consultants in a number of international locations, including Russia. Our dependence on third-party contractors creates numerous risks; in particular, international sanctions imposed as a result of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war could limit our ability to transact with our third-party contractors in Russia, which could disrupt or delay current or future planned research and development activities, increase our costs, or force us to shift development efforts to resources in other geographies that may not possess the same level of cost efficiencies.

More generally, there is the risk that we may not maintain control or effective management with respect to these business operations. Our agreements with these third-party contractors are either not terminable by them (other than at the end of the term or upon an uncured breach by us) or require at least 30 days' prior written notice of termination. If we experience problems with our third-party contractors, the costs charged by our third-party contractors increase, or our agreements with our third-party contractors are terminated, we may not be able to develop new solutions, enhance or operate existing solutions or provide customer support in an alternate manner that is equally or more efficient and cost-effective. If we are unsuccessful in maintaining existing and, if needed, establishing new relationships with third parties, our ability to efficiently operate existing services or develop new services and provide adequate customer support could be impaired, and as a result, our competitive position or our results of operations could suffer.

We rely on third parties to provide the majority of our customer service and support representatives. If these third parties do not provide our customers with reliable, high-quality service, our reputation and our business will be harmed, and we may be exposed to significant liability.

We offer customer support through both our online account management website and our toll-free customer support number. Our customer support is currently provided via a third-party provider located in the Philippines, as well as by our U.S. employees. The ability to support our customers may be disrupted by natural disasters, inclement weather, civil unrest, strikes, terrorism, breaches of data security, and other adverse events. A significant service outage may cause a high volume of customer support inquiries, and our third-party customer service center may not be able to respond to such inquiries in a timely manner, which would adversely impact our ability to deliver on our customer commitments. We currently offer support almost exclusively in English. As we have expanded our operations internationally, we have made and will need to continue to make significant expenditures and investments in our customer service and support to adequately address the complex needs of international customers, such as support in multiple foreign languages. Industry consolidation among customer service providers may impact our ability to obtain these services or increase our costs for these services.

If we fail to continue developing our brand or our reputation is harmed, our business may suffer.

We believe that continuing to strengthen our current brand will be critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our services and will require continued focus on active marketing efforts. The demand for and cost of online and traditional advertising has been increasing and may continue to increase. Accordingly, we may need to increase our investment in, and devote greater resources to, advertising, marketing, and other efforts to create and maintain brand loyalty among users. Brand promotion activities may not yield increased revenue, and even if they do, any increased revenue may not offset the expenses incurred in building our brand. If we fail to promote and maintain our brand, or if we incur substantial expense in an unsuccessful attempt to promote and maintain our brand, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our services, as well as those of our competitors, are regularly reviewed and commented upon by online and social media sources, as well as computer and other business publications. Negative reviews, or reviews in which our competitors' products and services are rated more highly than our solutions, could negatively affect our brand and reputation. From time to time, our customers have expressed dissatisfaction with our services, including dissatisfaction with our customer support, our billing policies and the way our services operate. If we do not handle customer complaints effectively, our brand and reputation may suffer, we may lose our customers' confidence, and they may choose to terminate, reduce or not to renew their subscriptions. In addition, many of our customers participate in social media and online blogs about internet-based services, including our services, and our success depends in part on our ability to minimize negative and generate positive customer feedback through such online channels where existing and potential customers seek and share information. If actions we take or changes we make to our services do not receive a favorable reception from these customers, their posts could negatively affect our brand and reputation. Complaints or negative publicity about our services or customer service could materially and adversely impact our ability to attract and retain customers and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to effectively manage our growth and the increased complexity of our business, which could negatively impact our brand, financial performance and increase the risk of investing in our stock.

We continue to experience significant growth in our business, including through our expansion, as well as through our acquisitions. This growth has placed and may continue to place significant demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. As our operations grow in size, scope and complexity, we will need to increase our sales and marketing efforts and personnel internationally, and improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to attract, service, and retain an increasing number of users across multiple lines of similar products and services. For example, we expect the volume of simultaneous calls to increase significantly as our user base grows, and our network hardware and software may not be able to accommodate this additional simultaneous call volume. The expansion of our systems and infrastructure will require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources in advance of an increase in the volume of business, with no assurance that the volume of business will increase. Any such additional capital investments will increase our cost base. Continued growth could also strain our ability to maintain reliable service levels for our users, develop and improve our operational, financial and management controls, enhance our reporting systems and procedures and recruit, train, and retain highly skilled personnel. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency in our organization as we grow, and if the current and future members of our management team do not effectively scale with this growth, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business could suffer if we cannot obtain or retain direct inward dialing numbers ("DIDs"), are prohibited from obtaining local or toll-free numbers, or are limited to distributing local or toll-free numbers to only certain customers.

Our future success depends on our ability to procure large quantities of local and toll-free DIDs in the United States and foreign countries in desirable locations at a reasonable cost and without restrictions. Our ability to procure and distribute DIDs depends on factors outside of our control, such as applicable regulations, the practices of the communications carriers that provide DIDs, the cost of these DIDs, and the level of demand for new DIDs. Due to their limited availability, there are certain popular area code prefixes we generally cannot obtain. Our inability to acquire DIDs for our operations would make our services less attractive to potential customers in the affected local geographic areas, which could adversely affect our revenue growth. In addition, future growth in our customer base and the customer bases of our competitors will increase our dependence on needing sufficiently large quantities of DIDs.

If we are unable to effectively process local number and toll-free number portability provisioning in a timely manner, our growth may be negatively affected.

We support local number and toll-free number portability, which allows our customers to transfer to us and thereby retain their existing phone numbers when subscribing to our services. During the number transfer process, our new customers must maintain both our service and their existing phone service. We depend on third-party carriers to transfer phone numbers, a process we do not control, and these third-party carriers may refuse or substantially delay the transfer of these numbers to us. Local number portability is considered an important feature by many potential customers, and if we fail to reduce any related delays, we may experience increased difficulty in acquiring new customers. Moreover, the FCC requires us to comply with specified number porting timeframes when customers leave our service for the services of another provider. In Canada, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission ("CRTC") has imposed a similar number portability requirement on service providers like us. If we, or our third-party carriers, are unable to process number portability requests within the requisite timeframes, we could be subject to fines and penalties. Additionally, in the United States, both customers and carriers may seek relief from the relevant state public utility commission, the FCC, or in state or federal court for violation of local number portability requirements.

We may not be able to sustain profitability in the future and our rates of growth may decline.

We have incurred significant net losses in the past and have expended significant resources to develop, market, promote, grow our customer base and sell our products and solutions and we expect to continue investing for future growth. Although we have recently achieved profitability and generated cash from operations on both an annual and quarterly basis, we cannot assure you that we can sustain profitability or that our operating cash flow will remain positive in the future as we continue to invest in efforts to scale our business. Sustaining profitability will require us to continue to increase revenue, manage our cost structure and avoid significant liabilities. Revenue growth and growth of our active user base may slow, revenue may decline or we may incur significant losses in the future for a number of possible reasons, including general macroeconomic conditions, increasing competition (including competitive pricing pressures), our achievement of greater market penetration, a decrease in the growth of the markets in which we compete, or failure for any reason to continue capitalizing on growth opportunities. Additionally, we may encounter unforeseen operating expenses, difficulties, complications, delays, service delivery and quality problems and other unknown factors that may result in losses in future periods. If these losses exceed our expectations or our revenue growth expectations are not met in future periods, investors' perceptions of our business may be adversely affected, our financial performance will be harmed and our stock price could be volatile or decline.

Our quarterly and annual results have fluctuated in the past and may continue to do so. As a result, we may fail to meet or to exceed the expectations of analysts or investors, which could cause our stock price to fluctuate.

