

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-28 to 2023-03-14 Form: 10-K

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Risks Related to DocGo's Business Strategy DocGo's failure to successfully implement its business strategy could adversely affect its business. DocGo's future financial performance and success is dependent in large part upon its ability to implement its business strategy successfully. DocGo's business strategy includes several initiatives, including developing contractual relationships with new healthcare provider partners and expanding its business with existing partners; capitalizing on organic growth opportunities such as growing complementary and integrated service offerings, particularly with respect to its mobile health solutions; pursuing selective acquisitions to expand its geographic presence, among other things; and enhancing operational efficiencies and productivity. DocGo may not be able to implement its business strategy successfully or achieve the anticipated benefits of its business plan, which could adversely affect its long-term growth, profitability and ability to service its debt obligations. Even if DocGo is able to implement some or all of the initiatives of its business plan, one or more initiatives may not be successful or if successful, may not achieve the anticipated goals, results or outcomes, and DocGo's operating results may not improve to the extent it anticipates, or at all, or it could be adversely affected. Implementation of DocGo's business strategy could also be negatively impacted by a number of factors beyond its control, including increased competition; government regulation; general macroeconomic conditions, including an inflationary environment; rising interest rates and recessionary fears; the geopolitical environment, including the war in Ukraine, conflict in Israel and surrounding areas and rising tensions in the Taiwan Strait; pandemic or endemics; and increased operating costs, including costs of labor or other expenses. In particular, DocGo's future success is contingent on its ability to both penetrate new markets and further penetrate existing markets, which is subject to a number of uncertainties, including DocGo's ability to obtain necessary licenses in new markets, establish and grow new customer relationships and attract and retain skilled personnel. Expanding service offerings such as DocGo's mobile health solutions also carries unique risks, including lack of market acceptance or the potential inability to realize an appropriate return, if any, on the capital invested. Government regulations in both DocGo's domestic and international markets could also delay or prevent expansion or the introduction of new service offerings or require changes to some of DocGo's current service offerings, which could negatively impact the success of DocGo's strategies and financial results. In addition, to the extent DocGo has misjudged the nature or extent of industry trends or its competition, it may have difficulty in identifying new provider partners, achieving any geographic expansion, introducing new service offerings or achieving DocGo's other strategic objectives. As such, due to these and other known and unknown risks, DocGo cannot assure you that its business strategy will be successful, and any failure to effectively implement its business strategy and otherwise grow the business could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo relies on its contractual relationships with its healthcare provider partners and other strategic partners. DocGo significantly relies on its contractual relationships with its healthcare provider partners and other strategic partners and alliances to generate revenues, expand into new markets and further penetrate existing markets. In recent years, DocGo has entered into strategic business relationships with, among others, healthcare providers and hospital systems to take advantage of commercial opportunities across its operations, particularly in its Transportation Services segment. The structure of DocGo's relationships with its healthcare provider partners is a novel model in DocGo's industry and because there is little precedent for this approach, there can be no assurances that it will be operationally or financially successful in the long term. DocGo's contractual relationships with its healthcare provider partners and its reliance on revenues generated pursuant to these arrangements carry commercial and other risks and uncertainties that are different ~~From~~ from those underlying DocGo's other revenue streams, including the opportunity cost of not pursuing other ventures independently or with other partners. For example, strategic partners may have business or economic interests that are inconsistent with those of DocGo and may take actions contrary to DocGo's interests. While DocGo typically manages the day-to-day operations, DocGo's partners have certain consent rights, including certain decisions such as the annual budget and the hiring and firing of key management personnel for the venture, and they may not agree with decisions that DocGo believes are appropriate or are otherwise in the venture's or its best interests. This structure can also lead to disputes with partners, which could require DocGo's management to commit additional **time and resources** to resolve any disagreements or, in some instances, may lead to arbitration or litigation. Contractual relationships like these typically carry termination rights and one or more of DocGo's partners may choose to exit the relationship prematurely and, in certain arrangements, the partner may have the option to sell its interest in the venture to DocGo or acquire DocGo's stake at a predetermined price, even if the venture is beneficial to DocGo and in DocGo's interest to continue the venture. If one of DocGo's ventures or any of its strategic partners is subject to a regulatory investigation or legal dispute or is otherwise the subject of any negative publicity, DocGo may be associated with the matter and be similarly harmed, regardless of whether the specific partnership or DocGo itself had any connection to the underlying matters. In addition, DocGo may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of its partners. Contractual relationships such as these can also raise fraud and abuse issues. For example, the OIG has taken the position that certain contractual relationships between a party that makes referrals and a party that receives referrals for a specific type of service may violate the federal Anti-Kickback Statute if not appropriately structured. Any of the foregoing risks or other risks related to DocGo's reliance on its strategic partners and other relationships could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial

condition and results of operations. DocGo incurs significant up- front costs in its client relationships and any inability to maintain and grow these client relationships over time, in the ordinary course of our, or to recover these costs could adversely affect its business. DocGo's business strategy depends heavily on achieving economies of scale because its initial up- front investment is costly and the associated revenue is recognized on a ratable basis. DocGo devotes significant resources to establish relationships with its clients and implement its solutions. DocGo typically incurs higher variable costs for labor and medical and other supplies in the initial stages of a project, we as the focus at that stage is on ensuring that the projects are staffed and stocked properly, even at the risk of temporarily overstaffing the project until revenue achieves the anticipated scale. These risks are heightened when the client is a large enterprise, such as DocGo's healthcare provider or government partners. See " — Risks Related to DocGo's Business and Industry — DocGo's reliance on government contracts could adversely affect its business " below. Accordingly, DocGo's results of operations depend, in substantial part, on its ability to maintain and grow its relationships with customers over time, allowing DocGo to build economies of scale and recoup up- front costs. Additionally, as DocGo's business grows, its client acquisition costs could outpace its build- up of recurring revenue, and DocGo may be unable to successfully manage its total operating costs to achieve profitability, or if achieved, to maintain profitability. If DocGo fails to achieve appropriate economies of scale or if it fails to manage or anticipate demand, its business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. The growth of DocGo's business depends, in part, on its ability to execute on its acquisition strategy. A significant portion of DocGo's historical growth has occurred through acquisitions, such as its acquisition of Government Medical Services, LLC, Ryan Brothers Ambulance Fort Atkinson, LLC, Exceptional Medical Transportation, LLC and Community Ambulance Service Ltd in 2022 and Cardiac RMS, LLC in 2023, and DocGo may continue to grow through acquisitions in the future. DocGo's growth strategy is primarily focused on geographic expansion, often as part of growing its relationship with an existing healthcare provider partner, and acquisitions may help DocGo obtain the infrastructure, licenses or other resources necessary to enter new markets in the future. DocGo evaluates, and expects to continue to evaluate, a variety of possible acquisition opportunities as they arise. DocGo cannot predict the timing of any contemplated transactions, and there can be no assurances that DocGo will identify suitable acquisition opportunities in the geographies into which it expects to grow or, if it does, that any transaction can be consummated on terms acceptable to it, if at all. DocGo also competes for acquisitions with other potential acquirers, some of which may have greater financial or operational resources than DocGo. A significant change in DocGo's business; macroeconomic factors, including inflationary pressures, rising interest rates and recessionary fears; unexpected decreases in cash flows; tightening of the capital markets; or any restrictions imposed by DocGo's debt obligations may limit its ability to obtain the necessary capital for acquisitions or otherwise impede its ability to complete an acquisition. Certain proposed acquisitions or dispositions may also trigger regulatory review by governmental agencies, including the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Federal Trade Commission, under their respective regulatory authority. Any delay, prohibition or modification required by regulatory authorities for competitive purposes or otherwise could adversely affect the terms of a proposed acquisition or could require DocGo to modify or abandon an otherwise attractive acquisition opportunity. The failure to identify suitable transaction partners and to consummate transactions on acceptable terms, or at all, could adversely affect DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's acquisition strategy exposes it to significant risks and additional costs. Acquisitions involve risks that the businesses acquired will not perform as expected or provide sufficient infrastructure and other resources necessary to operate in a given geography, and DocGo's judgments regarding the values, strengths and weaknesses and profitability of acquired businesses may prove to be wrong. DocGo may be held liable for certain unforeseen pre- acquisition liabilities of an acquired business, including, among others, tax liabilities, environmental liabilities, liabilities for regulatory violations and liabilities for employment practices, and these liabilities could be significant. In addition, an acquisition could result in the impairment of client relationships and other acquired assets, such as goodwill. DocGo may also incur costs and experience inefficiencies to the extent an acquisition expands the services, markets or geographies in which it operates. Acquisitions may require that DocGo incur additional debt to finance the transaction, which could be substantial and limit its operating flexibility or, alternatively, acquisitions may require that DocGo issue shares of its Common Stock as consideration, which could dilute share ownership. Acquisitions can also involve post- transaction disputes regarding a number of matters, including a purchase price