Our quarterly and annual results of operations and cash flows have varied historically from period to period, and we expect that they will continue to fluctuate due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, including:

- fluctuations in demand for, pricing of, or usage of, our products, including due to the effects of global macroeconomic conditions, tariffs and other trade restrictions, competition, and differing levels of demand for our products based on changing customer priorities, resources, financial conditions and economic outlook;
- our ability to retain existing customers, resellers, expand our existing customers' user base, and attract new customers, sell premium solutions to our existing customers and introduce new solutions;
- the actions of our competitors, including pricing changes or the introduction of new solutions and products;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth and successfully penetrate the communications and connected services markets for businesses, residential and mobile;
- the number of monthly, annual and multi-year subscriptions at any given time and the timing of recognition of subscription revenue;
- the timing and cost of developing or acquiring technologies, services or businesses and our ability to successfully manage and integrate any such acquisitions;
- the impact of worldwide economic, industry, and market conditions, such as liquidity constraints and higher levels of inflation;
- the timing, cost and effectiveness of our advertising and marketing efforts;
- the timing, operating cost and capital expenditures for the operation, maintenance, and expansion of our business;
- delays or disruptions in our supply chain;
- the timing of our decisions with regard to product resource allocation;
- increased component costs;
- seasonality of consumers' purchasing patterns and seasonality of advertising patterns;
- service outages or security breaches and any related impact on our reputation;
- our ability to accurately forecast revenue and appropriately plan our expenses;
- costs associated with defending and resolving intellectual property infringement and other claims;
- changes in tax laws, regulations, or accounting rules;

- how well we execute on our strategy and operating plans and the impact of changes in our business model that could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition; and
- quarantines, travel limitations, or business disruptions in regions affecting our operations, including our field sales and installation services teams, or the operations of third parties upon which we rely, stemming from actual or anticipated catastrophic events such as epidemics, pandemics, natural disasters, protests, military occupations, conflicts, wars and other political instability.

Any one of the factors above, or the cumulative effect of some or all of the factors referred to above, may result in significant fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results of operations and cash flows. This variability and unpredictability could result in our failure to meet our internal operating plan or the expectations of securities analysts or investors for any period, which could cause our stock price to decline. In addition, a significant percentage of our operating expenses is fixed in nature and is based on forecasted revenue trends. Accordingly, in the event of revenue shortfalls, we may not be able to mitigate the negative impact on net income and margins in the short term. If we fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the market price of our shares could fall substantially and we could face costly lawsuits, including securities class-action suits.

We may lose key members of our management team and other key employees, and may be unable to attract and retain employees we need to support our operations and growth.

Our future performance depends on the continued services and contributions of our senior management and other key employees to execute on our business plan, and to identify and pursue opportunities and services innovations. The loss of services of senior management or other key employees could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our development and strategic objectives. The replacement of any of these senior management personnel would likely involve significant time and costs, and such loss could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives. Many members of our senior management have been our employees for many years and therefore have significant experience and understanding of our business that would be difficult to replace. Our inability to attract and retain the necessary personnel could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of business. We do not maintain key person insurance for any of our personnel.

We may not be able to secure additional financing on favorable terms, or at all, to meet our future capital needs.

We intend to continue making expenditures and investments to support the growth of our business. In the future, we may require additional capital to pursue our business objectives and to respond to business opportunities, challenges, or unforeseen circumstances, including the need to develop new solutions or enhance our existing solutions, enhance our operating infrastructure, and acquire complementary businesses and technologies. Accordingly, we may decide to engage in equity or debt financings, draw down under our existing credit facility or enter into new credit facilities to secure additional funds. However, additional funds may not be available when we need them on terms acceptable to us, or at all, due to among other factors, general macro-economic conditions, including rising interest rates, volatile credit markets, inflation, and bank defaults or other disruptions in the financial services industry. Any debt financing we secure in the future could contain affirmative and negative covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, including covenants which may limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and liens, make certain investments, merge or consolidate with other entities and make certain dispositions, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution. Any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences, and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing terms satisfactory to us, our ability to continue pursuing our business objectives and to respond to business opportunities, challenges or unforeseen circumstances could be significantly limited, and our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected, and the trading price of our common stock would likely decline.

Our success depends, in part, on increased acceptance of our connected services, applications and products.

Our future growth depends on our ability to significantly increase revenue generated from our Ooma Business and Ooma Residential communications solutions and other connected services. The markets for cloud-based communications and other connected services are evolving rapidly and are characterized by an increasing number of market entrants. If these markets fail to develop, develop more slowly than we anticipate or develop in a manner different than we expect, our services could fail to achieve market acceptance, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business.

Our future growth in the small and medium-sized business and enterprise markets depends on the continued use of voice communications by businesses, as compared to e-mail and other data-based methods. A decline in the overall rate of voice communications by businesses would harm our business. Furthermore, our continued growth depends on future demand for and adoption of internet voice communications systems and services and on future demand for connected communications services. Although the number of broadband subscribers worldwide has grown significantly in recent years, only a small percentage of businesses have adopted internet voice communications services to date. For demand and adoption of internet voice communications services by businesses to increase, internet voice communications networks must improve the quality of their service for real-time communications by managing the effects of and reducing packet loss, packet delay, and packet jitter, as well as unreliable bandwidth, so that high-quality service can be consistently provided. Additionally, the cost and feature benefits of internet voice communications must be sufficient to cause customers to switch from traditional phone service providers. We must devote substantial resources to educate potential customers about the benefits of internet voice communications solutions, in general, and of our services in particular. If any or all of these factors fail to occur, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our Ooma Residential products and services are sold primarily to individuals and families. With the growth of mobile technologies, many consumers have chosen to eliminate their home telephone service as alternative services have proliferated. Our ability to continue growing our user base depends on our ability to convince customers and potential customers that our service is sufficiently useful and cost-effective, that it makes sense to maintain or establish home telephone services with us over other alternatives. Our growth could slow as it has in recent periods and our financial condition could be adversely affected if the trend of eliminating home telephone service continues or accelerates.

Our mobile platform, available to any consumer with a Wi-Fi® or cellular data connected mobile device, operates in a market that is fragmented and where it is difficult to gain consumer awareness. Many of our competitors in this market have been able to establish a significant user base and reputation in the market, which may make it more difficult for our products to be adopted. Furthermore, as new mobile devices are released, we may encounter difficulties supporting these devices and services, and we may need to devote significant resources to the creation, support, and maintenance of our mobile applications. Additionally, our competitors may allocate additional resources to marketing and promotion of their products, making it even more difficult to be noticed. It is also unclear how the adoption of “over-the-top” based communications will continue to grow. If the number of consumers using “over-the-top” based communications stagnates or declines, such movement may result in an intensified competition for consumers in this space.

Risks Related to Security, IT Systems and Intellectual Property

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant costs to protect against security breaches. We may incur significant additional costs in the future to address any actual or perceived security breaches.

Any system failure or security breach that causes interruptions or data loss in our operations or in the computer systems of our customers or leads to the misappropriation of our or our customers' CPNI could result in significant liability to us.

We could incur significant costs, both monetary and with respect to management's time and attention, to investigate and remediate a data security breach. Because our onboarding and billing functions are conducted primarily through a single data center, any security breach in that data center may cause an interruption in our business operations. If any of these events occurs, or is believed to occur, our reputation and brand could be damaged, our business may suffer, we could be required to expend significant capital and other resources to alleviate problems caused by such actual or perceived breaches and improve and enhance our security measures, we could be exposed to a risk of loss, litigation or regulatory action and possible liability, and our ability to operate our business, including our ability to provide maintenance and support services to our channel partners and end-customers, may be impaired. If current or prospective channel partners and end-customers believe that our systems and solutions do not provide adequate security for their businesses' needs, our business and our financial results could be harmed. Actual, potential or anticipated attacks may cause us to incur increasing costs, including costs to deploy additional personnel and protection technologies, train employees and engage third-party experts and consultants.

Although we maintain privacy, data breach and network security liability insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, although we have developed an information security program, we cannot guarantee these measures would be sufficient to protect us from a network security incident. Any actual or perceived compromise or breach of our security measures, or those of our third-party service providers, or any unauthorized access to, misuse or misappropriation of personally identifiable information, channel partners' or end-customers information, or other information, could violate applicable laws and regulations, contractual obligations or other legal obligations and cause significant legal and financial exposure, adverse publicity and a loss of confidence in our security measures, any of which could have an material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Failures in internet infrastructure or interference with broadband access could cause current or potential customers to believe that our systems are unreliable, leading our current customers to switch to our competitors or potential customers to avoid using our services.

Many of our services depend on our customers' broadband access to the internet, usually provided through a cable or digital subscriber line, or DSL, connection. In addition, users who access our services and applications through mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets, must have a high-speed connection, such as Wi-Fi, 3G, 4G, 5G or LTE, to use our services and applications. Currently, this access is provided by companies that have significant and increasing market power in the broadband and internet access marketplace, including incumbent phone companies, cable companies and wireless companies. Increasing numbers of users and increasing bandwidth requirements may degrade the performance of internet and mobile infrastructure, resulting in outages or deteriorations in connectivity and negatively impacting the quality with which we can deliver our solutions. As our customer base grows and their usage of communications capacity increases, we will be required to make additional investments in network capacity to maintain adequate data transmission speeds, the availability of which may be limited, or the cost of which may be on terms unacceptable to us. If adequate capacity is not available to us as our customers' usage increases, our network may be unable to achieve or maintain sufficiently high data transmission capacity, reliability or performance. Furthermore, as the rate of adopting new technologies increases, the networks on which our services and applications rely may not be able to sufficiently adapt to the increased demand for these services, including ours. In the past, we have experienced disruptions to our service and were able to restore service without incurring material expenses. Outages to date have not materially affected our results of operations. However, the costs incurred in correcting root causes for service outages may be substantial and these and other related consequences such as being required to issue refunds to our customers or to defend against customer claims for damages or other legal liability could negatively impact our results of operations.

Some of the providers of broadband internet access and high-speed mobile access, such as AT&T and Verizon, market and sell products and services to our current and potential customers that directly compete with our own offerings, which can potentially give such providers a competitive advantage. Broadband providers also may take measures that affect their customers' ability to use our service, such as degrading the quality of the data packets we transmit over their lines, giving those packets low priority, giving other packets higher priority than ours, blocking our packets entirely or attempting to charge their customers more for also using our services. A number of states have enacted or are considering legislation or executive actions that would regulate the conduct of broadband providers. We cannot predict whether state initiatives will be modified, overturned, or vacated by legal action of the court, federal or state legislation, or the FCC.

The FCC's orders could affect the market for broadband internet access service in a way that impacts our business, for example by increasing the cost of broadband internet service and thereby depressing demand for our services, by increasing the costs of services we purchase or by creating tiers of internet access service and by either charging us for or prohibiting us from being available through these tiers, and we cannot predict the impact of these events upon our business and results of operations.

Frequent or persistent interruptions could cause current or potential users to believe that our systems or services are unreliable, leading them to switch to our competitors or to avoid our services, and could permanently harm our reputation and brands. Because some of our services rely on integration between features that use both wired and wireless infrastructures, any of the aforementioned problems with either wired or wireless infrastructure may result in the inability of customers to take advantage of our integrated services and therefore may decrease the attractiveness of our collective services to current and potential customers.

If we experience excessive fraudulent activity or cannot meet evolving credit card association merchant standards, we could incur substantial costs and lose the right to accept credit cards for payment, which could cause our customer base to decline significantly.

A majority of our customers authorize us to bill their credit card accounts directly for service fees that we charge. If people pay for our services with stolen credit cards, we have in the past and may in the future incur substantial third-party vendor costs for which we may not be reimbursed. Further, our customers provide us with credit card billing information online or over the phone, and we do not review the physical credit cards used in these transactions, which increases our risk of exposure to fraudulent activity. We also incur charges, which we refer to as chargebacks, from the credit card companies' claims that the customer did not authorize the credit card transaction to purchase our service. If the number of unauthorized credit card transactions becomes excessive, we could be assessed substantial fines for excess chargebacks and we could lose the right to accept credit cards for payment. We have also been affected by the credit card breaches at various retail stores, which have caused millions of consumers to cancel credit cards as a result of the breach. We have found that some consumers do not renew their services after a card cancellation, which can have a material negative impact on our revenue. In addition, credit card issuers may change merchant standards, including data protection and documentation standards, required to utilize their services from time to time.

While Ooma Inc. is currently in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, or PCI, certain of Ooma's subsidiaries are currently not in compliance with all of the applicable technical PCI requirements. If we fail to become fully compliant or maintain compliance with current merchant standards, such as PCI, or fail to meet new standards, the credit card associations may fine us or, while unusual, may impose certain restrictions on our ability to accept credit cards or terminate our agreements with them, rendering us unable to accept credit cards as payment for our services. Our services have been in the past, and may also be in the future, subject to fraudulent or abusive usage in violation of applicable law or our acceptable use policies, including but not limited to revenue share fraud, domestic traffic pumping, subscription fraud, premium text message scams, and other fraudulent schemes, any of which could result in our incurring substantial costs for the completion of calls. Although our customers are required to set passwords and Personal Identification Numbers, or PINs, to protect their accounts and may configure in which destinations international calling is enabled from their extensions, third parties have accessed and used our customers' accounts and extensions through fraudulent means in the past, and they may do so in the future, which also could result in substantial call completion and other costs for us. In addition, third parties may have attempted in the past, and may attempt in the future, to fraudulently induce employees or consultants into disclosing customer credentials and other account information. Communications fraud can result in unauthorized access to customer accounts and data, unauthorized use of customers' services, and charges to customers for fraudulent usage and expenses we must pay to carriers. We may be required to pay for these charges and expenses with no reimbursement from the customer, and our reputation may be harmed if our services are subject to fraudulent usage.

Although we have implemented multiple fraud prevention and detection controls, we cannot assure you that these controls will be adequate to protect against fraud. Substantial losses due to fraud or our inability to accept credit card payments, which could cause our paid customer base to significantly decrease, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and ability to grow our business.

Accusations of infringement of intellectual property rights could materially and adversely affect our business.

There has been substantial litigation in the sectors in which we operate regarding intellectual property rights. In the past, we have been sued by third parties claiming infringement of their intellectual property rights and we were able to settle such litigation. However, we remain subject to infringement lawsuits from time to time, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to settle any such claims or, if we are able to settle any such claims, that the settlement will be on favorable terms. Our broad range of technology in our business may increase the likelihood that third parties will claim that we infringe their intellectual property rights.

We have in the past received, and may in the future receive, notices of claims of infringement, misappropriation or misuse of other parties' proprietary rights. Notwithstanding their merits, accusations and lawsuits like these often require significant time and expense to defend, may negatively affect customer relationships, may divert management's attention away from other aspects of our operations and, upon resolution, may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Further, intellectual property ownership and license rights surrounding AI technologies are new, evolving, and have not been fully addressed by federal or state laws or by U.S. courts, and the manner in which we and our third-party vendors develop and use AI technologies may expose us to claims of copyright infringement or other intellectual property misappropriation claims.

Certain technology necessary for us to provide our services may, in fact, be patented by other parties either now or in the future. If such technology were validly patented by another person, we would have to negotiate a license for the use of that technology. We may not be able to negotiate such a license at a price that is acceptable to us or at all. The existence of such a patent, or our inability to negotiate a license for any such technology on acceptable terms, could force us to cease using the technology and cease offering products and services incorporating the technology, which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. If we were found to be infringing on the intellectual property rights of any third party, we could be subject to liability for such infringement, which could be material. Among other negative consequences, we could also be prohibited from using or selling certain products or services, prohibited from using certain processes, or required to redesign certain products or services, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Any failure to obtain registration or protection of our intellectual property rights could materially and adversely affect our business.

We rely, in part, on patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret law to protect our intellectual property in the United States and abroad. We cannot assure you that the particular forms of intellectual property protection we seek, including business decisions about when to file patents and when to maintain trade secrets, will be adequate to protect our business. We seek to protect our technology, software, documentation and other information under trade secret and copyright law, which afford only limited protection. For example, improper disclosure of trade secret information by our current or former employees, consultants, third-party contractors, customers or vendors to the public or others who could make use of the trade secret information would likely preclude that information from being protected as a trade secret. Furthermore, any use of AI tools or open source licenses to create content or code that may be incorporated into our products or services may also impact our ability to obtain or successfully defend certain intellectual property rights.