or working capital adjustment, earn- out or other contingent payments, environmental liabilities or other obligations. DocGo's recent growth and its acquisition strategy have placed, and may continue to place, significant demands on management's time, which may divert their attention from DocGo's day- to- day business operations and may lead to significant due diligence and other expenses regardless of whether DocGo pursues or consummates any potential acquisition. DocGo also may not be able to manage its growth resulting from acquisitions due to the number, diversity and geographic disparity of the businesses it may acquire or for other reasons. These and other risks related to acquisitions could adversely affect DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. Any inability to successfully integrate acquisitions or realize their anticipated benefits could adversely affect DocGo's business. Acquisitions require that DocGo integrate separate companies that have historically operated independently or as part of another, larger organization, and that have different systems, processes and cultures. DocGo may not be able to successfully integrate any business it has acquired or may acquire, or may not be able to do so in a timely, efficient or cost- effective manner. Risks related to the successful integration of an acquired business include: • diverting the attention of DocGo's management and that of the acquired business; • merging or linking different accounting and financial reporting systems and systems of internal controls and, in some instances, implementing new controls and procedures; • merging computer, technology and other information networks and systems, including enterprise resource planning systems and

billing systems; • assimilating personnel, human resources, billing and collections and other administrative departments and potentially contrasting corporate cultures; • disrupting relationships with or losses of key clients and suppliers of DocGo's business or the acquired business; • interfering with, or loss of momentum in, DocGo's ongoing business or that of the acquired company; • failure to retain DocGo's key personnel or that of the acquired company; and • delays or cost-overruns in the integration process. DocGo's inability to manage its growth through acquisitions, including its inability to manage the integration process, and to realize the anticipated benefits of an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. The high level of competition in DocGo's industry could adversely affect its business. The medical transportation industry is highly competitive. In its Transportation Services segment, DocGo competes with governmental entities, including cities and fire districts, hospitals, local and volunteer private providers and other regional and local private companies. The industry also includes several large national and regional providers such as Falck, Global Medical Response, SeniorCare EMS, Priority Ambulance, PatientCare EMS Solutions and Acadian Ambulance. Key competitive factors in the medical transportation services industry include the ability to improve customer service, such as on-time performance and efficient call intake; to provide comprehensive clinical care; and to recruit, train and motivate employees, particularly ambulance crews who have direct contact with patients and healthcare personnel. Pricing, billing and reimbursement expertise are also very important. While the mobile health / telehealth market is in an early stage of development, it is also competitive and DocGo expects it to become increasingly competitive in the future, which could make it difficult for DocGo to succeed. Major competitors (in each case relative to only some of DocGo's products or services) include much larger, national or regional telehealth or in-home healthcare service providers such as DispatchHealth, Modivcare, Addus HomeCare, Option Care Health, Teladoc, Amwell, Signify Health (acquired by CVS in March 2023), MedArrive, Biofourmis and One Medical (acquired by Amazon in February 2023). DocGo also believes there are several smaller, private organizations providing in-home or on-site care utilizing different, higher cost healthcare providers. Non-traditional providers and others such as large health systems or payors, some of which may be DocGo customers or partners, may enter the space using consumer-grade video conferencing platforms such as Zoom and Twilio or develop innovative technologies or business activities that could be disruptive to the industry. Competition could also increase from large technology companies such as Apple, Amazon, Facebook, Verizon or Microsoft, who may develop their own telehealth or mobile health solutions or acquire existing industry participants, such as Amazon's acquisition of One Medical in February 2023, as well as from large retailers like Walmart, CVS and others. Competition in the mobile health and telehealth industry is primarily based on scale; ease of use; convenience and accessibility; brand recognition; breadth, depth and efficacy of telehealth and mobile health services; technology; clinical quality; customer support; cost; reputation; and customer satisfaction and value. DocGo may not be successful in maintaining or growing its competitive position in one or more of its existing markets or in those into which it may expand. Some of DocGo's competitors may have access to greater financial or other resources than it does, which may afford them greater power, efficiency, financial flexibility, geographical reach or capital resources for information-growth. In addition, some of DocGo's competitors are vertically integrated and can leverage this structure to their advantage. DocGo may fail to identify optimal service or geographic markets, focus its attention on suboptimal service or geographic markets or fail to execute an appropriate business model in certain service or geographic markets. DocGo's competitors may develop new services or technologies that are superior to DocGo's, develop more efficient or effective methods of providing services or adapt more quickly, efficiently or effectively than DocGo to new technologies and opportunities. DocGo's