We cannot predict whether our pending patent applications will result in issued patents or whether any issued patents will effectively protect our intellectual property. Even if a pending patent application results in an issued patent, the patent may be circumvented or its validity may be challenged in various proceedings in U.S. District Court, before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or before their foreign equivalents, such as reexamination, which may require legal representation and involve substantial costs and diversion of management time and resources. In addition, we cannot assure you that every significant feature of our solutions is protected by our patents, or that we will mark our products with any or all patents they embody. As a result, we may be prevented from seeking damages in whole or in part for infringement of our patents.

The unlicensed use of our brand, including domain names, by third parties could harm our reputation, cause confusion among our customers and impair our ability to market our products and services. Though we have registered numerous trademarks and service marks, have applied for registration of additional trademarks and service marks and have acquired a number of domain names in and outside the United States, if our applications receive objections or are successfully opposed by third parties, it will be difficult for us to prevent third parties from using our brand without our permission. Moreover, successful opposition to our applications might encourage third parties to make additional oppositions or commence trademark infringement proceedings against us, which could be costly and time consuming to defend against. There have been in the past, and may be in the future, instances where third parties have used our trade names, or have adopted confusingly similar trade names to ours. If we are not successful in protecting our trademarks, our trademark rights may be diluted and subject to challenge or invalidation, which could materially and adversely affect our brand.

We may not be able to protect or enforce our proprietary rights in the United States or internationally. We typically enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees, consultants, third-party contractors (including contractors located in Russia and the Philippines), customers and vendors in an effort to control access to use and distribution of our technology, software, documentation and other information. These agreements may not effectively prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential information and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of such unauthorized use or disclosure, and it may be possible for a third party to legally reverse engineer, copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization. In addition, such agreements may not adequately protect our proprietary rights in foreign countries, where effective intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited. Our competitors may independently develop technologies similar or superior to our technology, duplicate our technology in a manner that does not infringe our intellectual property rights or design around any of our patents. Furthermore, detecting

and policing unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and resource-intensive. Moreover, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Such litigation, whether successful or not, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management time and resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Potential problems with our or third-party information systems could interfere with our business and operations.

We rely on our information systems and those of third parties for processing customer orders, distribution of our services, billing our customers, processing credit card transactions, customer relationship management, supporting financial planning and analysis, accounting functions and financial statement preparation and otherwise running our business. Information systems may experience interruptions, including interruptions of related services from third-party providers, which may be beyond our control. Such business interruptions could cause us to fail to meet customer requirements. All information systems, both internal and external, are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including without limitation, computer viruses, ransomware attacks or other security breaches, energy blackouts, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication failures, and employee or other theft, as well as third-party provider failures. Any disruption in our information systems and those of the third parties upon which we rely could have a significant impact on our business.

We may implement enhanced information systems in the future to meet the demands resulting from our growth and to provide additional capabilities and functionality. The implementation of new systems could come with its own set of cybersecurity risks. The implementation of new systems and enhancements to existing systems is frequently disruptive to the underlying business of an enterprise, and can be time-consuming and expensive, increase management responsibilities and divert management attention. Any disruptions relating to our systems enhancements or any problems with the implementation, particularly any disruptions impacting our operations or our ability to accurately report our financial performance on a timely basis during the implementation period, could materially and adversely affect our business. Even if we do not encounter these material and adverse effects, the implementation of these enhancements may be much costlier than we anticipated. If we are unable to successfully implement the information systems enhancements as planned, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

Our use of open source technology could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our services.

We use open source software in our platforms on which our services operate. There is a risk that the owners of the copyrights in such software may claim that such licenses impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to market or provide our services. If such owners prevail in such a claim, we could be required to make the source code for our proprietary software (which contains our valuable trade secrets) generally available to third parties, including competitors, at no cost, to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our services, to re-engineer our technology, or to discontinue offering our services in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis or at all, any of which could cause us to discontinue our services, harm our reputation, result in customer losses or claims, increase our costs or otherwise materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. If a copyright holder of such open source software were to allege we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal expenses defending against such allegations and could be subject to significant damages, enjoined from the sale of our solutions that contained the open source software and required to comply with the foregoing conditions, which could disrupt the distribution and sale of some of our solutions.

Regulatory and Tax Matters

Our services are subject to regulation and future legislative or regulatory actions could adversely affect our business and expose us to liability.

Federal Regulation. Our business is regulated by the FCC. As a communication services provider, we are subject to FCC regulations relating to privacy, disability access, law enforcement access, porting of numbers, revenue reporting, Federal USF contributions and other regulatory assessments, E-911, outage notifications, robocall mitigation, call traceback and know your customer requirements, and other matters. We may also be subject to potential liability for the illegal or fraudulent activities of our customers and end users. Although our terms and conditions prohibit illegal and fraudulent use of our services, our customers and end users may nonetheless engage in prohibited activities in violation of applicable law. If we do not comply with FCC rules and regulations, or if our customers and end users engage in illegal activity using our services, we could be subject to FCC enforcement actions, substantial fines, loss of licenses, repayment of funds, potential private right of actions and possibly restrictions on our ability to operate or offer certain of our services. Any enforcement action by the FCC, which may include a public process, would hurt our reputation in the industry, possibly impair our ability to sell our services to customers and could have a materially adverse impact on our revenue.

State Regulation. We are also subject to state telecommunication laws, consumer protection laws, data privacy laws, and other laws and regulations, as well as U.S. state, municipal and local sales, use, excise, utility user and ad valorem taxes, fees or surcharges. The imposition of such regulatory obligations or the imposition of additional taxes on our services could increase our cost of doing business and limit our growth.

International Regulation. Our international operations subject us to telecommunications, consumer protection, data privacy, cybersecurity, and other laws and regulations in the foreign countries where we offer our services. Our international operations are potentially subject to country-specific government regulation and related actions that may increase our costs and prevent us from offering or providing our products and services in certain countries. For example, the European Union's Network and Information Security Directive 2 ("NIS2") imposes enhanced cybersecurity risk management, incident reporting, and operational resilience obligations on telecommunications companies operating in the EU. NIS2 provides for significant penalties for violations, including at least EUR 10 million or 2% of the violating company's total worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. Certain of our services may be used by customers located in countries where VoIP and other forms of IP communications may be illegal or require special licensing. In countries where local laws and regulations prohibit (or come to prohibit) the use of our products, users may continue to use our products and services, which could subject us to costly penalties or governmental action adverse to our business and damaging to our brand and reputation, our international expansion efforts, or our business and operating results.

The adoption of additional 911 requirements by the FCC could increase our costs that could make our service more expensive, decrease our profit margins, or both.

We may not be able to comply with additional 911 requirements adopted by the FCC for interconnected VoIP providers, providers of enterprise telephone services, non-interconnected VoIP providers and texting providers. For example, beginning January 6, 2022, providers of non-fixed interconnected VoIP services were required to supply automated dispatchable location, if technically feasible, or either registered location information obtained by the customer or alternative location information. At present, we have no means to automatically identify the physical location of our customers. Our obligation to comply with the FCC's VoIP E-911 order and related costs puts us at a competitive disadvantage to VoIP service providers who are either not subject to the requirements or have chosen not to comply with the FCC's mandates. We cannot guarantee emergency calling service consistent with the VoIP E-911 order will be available to all of our customers, especially those accessing our services on a mobile device or from outside of the United States. The FCC's current E-911 requirements and changes to those requirements, including their impact on our customers due to service price increases or other factors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. For example, we have incurred additional costs in order to comply with the FCC's outage notification requirements effective April 15, 2025 and may incur such costs in the future. In addition, customers may attempt to hold us responsible for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death suffered as a result of delayed, misrouted, or uncompleted emergency service calls or text messages, subject to any limitations on a provider's liability provided by applicable laws, regulations, and our customer agreements.

Our products must comply with industry standards, FCC regulations, state, local, country-specific and international regulations, and changes may require us to modify existing products and/or services.

In addition to reliability and quality standards, the market acceptance of telephony over broadband IP networks is dependent upon the adoption of industry standards so that products from multiple manufacturers are able to communicate with each other. Our unique hybrid SaaS connectivity platforms rely on communication standards such as SIP, SRTP and network standards such as TCP/IP and UDP to interoperate with other vendors' equipment. There is currently a lack of agreement among industry leaders about which standard should be used for a particular application and about the definition of the standards themselves. We also must comply with certain rules and regulations of the FCC regarding electromagnetic radiation and safety standards established by Underwriters Laboratories ("UL"), as well as similar regulations and standards applicable in other countries. In addition, the market acceptance of POTS replacement products such as Ooma AirDial will depend on compliance with industry standards such as National Fire Protection Association NFPA 72, UL 864 and American Society of Mechanical Engineers ASME A17.1B. As standards evolve, we may be required to modify our existing products or develop and support new versions of our products.

We must comply with certain federal, state and local requirements regarding our products and services, including marketing practices, consumer protection, privacy, and the provision of 9-1-1 emergency service. New and evolving legislative or regulatory actions could adversely affect our business and expose us to liability. For example, on March 23, 2026, the FCC updated the "Covered List" of communications equipment deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to U.S. national security to include all consumer-grade routers produced in foreign countries, effectively prohibiting the importation, marketing, or sale in the United States of such routers.

While we believe that our current product offerings are not considered consumer-grade routers under the FCC's guidance updated on April 22, 2026, this effective ban may in the future limit the type of products we can develop, limit manufacturing locations, or increase the costs of offering such products. The failure of our products and services to comply, or delays in compliance, with various existing and evolving standards could delay or interrupt volume production of our VoIP telephony products, subject us to fines or other imposed penalties, or harm the perception and adoption rates of our service, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

If we cannot comply with the FCC's rules imposing call signaling requirements on VoIP providers, we may be subject to fines, cease and desist orders, or other penalties.

The FCC's rules regarding the system of compensation for various types of traffic require, among other things, interconnected VoIP providers who originate interstate or intrastate traffic destined for the PSTN, to transmit the telephone number associated with the calling party to the next provider in the call path. Intermediate providers must pass unaltered calling party number or charge number signaling information they receive from other providers to subsequent providers in the call path. In addition, effective June 30, 2021, voice service providers in the United States were required to either fully implement "STIR/SHAKEN" technology on their entire networks or implement a robocall mitigation program on those portions of their networks that are not STIR/SHAKEN-enabled. Canada is also currently in the process of implementing STIR/SHAKEN requirements. Although we have implemented STIR/SHAKEN in the United States and are in the process of implementing STIR/SHAKEN in Canada, to the extent that we inadvertently pass traffic that does not have appropriate calling party number or charge number information, we could be subject to fines, cease and desist orders, or other penalties. Similarly, to the extent that we cannot authenticate our customers, their traffic may be more likely to be blocked or adversely labeled. Additionally, as a VoIP provider, we rely on the FCC to design rules that do not disadvantage our service relative to those of incumbent local exchange carriers and competitive local exchange carriers. Should the FCC decide to do so, it could result in an inferior user experience for Ooma's service, which may negatively impact our business.

We may not be able to comply with FCC rules governing completion of calls to rural areas and related reporting requirements.

The FCC's rules governing the completion of calls to rural areas and related reporting requirements require us, among other things, to monitor the performance of our intermediate providers – telecom companies we use to help complete telephone calls to rural areas and take steps to prevent rural call completion problems that may be caused by our intermediate providers, such as persistent low answer or completion rates, unexplained anomalies in performance, or repeated complaints to the FCC. Under certain circumstances, if our routing choices, meaning the intermediate providers we chose to help us complete calls to rural areas, result in lower quality service, we may be held liable for the actions taken by our intermediate providers. If we cannot comply with these rules, we could be subject to investigation and enforcement action and could be exposed to substantial liability. The FCC also has increased enforcement activity related to completion of calls to rural customers, and we could be subject to substantial fines and to conduct requirements that could increase our costs if we are the subject of an enforcement proceeding and cannot demonstrate calls from our customers to rural customers are completed at a satisfactory rate.

Failure to comply with communications and telemarketing laws could result in significant fines or place significant restrictions on our business.

We rely on a variety of marketing techniques in connection with our sales efforts, including telemarketing and email marketing campaigns. We also record certain telephone calls between our customers or potential customers and our sales and service representatives for training and quality assurance purposes. These activities are subject to a variety of federal U.S. and Canadian laws and regulations such as the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (also known as the Federal Do-Not-Call law, or the TCPA), the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the CRTC's Unsolicited Telecommunications Rules, the CRTC's National Do Not Call List Rules, the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (also known as the CAN-SPAM Act), and various U.S. state and Canadian provincial laws regarding telemarketing, email marketing, social media marketing, and telephone call recording. The FCC continues to adopt and consider additional rules related to robocalling, robotexting, and autodialing. For example, in December 2023, the FCC adopted a one-to-one consent rule that would have required companies to obtain consent from consumers to receive automated or robotic calls or texts only from one specific good or service provider at a time. These laws are subject to varying interpretations by courts and governmental authorities and often require subjective interpretation, making it difficult to predict their application and therefore making our compliance efforts more challenging. For example, the Eleventh Circuit vacated the one-to-one consent rule in January 2025 and the FCC subsequently removed the rule from the TCPA.

The FCC and courts, however, continue to interpret and modify the TCPA and related consent, revocation, autodialing, prerecorded/artificial voice, and robotexting requirements, and certain carriers, messaging platforms, lead-generation sources, or vendors may impose contractual or operational requirements that are more restrictive than applicable law. We cannot be certain our efforts to comply with these laws, rules, regulations, and contractual obligations will be successful, or, if they are successful, that the cost of such compliance will not be material to our business. Changes to these or similar laws, or to their application or interpretation, or new laws, rules and regulations governing our communication and marketing activities could adversely affect our business. In the event that any of these laws, rules or regulations significantly restrict our business, we may not be able to develop adequate alternative communication and marketing strategies. Further, non-compliance with these laws, rules and regulations carries significant financial penalties and the risk of class action litigation. For example, in September 2025 we were named as a defendant in a putative class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, alleging violations of the TCPA, which was dismissed with prejudice in February 2026. If we are unable to successfully defend future putative class actions, our financial performance, reputation and business could be adversely affected.

The FCC has continued to increase regulation of interconnected VoIP services and may at any time determine certain VoIP services are telecommunications services subject to traditional common carrier regulation.

The FCC is considering, in various proceedings, issues arising from the transition from traditional copper networks to IP networks. The FCC is also considering whether interconnected VoIP services should be treated as telecommunications services, which could subject interconnected VoIP services to additional common carrier regulation. The FCC's efforts may result in additional regulation of IP network and service providers, which may negatively affect our business.

Reform of federal and state Universal Service Fund ("USF") programs could increase the cost of our service to our customers, diminishing or eliminating our pricing advantage.

The FCC and a number of states are considering modifications to USF programs, including the manner in which companies, like us, contribute to the federal USF program, and whether certain non-interconnected VoIP providers and broadband providers, among others, should contribute to the USF. If the FCC or certain states modify contribution obligations that continue to increase our contribution burden, we will either need to absorb the increased costs or raise the amount we currently collect from some of our customers to cover these obligations, as we have done in the past, which would either reduce our profit margins or diminish our price advantage. A number of states require us to contribute funds to state USF programs, while others are actively considering extending their programs to include the services we provide. We currently charge our customers certain fees and other surcharges, which may result in our services becoming less competitive as compared to those provided by others. If our pricing advantage is diminished or eliminated, or if we are required to absorb these increased costs and not pass-through to our customers, our results of operations would be negatively impacted.

We process, store, and use personal information and other data, which subjects us and our customers to a variety of evolving industry standards, contractual obligations and other legal rules related to privacy, which may increase our costs, decrease adoption and use of our products and services, and expose us to liability.

There are numerous U.S. federal, state and local, and foreign laws and regulations, as well as contractual obligations and industry standards, that provide for certain obligations and restrictions with respect to data privacy and security, and the collection, storage, retention, use, processing, transmission, sharing, disclosure, and protection ("Processing") of personal information and other customer data. The scope of these obligations and restrictions is changing, subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent among jurisdictions or conflict with other rules, and their status remains uncertain.