competitors may be positioned to provide better services or influence customer requirements, or more quickly respond to changing customer requirements, and thereby establish stronger customer relationships. DocGo's competitors may offer their services at lower prices because, among other things, they may possess the ability to provide similar services more efficiently, as part of a bundle with other services or generally at a lower cost. These pricing pressures could require DocGo to lower its prices to at or below its costs, requiring DocGo to sacrifice margins or incur losses. Alternatively, DocGo may choose to forgo entering certain markets or exit other markets, which could limit its growth and competitive reach. Any failure by DocGo to compete or to generally maintain and improve its competitive position could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Negative media coverage could damage DocGo's reputation and harm its ability to bid for and win government and other contracts. DocGo's reputation has been, and could in the future be, adversely affected by unfavorable publicity regarding, for example, the Company, its products or services, its management team and board of directors, its government contracts and its financial performance, regardless of whether such claims are accurate. For example, DocGo has been the subject of media coverage regarding certain of its contracts with New York City. Any such negative publicity could have an adverse effect on DocGo's relationships with its customers, and accordingly, harm its ability to bid for and win government and other contracts. As a result, DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. DocGo's revenues could be adversely affected if it loses some or all of its business under existing contracts. A significant portion of DocGo's revenue growth has historically resulted from increases in the business and related fees it collects under existing contracts and the addition of new contracts. DocGo's contracts with healthcare providers and other customers generally have terms of one to three years (in some cases automatically renewing), and some of its contracts are terminable by either of the parties upon notice of as little as 30 days. Even if DocGo has an existing contract with a healthcare provider, the contract does not create any exclusive relationship, and even if DocGo is given preferred status, the customer often still conducts business with one or more of DocGo's competitors. For example, execution under DocGo's medical transportation services contracts requires that an ambulance or other necessary fleet vehicle be available and within a certain proximity at the time of need and, if one is not available, the

customer can and will seek alternative options. Furthermore, certain of DocGo's contracts will expire during each fiscal period, and DocGo may be required to seek renewal of these contracts through a formal bidding process. Even if DocGo is successful in renewing the contract, the contract may contain terms that are not as favorable to DocGo as its current contracts. There can be no assurances that DocGo will successfully retain its existing contracts and any loss of contracts or reduction in services provided thereunder or under any renewal could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's reliance on government contracts could adversely affect its business. In recent years, DocGo's government contract work has represented a substantial portion of its overall revenue, representing approximately 73 %, 64 % and 65 % of DocGo's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and maintaining and continuing to grow this revenues stream is an important part of DocGo's growth strategy. However, government contract work is subject to significant risks and uncertainties. For example, only eligible parties can bid on and service most government contracts, which requires DocGo to comply with various statutes, rules, regulations and other governmental policies, including those related to wages, benefits, overtime, working conditions, equal employment opportunity, affirmative action and drug testing. If DocGo fails to comply with any of these requirements, it may be suspended or barred from government work agencies in connection with their regulatory or subject to various administrative sanctions and civil and criminal penalties and fines. Government contract work subjects DocGo to government audits, investigational investigations authority and proceedings, which could also lead to DocGo being barred from government work or subjected to fines if it is determined that a statute, rule, regulation, policy or contractual provision has been violated. Audits These requests can also lead to adjustments to the amount of contract costs DocGo believes are reimbursable or to the ultimate amount DocGo may be paid under the agreement. Responding to audits can be costly, time-consuming and a significant distraction to management as well. In addition, government contracts typically include strict provisions relating subpoenas or demand letters for documents to service level agreements (assist the government in audits or investigations. We review such requests and notices and take what we believe to be appropriate action. We have been subject to certain requests for information and investigations in the past and could be subject to such requests for information and investigations in the future. Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures. Not applicable. PART II Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. Our Common Stock is currently traded on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the trading symbol "SLAs DCGO." As of March 14, 2023, there were 103 holders of record of our Common Stock. We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our Common Stock to date, and we do not currently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of cash dividends in the future will depend on a number of factors, including our future revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition. Any future determination relating to our dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our Board. Our ability to declare dividends may be limited by restrictive covenants we may agree to in connection with our indebtedness. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities None. Repurchases of Equity Securities On May 24, 2022, our Board approved a share repurchase program to purchase up to \$ 40 million of our Common Stock (the "Program") , involving specific operating performance metrics with which the provider must comply. The Failure to comply with these SLAs could result in DocGo receiving reduced revenues from these contracts, DocGo being removed from the project in favor of another provider or DocGo's Program programs does ceasing entirely. Additionally, governments are typically under not no obligate obligation us to acquire maintain funding at any specific level, number of shares and funds for government programs can be eliminated with little or no notice. Given the currently uncertain general economic outlook, whereby a recession could lead to a reduction in a government's tax revenues, as will well expire as potential changes in the controlling political party in these municipalities, who might be less favorably inclined toward government spending on healthcare November 24, 2023, and the other social services, particularly as these services are provided to recent migrants, the long-term outlook for funding for certain government Program programs is uncertain. As a result, contracts with government agencies may only be partially funded suspended, extended, modified or discontinued may be terminated, and DocGo may not realize all of the potential revenue from those contracts. Government contracts typically can be paused or canceled entirely at any time, in whole or in part, at the government's convenience or the government can default with little or no prior notice. Under the these Program circumstances, repurchases the contractor typically receives payment only for the lesser of the work completed or the amount authorized under the contract, but not the anticipated revenue and profit that could have been earned had the contract been completed. A temporary stoppage or delay or the complete cancellation of a project can create inefficiencies, such as leaving portions of DocGo's fleet idle for a significant period of time, cause DocGo to lose some or all of its investment in the project or result in financial and other damages that DocGo may not be able to recover from made using a variety of methods, which may include open market purchases, block trades, privately negotiated transactions and / or a non-discretionary trading plan, all in compliance with the rules of the SEC and other-- the government applicable legal requirements. The timing, manner, price and amount of project awards, including expansions of the existing projects, is also unpredictable and can involve complex and lengthy negotiations and competitive bidding processes. Federal, state and local governments may also from time to time adopt, implement or modify certain policies or directives that may adversely affect DocGo's business. For example, governments may in the future review their use of for-profit service providers such as DocGo and may cancel or decide not to renew existing contracts or opt not to enter new contracts with such providers. Changes in government policy or the political landscape relating to immigration or population health programs may also result in a decrease in DocGo's government contract work and related revenues. Other risks associated with government contracting include more extended collection cycles, due in part to the sometimes prolonged contract registration process, and heightened or unlimited indemnification obligations. Any failure to maintain and grow DocGo's government contract revenues for one or more of these or any common stock repurchases under the other reasons could

adversely affect DocGo Program are determined by us in our discretion and depend on a variety of factors, including legal requirements, price and economic and market conditions. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 536,839 shares. As of December 31, 2022, approximately \$36.2 million remained available for share repurchases pursuant to the Program. Month Total Number of Shares Purchased Average Price Paid per Share Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs October 1 through 31, 2022 \$39,502,000 November 1 through 30, 2022 193,927 6.88 193,927 \$38,168,568 December 1 through 31, 2022 272,912 7.10 272,912 \$36,231,296 466,839 \$6.98 466,839 \$36,231,296 Item 6. Reserved. Item 7. Management's **business**, Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. **A significant portion** The discussion and analysis below contain certain forward-looking statements about our business and operations that are subject to the risks, uncertainties, and other factors described in the section entitled "Risk Factors," included in Part I, Item 1A, and other factors included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks, uncertainties, and other factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. Please refer to the section entitled "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Unless the context requires otherwise, references to "DocGo," "we," "us," "our" and "the Company" in this section are to the business and operations of DocGo and its consolidated subsidiaries, including those periods prior to the Business Combination. Certain figures, such as interest rates and other percentages, included in this section have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this section have, in some cases, been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures. For this reason, percentage amounts in this section may vary slightly from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in DocGo's **recent** Consolidated Financial Statements or in the associated text. Certain other amounts that appear in this section may similarly not sum due to rounding. Overview DocGo, which was originally formed in 2015, is a healthcare transportation and mobile services company that uses proprietary dispatch and communication technology to help provide quality healthcare transportation and mobile services in-person medical treatment directly to patients in the comfort of their homes, workplaces and other non-traditional locations, in major metropolitan cities in the United States and the United Kingdom. The Company derives revenue **growth** primarily from its two operating segments: Transportation Services and Mobile Health Services. • Transportation Services: The services offered by this segment encompass both emergency response and non-emergency transport services. Non-emergency transport services include ambulance transports and wheelchair transports. Net revenue from Transportation Services is derived from the transportation of patients based on billings to third-party payors and healthcare facilities. • Mobile Health Services: The services offered by this segment include a wide variety **small number** of **large customers**. **A significant** healthcare services performed at home and offices, testing, vaccinations and event services which include on-site healthcare support at sporting -- **portion of** events and concerts. See Item 1. "Business" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding DocGo's business **revenues and income growth in 2023 was derived from a from a limited number of customers**. For the year ended December 31, 2022 **2023**, one customer accounted for approximately 40% of total revenues, while another customer accounted for approximately 21% of total revenues. DocGo's largest customer is a public benefit corporation, operating and provisioning services on behalf of a variety of municipal agencies. DocGo's services for this customer are provided under several different contracts, spanning a variety of projects. These contracts are not guaranteed and are terminable at will by the customer, in some cases in as little as 15 days' notice. However, termination of any one of the those Company recorded net income **particular contracts does not necessarily indicate a greater likelihood** of \$30.7 million **termination of any of the customer's other contracts**, compared as these contracts are awarded on a per project basis, with each project running independently of the others. DocGo's second largest customer is a municipal agency, and therefore contracts with this customer are subject to the risks described above in the risk factor titled "— DocGo's reliance on government contracts could adversely affect its business." DocGo cannot assure you that these customers or other large customers will continue to do business with DocGo on terms or at rates currently in effect, if at all, or will not elect to do business with DocGo's competitors or otherwise perform their own services themselves. The loss of one of DocGo's **to-top** net income of \$19.2 million in customers, if not offset by revenues from new or the other existing customers year-ended December 31, 2021 **could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations**. COVID-19 **DocGo's participation in partnerships based value** -19 **The spread-based reimbursement models may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of COVID-19 operations. Part of DocGo's strategy is to enter into partnerships with health plans based on value-based reimbursement models that involve risk** -19 and the related shutdowns and restrictions had a mixed impact on our business. In the Transportation Services segment, which comprises primarily of non-emergency medical transport, the Company saw a decline in volumes from historical and expected levels **sharing**. These payment models are specifically designed to improve patient health outcomes while reducing **overall costs**, as elective surgeries **reimbursement is tied to quality of care and effectively managing total cost of care**. However, other- there can be non- no-emergency surgical procedures were postponed **assurance that such models will be profitable to DocGo. Under these arrangements, DocGo may agree to assume partial or full risk for monthly deficits in funds established to provide care to patients in exchange for receiving the benefit of any surpluses. If DocGo is unable to accurately predict, price for and manage costs, such partnerships may not be profitable, and DocGo's results of operations could be materially and adversely affected**. In addition, in **DocGo intends to enter the these partnerships** Mobile Health segment, the Company experienced lost revenue associated with sporting, concerts and other events, as **pilot programs**, those events were cancelled or had a significantly restricted (or entirely eliminated) number of permitted attendees. Ambulance transports and event **there is no assurance that they will continue or be renewed. Further, many states do not**

have a well-developed body related revenues have both since recovered to pre-COVID levels or higher. There are two areas where the Company experienced positive business impacts from COVID-19. In April and May 2020, the Company participated in an emergency project with Federal Emergency Management Agency in the New York City area. This engagement resulted in incremental transportation revenue that partially offset some of **law or regulatory guidance** the lost non-emergency transport revenues. In addition, in response to the need for widespread COVID-19 testing and available EMTs and paramedics, the Company expanded its operations to include Rapid Reliable Testing (“RRT”), with the goal of performing COVID-19 tests at nursing homes, municipal sites, businesses, schools and other venues. RRT is part of the Mobile Health business line. Mobile Health generated approximately \$ 325.9 million in revenue in the year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to \$ 234.4 million in 2021 and \$ 30.9 million in 2020. While COVID-19 testing has become a minor part of this segment’s business, as of the second half of 2022, the Mobile Health segment has continued to grow. We have expanded our service offerings in this segment to offer a wider range of testing, vaccination and other services to a broader customer group. During 2020 and the early part of 2021, the Company continued to operate with several back-office employees working remotely. During that time, the Company did not witness any significant reduction in productivity from