In the United States and in other jurisdictions, a variety of regulations are currently being proposed that would increase restrictions on online service providers in the field of data privacy and security, and we believe that the adoption of such increasingly restrictive regulation is likely. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA") regulates the processing of personal data, which could result in civil penalties for violations. In addition, the California Privacy Rights Act ("CPRA") took effect on January 1, 2023 and many states are now adopting similar privacy laws. We will continue to monitor developments related to new privacy laws like the CPRA which will require us to incur additional costs and expenses in an effort to monitor and comply with such laws. Legislators and regulators in the United States and elsewhere are also increasingly focused on privacy protections for minors under 18 years of age. For example, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act ("COPPA") applies to operators of commercial websites and online services directed to children under the age of 13 that collect personal information from children, and to operators of general audience websites with actual knowledge that they are collecting information from children under the age of 13. Our MyPhone™ VoIP services are directed at parents of children and include features such as green listing, quiet hours, and advanced call blocking to enhance children's safety and privacy. Although we strive to ensure this will be compliant with applicable COPPA and other children's privacy laws, any noncompliance could subject us to governmental enforcement actions, litigation, fines and penalties or adverse publicity, and we could be in breach of our customer contracts and our customers could lose trust in us, which could harm our reputation and business. Additionally, state laws and regulatory initiatives increasingly address online services, connected products, and digital features that are likely to be accessed by minors under the age of 18. Depending on how these laws are interpreted and applied, services such as MyPhone or related settings, parental controls, and privacy disclosures, among others, may become subject to additional obligations. Compliance with these requirements may require product, engineering, marketing, legal, and operational changes, may limit features or data processing practices, and may increase litigation, regulatory, reputational, and customer trust risks, particularly because laws directed to children and teens may be interpreted differently from COPPA and may apply even where a product is directed primarily to parents.

In Canada, penalties for non-compliance with certain Canadian anti-spam legislation are considerable, including administrative monetary penalties of up to \$10 million and a private right of action.

The EU has implemented strict laws that apply in connection with the Processing of personal information, and other customer data. Data protection regulators within the EU and other jurisdictions have the power to fine non-compliant organizations significant amounts and seek injunctive relief, including the cessation of certain data processing activities. For example, the EU Data Act became effective in September 2025 and imposes additional obligations on companies offering connected products, related digital services, or data-processing services in the EU, including requirements relating to user access to data generated by connected products, data sharing, contractual terms, interoperability, and switching between data-processing or cloud services. As such, we may need to modify customer contracts, product designs, data-export capabilities, data-sharing processes, and vendor or reseller arrangements. These changes could increase compliance and engineering costs, create operational complexity, limit our ability to use certain data, increase customer or third-party disputes, or affect our competitive position in the EU. In addition, the EU's General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR,

provides for significant penalties for violations, including fines of up to 4% of the violating company's worldwide revenue. While the United Kingdom's Data Protection Act substantially implements the GDPR, the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union has created regulatory uncertainty, including the cross-border transfer of data. Such uncertainty may adversely impact the operations of our U.K. subsidiary by adding operational complexities and expenses. In addition, there is uncertainty about data transfer to the United States. For example, although the new U.S. Data Privacy Framework was formally approved by the European Commission in July 2023, the framework may still be invalidated by the Court of Justice of the European Union, which invalidated the framework's predecessor, the Privacy Shield Program, in 2020.

We have taken administrative, contractual and other measures designed to achieve compliance with applicable privacy laws and standards, but we cannot guarantee these measures are sufficient. Obligations and restrictions imposed by current and future applicable laws, regulations, contracts and industry standards, in particular as we continue to expand our international operations, may increase the cost of our operations, affect our ability to provide all the current features of our business, residential and mobile products and services and our customers' ability to use our products and services, and could require us to modify the features and functionality of our products and services. Such obligations and restrictions may limit our ability to Process data, and to allow our customers to Process data with others through our products and services. Failure to comply with such obligations could subject us to lawsuits, fines, criminal penalties, statutory damages, consent decrees, injunctions, adverse publicity and other losses that could harm our business.

Our customers may use our services to transmit and store protected health information, or PHI, that is protected under HIPAA. Noncompliance with laws and regulations relating to privacy such as HIPAA may lead to significant fines, penalties or liabilities. Our actual compliance, our customers' perception of our compliance, costs of compliance with such regulations and customer concerns regarding their own compliance obligations (whether factual or in error) may limit the use and adoption of our service and reduce overall demand. Furthermore, privacy concerns, including the inability or impracticality of providing advance notice to customers of privacy issues related to the use of our services, may cause our customers' customers to resist providing the personal data necessary to allow our customers to use our services effectively. Even the perception of privacy concerns, whether or not valid, may inhibit market adoption of our service in certain industries.

In addition to government activity, privacy advocacy groups and industry groups have adopted and are considering the adoption of various self-regulatory standards and codes of conduct that may place additional burdens on us and our customers, which may further reduce demand for our services and harm our business. Our employees and personnel may also use generative AI technologies to perform their work, and the disclosure and use of personal information in such technologies is subject to various data privacy and security laws and obligations. Governments have passed and are likely to pass additional laws regulating generative AI. Our use of this technology could result in additional compliance costs and regulatory investigations and actions. If we are unable to use generative AI, it could make our business less efficient and result in competitive disadvantages.

Any failure by us to protect our users' privacy and data, including as a result of our systems being compromised by hacking or other malicious activity, could result in a loss of user confidence in our services and ultimately in a loss of users, which could materially and adversely affect our business. Our customers may also accidentally disclose their passwords, store them on a mobile device that is lost or stolen, or otherwise fall prey to attacks outside our system, creating the perception that our systems are not secure against third-party access. If our third-party contractors or vendors violate applicable laws or our policies, such violations may also put our customers' information at risk and could in turn have a material and adverse effect on our business.

Our use and development of AI tools are subject to regulation and future legislative or regulatory actions which could adversely affect our business and expose us to liability.

Development and use of AI is subject to increasing regulation and scrutiny. Several jurisdictions around the globe, including certain U.S. states and the EU, have proposed, enacted, or are considering laws governing the development and use of AI. For example, the Federal Trade Commission has required certain companies to turn over (or disgorge) insights or trainings generated through the use of AI where it alleged such companies have violated privacy and consumer protection laws. In addition, the EU AI Act, which has continued to be implemented in phases beginning in August 2024, subjects certain AI technologies to compliance obligations including transparency, conformity and risk assessment, monitoring and human oversight requirements. Under the EU AI Act, non-compliant companies may be subject to administrative fines of up to 35 million Euros or 7% of a company's total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. If we do not develop, use, or incorporate AI into our products and services in a manner in compliance with applicable and evolving regulations, and consistent with customer expectations, it may result in an adverse impact to our reputation, may expose us to liability, our business may be less efficient, or we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

Use or delivery of our services may become subject to new or increased regulatory requirements, taxes or fees.

The increasing growth and popularity of internet voice communications heighten the risk that governments will regulate or impose new or increased fees or taxes on internet voice communications services. To the extent the use of our services continues to grow, regulators may be more likely to seek to regulate or impose new or additional taxes, surcharges or fees on our services. Similarly, advances in technology, such as improvements in locating the geographic origin of internet voice communications or applications of AI to our products and services, could cause our services to become subject to additional regulations, fees or taxes, or could require us to invest in or develop new technologies, which may be costly. In addition, as we continue to expand our user base and offer more services, we may become subject to new regulations, taxes, surcharges or fees. Increased regulatory requirements, taxes, surcharges or fees on internet voice communications services, which could be assessed by governments retroactively or prospectively, would substantially increase our costs, and, as a result, our business would suffer. In addition, the tax status of our services could subject us to conflicting taxation requirements and complexity with regard to the collection and remittance of applicable taxes. Any such additional taxes could harm our results of operations.

We are subject to anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws with respect to our operations and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to criminal and/or civil liability and harm our business.

We are subject to the FCPA, the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and other anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in countries in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption laws are interpreted broadly and prohibit companies and their employees and third-party intermediaries from authorizing, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public or private sector. We use third-party representatives for product testing, customs, export, and import matters outside of the United States. As we increase our international sales and business, we may engage with business partners and third-party intermediaries to sell our products and services. We or our third-party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party intermediaries, our employees, representatives, contractors, partners, and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities.

While we devote resources to our U.S. and international compliance programs and have implemented policies, training, and internal controls designed to reduce the risk of corrupt payments, such as controls over expenditures for foreign contractors, and collusive activity, our employees, partners, vendors, or agents may violate our policies. Noncompliance with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution, other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension and/or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage, and other collateral consequences. If any subpoenas or investigations are launched, or governmental or other sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management's attention and resources, significant defense costs and other professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could further harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are subject to governmental sanctions and export and import controls, economic embargoes and trade sanctions that could impair our ability to expand our business to, and compete in, international markets and could subject us to liability if we are not in compliance with applicable laws.

Our products and services are subject to export and import laws and regulations, including the U.S. Export Administration Regulations, U.S. Customs regulations, and various economic and trade sanctions regulations administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Controls. U.S. export control laws and economic sanctions programs generally prohibit the export of certain products and services to countries, governments and persons subject to U.S. economic embargoes and trade sanctions unless a license, approval, or other authorization is obtained from the U.S. Government. Obtaining the necessary authorizations and licenses for a particular sale may be time-consuming, is not guaranteed and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we and certain of our employees could be subject to substantial civil or criminal penalties, including the possible loss of export or import privileges, government investigations, reputational harm, fines which may be imposed on us and responsible employees or managers, and, in extreme cases, the incarceration of responsible employees or managers.

In addition, any changes in our products or services, or changes in applicable export, import, embargo and trade sanctions regulations, may create delays in the introduction and sale of our products and services in international markets or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products and services to certain countries, governments, or persons altogether. Any change in export, import, embargo, or trade sanctions regulations, shift in the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or change in the countries, governments, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, could also result in decreased use of our products and services, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products and services to existing or potential customers with international operations. Any decreased use of our products and services or limitation on our ability to export or sell our products and services would likely adversely affect our business.

We may be subject to liabilities on past services for taxes, surcharges and fees.

We collect and remit state or municipal sales, use, excise, utility user and ad valorem taxes, fees, or surcharges on the charges to our customers for our services or goods in only those jurisdictions where we believe we have a legal obligation to do so or for business reasons to reduce risk. In addition, we have historically substantially complied with the collection of certain California sales/use taxes and financial contributions to the California 9-1-1 system (the Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge) and federal USF. With limited exceptions, we believe we are generally not subject to taxes, fees, or surcharges imposed by other state and municipal jurisdictions or that such taxes, fees, or surcharges do not apply to our services. There is uncertainty as to what constitutes sufficient “in-state presence” for a state or local municipality to levy taxes, fees and surcharges for sales made over the internet. Taxing authorities have in the past, and likely will in the future, challenge our position on the lack of enforceability of such taxes, fees and surcharges where we have no relevant presence, and audit our business and operations with respect to sales, use, telecommunications and other taxes, which could result in increased tax liabilities for us or our customers, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and our relationships with our customers. Finally, the application of other indirect taxes (such as sales and use tax, value added tax, or VAT, goods and services tax, business tax, and gross receipt tax) to e-commerce businesses, such as ours, is a complex and evolving area and we may be subject to related contingent liabilities associated with the business practices of acquired businesses. The application of existing, new, or future laws, whether in the United States or internationally, or any impact from contingent liabilities associated with the business practices of acquired businesses, could have adverse effects on our business, prospects, and results of operations. There have been, and will continue to be, substantial ongoing costs associated with complying with the various indirect tax requirements in the numerous markets in which we conduct or will conduct business.

Changes in effective tax rates, or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our future effective tax rates could be subject to volatility or adversely affected by a number of factors, including:

- changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- expiration of, or lapses in, the research and development tax credit laws;
- expiration or non-utilization of net operating loss carryforwards;
- tax effects of share-based compensation;
- certain non-deductible expenses as a result of acquisitions;
- expansion into new jurisdictions;
- potential challenges to and costs related to implementation and ongoing operation of our intercompany arrangements; and
- changes in tax laws and regulations and accounting principles, or interpretations or applications thereof.

Our international operations are subject to U.S. tax laws, including limitations on the ability to defer U.S. taxation on earnings outside of the United States until those earnings are repatriated to the United States, which could affect the tax treatment of our foreign earnings. Any changes in our effective tax rate could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, from time to time our income tax returns may be examined by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from any such examinations when and as appropriate to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from any such examinations will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be unable to use some or all of our net operating loss carryforwards, which could materially and adversely affect our reported financial condition and results of operations.

As of January 31, 2026, we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$81.4 million available to offset future income, of which \$79.4 million may be carried forward indefinitely. We also had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$96.9 million which will expire in various amounts beginning in fiscal 2029. Additionally, we have federal and research and development tax credit carryforwards that will begin to expire in fiscal 2030 and California research and development tax credit carryforwards with no expiration date. Realization of these net operating loss and research tax credit carryforwards depends on future income, and there is a risk that our existing carryforwards could expire unused and be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. No deferred tax assets have been recognized on our balance sheet related to these NOLs, as they are fully reserved by a valuation allowance. If we have previously had, or have in the future, one or more Section 382 “ownership changes”, or if we do not generate sufficient taxable income, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of our NOLs, even if we sustain profitability. If we are limited in our ability to use our NOLs in future years in which we have taxable income, we will pay more taxes than if we were able to fully utilize our NOLs. This could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Risks Related to Being a Public Company

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results in a timely manner, which may adversely affect investor confidence in our company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we are required to make a formal assessment and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly, and place significant demands on our financial and operational resources, as well as IT systems. Our control environment may not be sufficient to remediate or prevent future material weaknesses or significant deficiencies from occurring. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and all instances of fraud will be detected.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is required to and has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026. If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and reliability of our financial reports, which would cause the price of our common stock to decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by regulatory authorities, including the SEC and the NYSE.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

From time to time, we plan to release earnings guidance in our quarterly earnings conference calls, quarterly earnings releases, or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represents our management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which will include forward-looking statements, will be based on projections prepared by our management. Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We intend to state possible outcomes as high and low ranges which are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed but are not intended to imply that actual results could not fall outside of the suggested ranges. The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. Accordingly, we do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any such third parties.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the guidance furnished by us will not materialize or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, our guidance is only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date of release. Actual results may vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged not to rely upon our guidance in making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

Any failure to successfully implement our operating strategy or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in this "Risk Factors" section in this report could result in the actual operating results being different from our guidance, and the differences may be adverse and material.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our stock price has been and may continue to be volatile, or may fluctuate or decline, resulting in a substantial loss of your investment.

Our stock price may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors, such as quarterly operating results; changes in our financial projections provided to the public or our failure to meet those projections; our operating and financial performance and prospects and the performance of other similar companies; the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC; significant transactions, or new features, products or services by us or our competitors; changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts; failure of securities analysts to cover or track our common stock; media coverage of our business and financial performance; trends in our industry; any significant change in our management; sales of common stock by us, our investors or members of our management team; and changes in general market, economic and political conditions in the United States and global economies or financial markets, including as a result of public health crises and global conflicts, such as the Israel-U.S.-Iran conflict, Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine, or political tensions in Asia, North America, Europe and Latin America.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to, among other things, the factors described in this “Risk Factors” section or otherwise, and other factors beyond our control, such as fluctuations in the valuations of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us. In addition, the stock market in general, and the market prices for companies in our industry, have experienced volatility that often has been unrelated to operating performance. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our stock, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in their stock price have become subject to securities class action litigation. We have been subject to this type of litigation in the past and may continue to be a target in the future. Securities litigation against us has resulted and could result in substantial costs and has and would divert our management’s attention from other business concerns, any of which could harm our business.

If we fail to meet expectations related to future growth, profitability, or other market expectations, our stock price may decline significantly, which could have a material adverse impact on investor confidence and employee retention.

If securities analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about our business or if they publish negative evaluations of our stock, the price of our stock could decline.

We expect that the trading price for our common stock will be affected by any research or reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts who elect to cover us downgrade their evaluations of our stock or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of our stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, our stock may lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause its price to decline.

We have never paid cash dividends and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. If we do not pay cash dividends, stockholders would receive a return on their investment in our common stock only if the market price of our common stock increases before they sell their shares.

Our charter documents and Delaware law could prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our Amended and Restated Bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions include:

- providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms;
- authorizing the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board of directors could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares to discourage a takeover attempt;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- providing that vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by a majority of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum;
- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent;
- limiting the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders; and
- requiring advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals.

These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management. In addition, the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time without the consent of our board of directors. These and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our bylaws and under Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price investors might be willing to pay for shares of our common stock and result in the market price of our common stock being lower than it would be without these provisions.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. The choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. While the Delaware Supreme Court determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring such a claim arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, against us, our directors, officers, or other employees in a venue other than in the federal district courts of the United States. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, and this may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions.

We have been subject to class action litigation in the past, and may be subject to other litigation in the future.

The Company, its directors, and certain officers were named as defendants in a consolidated securities class action in connection with its initial public offering, and in October 2019, the Court dismissed the lawsuit with prejudice. In addition, in February 2021 the Company and Ooma Canada Inc. were named as defendants in a class action complaint in the Federal Court of Canada, alleging violations of Canada's Trademarks Act and Competition Act. In the future, especially following periods of volatility in the market price of our shares, additional purported class action or derivative complaints may be filed against us. The outcome of any pending and potential future litigation is difficult to predict and quantify and the defense of such claims or actions can be costly. In addition to diverting financial and management resources and general business disruption, we may suffer from adverse publicity that could harm our brand or reputation, regardless of whether the allegations are valid or whether we are ultimately held liable. A judgment or settlement that is not covered by or is significantly in excess of our insurance coverage for any claims, or our obligations to indemnify the underwriters and the individual defendants, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

General Risk Factors

If we are unable to hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel, our business will suffer.

Our future growth and success depend, in part, on our continued ability to hire and retain highly skilled personnel. We believe there is, and will continue to be, intense competition for highly skilled technical, sales and other personnel with experience in our industry in the San Francisco Bay Area, where our headquarters is located, and in other parts of the United States and Canada. We have from time to time experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, challenges in hiring and retaining skilled personnel with appropriate qualifications. We must provide competitive compensation packages and a high-quality work environment to hire, retain and motivate employees. If we and/or our partners are unable to hire, retain and motivate the existing workforce or attract qualified personnel to fill key positions, we may be unable to manage our business effectively, including the development, marketing and sale of existing and new services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. To the extent we hire personnel from competitors, we may be subject to allegations such personnel have been improperly solicited or divulged proprietary or other confidential information.

The impact of any future global health crisis or pandemics could disrupt and cause harm to our business, operating results, or financial condition.

The occurrence of any global health crisis or pandemic could result in suspending travel and restrict the ability to do business in person, which could impact our sales and marketing efforts and our ability to attract new customers and successfully implement our services in a timely manner. In addition, any future global health crisis or pandemic could disrupt the operations of our customers, partners, contract manufacturers, suppliers and other third-party providers. If we are not able to respond to and manage the impact of such events effectively and if the macroeconomic conditions of the general economy or the industry in which we operate do not improve, or worsen from present levels, our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Catastrophic events or political instability could disrupt and cause harm to our business, operating results, or financial condition.

Our corporate headquarters, offices, warehouses and one of our data center facilities are located in Northern California, a region that frequently experiences earthquakes. We also maintain an office in Boca Raton, Florida, an area that is prone to severe weather events, such as hurricanes. In addition, our third-party contract manufacturer facilities in Asian countries and our sole third-party customer service and support facility in the Philippines are located on the Pacific Rim near known earthquake fault zones that are vulnerable to damage from earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and/or typhoons. We and our contractors are also vulnerable to other types of disasters, such as power loss, fire, floods, pandemics, cyber-attack, civil unrest, protests, military occupation, war and political conflicts (including the Israel-U.S.-Iran conflict, Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine and geopolitical tensions related to China's actions in Taiwan and U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, Europe and North America), political or civil unrest and terrorist attacks and similar events that are beyond our control. In particular, we depend on third-party contractors located in Russia for engineering and software development services. We cannot assure you that our ability to continue transacting with third-party contractors in Russia will not be impacted by the effects of Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine and resulting international sanctions. If any disasters were to occur, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired, and we may experience system interruptions, reputational harm, loss of intellectual property, delays in our services development, lengthy interruptions in our services, breaches of data security and loss of critical data, all of which could harm our future results of operations. Such events may also reduce demand for our products and services because of reduced global or national economic activity and can cause disruptions and extreme volatility in global financial markets, increase rates of default and bankruptcy, and impact levels of business and consumer spending. In addition, we do not carry earthquake insurance and we may not have adequate insurance to cover our losses resulting from other disasters or other similar significant business interruptions. Any significant losses not recoverable under our insurance policies could seriously impair our business and financial condition.

Climate change may have an impact on our business.

Any of our primary locations may be vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. For example, our offices and facilities in California have experienced, and are projected to continue to experience, climate-related events at an increasing frequency, including drought, heat waves, wildfires and power shutoffs associated with wildfire prevention. Changing market dynamics, global policy developments and the increasing frequency and impact of extreme weather events on critical infrastructure in the U.S. and elsewhere have the potential to disrupt our business, our third-party suppliers and our customers, and may cause us to experience higher churn, losses and additional costs to maintain or resume operations.

Additionally, climate change concerns and the potential resulting environmental impact may result in new or more stringent environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations that may affect us, our suppliers, and our customers. Such laws or regulations could cause us to incur additional direct costs for compliance, as well as increased indirect costs resulting from our customers, suppliers, or both incurring additional compliance costs that are passed on to us. These costs may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities, Use of Proceeds, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents information with respect to our repurchase of common stock during the quarter ended July 31, 2026.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽²⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ (in thousands)
May 1, 2026 to May 31, 2026	33,710	\$ 17.80	33,710	\$ 4,092
June 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026	106,252	\$ 17.41	106,252	\$ 2,243
July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026	—	\$ —	—	\$ 2,243
Total	<u>139,962</u>	<u>\$ 17.50</u>	<u>139,962</u>	

⁽¹⁾ In fiscal 2025, our board of directors authorized a common stock repurchase plan. As of July 31, 2026, our board of directors had authorized an aggregate repurchase of up to \$24.0 million of common stock under this plan with no termination date. The Company withholds shares of common stock on behalf of certain employees in connection with the vesting of restricted stock unit awards issued to such employees to satisfy the minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. These withheld shares are not issued or considered common stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program and therefore are not included in the preceding table. They are treated as common stock repurchases in our financial statements as they reduce the number of shares that would have been issued upon vesting.

⁽²⁾ Average price per share excludes excise taxes and broker's commissions.

⁽³⁾ Amounts presented exclude excise taxes and broker's commissions on share repurchases.

Item 5. Other Information

Insider Adoption or Termination of Trading Arrangements

On July 9, 2026, Eric Stang, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as that term is defined in Regulation S-K, Item 408), providing for the sale from time to time of up to 417,363 shares of common stock. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until July 9, 2028, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

No other directors or officers, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), have adopted and/or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or a "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," each as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408, during the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2026.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Quarterly Report.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference From Form	Incorporated by Reference From Exhibit Number	Date Filed
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	Filed herewith		
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	Filed herewith		
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	Furnished herewith		
32.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.	Furnished herewith		
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith		
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed herewith		
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith		
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed herewith		
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed herewith		
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith		
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Filed herewith		

* The certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

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.

Ooma, Inc.

Date: September 4, 2026

By: /s/ Eric B. Stang
Eric B. Stang
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: September 4, 2026

By: /s/ Shig Hamamatsu
Shig Hamamatsu
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Eric B. Stang, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ooma, Inc. for the quarter ended July 31, 2026;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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: September 4, 2026

By: /s/ Eric B. Stang
Eric B. Stang
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ooma, Inc. for the quarter ended July 31, 2026;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) 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.

By: /s/ Shig Hamamatsu
Shig Hamamatsu
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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 of Ooma, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended July 31, 2026, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Eric Stang, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

Date: September 4, 2026

By: /s/ Eric B. Stang
Eric B. Stang
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
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 of Ooma, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended July 31, 2026, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Shig Hamamatsu, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

Date: September 4, 2026

By: /s/ Shig Hamamatsu
 Shig Hamamatsu
 Chief Financial Officer
 (Principal Financial Officer)