these employees **models. As a result, new** nearly all of whom returned to their respective offices and **existing laws, regulations** other locations by early 2021 and our **or regulatory guidance could subject** operations have proceeded without major interruption. DocGo also utilized several government programs in 2020 related to **the risk of restructuring or terminating the these** pandemic **partnerships**, receiving approximately \$ 1.0 million in payments through the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund authorized under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act and related legislation as well as various **regulatory enforcement, penalties and sanctions if** state and local programs **or federal government enforcement agencies disagree with DocGo’s interpretation** also received accelerated Medicare payments of **applicable laws** approximately \$ 2.4 million. **These and other risks related to DocGo’s participation in partnerships based on value-based reimbursement models may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo may enter into a large-scale deployment of resources in response to a national emergency as a subcontractor to FEMA or other similar entities, which may adversely affect DocGo’s business. DocGo does not believe that a FEMA deployment would adversely affect** were repaid in 2022. As the COVID-19 pandemic reaches endemic stages, the future impacts of it **its or ability to service its customers, and DocGo is not contractually obligated to respond to FEMA requests. However, if management elects to participate in response to a national emergency, any significant FEMA deployment would require significant management attention and could reduce DocGo’s ability to pursue other pandemics opportunities, including its geographic expansion and growth strategies, which could have an adverse effect** on DocGo remain highly uncertain and subject to numerous factors, including the severity of any new outbreaks, resurgences and variants, actions taken to contain resurgences or variants or to address their impact, and other effects, and its related impact on medical transportation levels remain uncertain. However, trip volumes in most of our markets returned to more normal historical levels in 2021, and this trend continued throughout 2022. The Company generated, during 2021, COVID-19 testing revenue, included in its Mobile Health services segment, above the levels projected, and this persisted through the second quarter of 2022. However, as expected, COVID-19 testing revenues declined in the third quarter of 2022 and declined further in the fourth quarter, to the point where, as of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, they account for an insignificant proportion of total revenues. Given the nature of the Company’s contracts with most of its customers, which include multiple procedures for which the Company is paid per hours worked, per vehicles and related equipment utilized and on a per-procedure basis (such procedures including both testing and several other procedures), it is difficult to determine the revenues that are directly attributable to COVID-19 testing. However, the Company estimates that COVID-19 testing revenue will continue to account for an insignificant proportion of Mobile Health segment and overall consolidated revenues in 2023 and beyond, as COVID-19 enters the endemic phase. In a broader, strategic sense, the consumer focus on Mobile Health services and the formation of RRT, and its emergence as a significant contributor to overall revenues, have accelerated the diversification in the Company’s business by more rapid expansion of the Mobile Health segment, **financial condition** which has now become our larger operating segment, both in terms of revenues and personnel. The Company’s current business plan assumes an **and** increased demand for Mobile Health services, a demand that was accelerated by the pandemic, but which we believe is also being driven by longer-term secular factors, such as the increasing desire on the part of patients to receive treatments outside of traditional settings, such as doctor’s offices and hospitals. In the Transportation segment, volumes are expected to continue to rise, reflecting an aging population in the U. S. and U. K., which tends to drive demand for the non-emergent medical transportation services provided by the Company. **Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations** Our operating results and financial performance are influenced by a variety of factors, including, among others, our ability to obtain or maintain operating **operations** licenses; the success of our acquisition strategy; conditions in the healthcare transportation and mobile health services markets; our competitive environment; overall macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, including rising interest rates, the inflationary environment, the potential recessionary environment, regional conflict and tensions; availability of healthcare professionals; changes in the cost of labor; and production schedules of our suppliers. Some of these important factors are briefly discussed below. Future revenue growth and improvement in operating results will be largely contingent on DocGo’s ability to penetrate new markets and further penetrate existing markets, which is subject to a number of uncertainties, many of which are beyond DocGo’s control. **The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and a future health crisis may have, a material impact on DocGo’s business. The COVID-19 pandemic and related direct and indirect impacts adversely affected, and a future health crisis may adversely affect, DocGo’s Transportation Services segment. COVID-19 also heightened, and a future health crisis may heighten, various risks related to DocGo’s business. For example, should there be a health crisis among DocGo’s employees in one or more of its markets, DocGo may need to significantly reduce or cease operations in that market. DocGo’s cost structure may also be adversely impacted by a health crisis. A number of DocGo’s suppliers were**

negatively impacted by the COVID- 19 pandemic, and there were significant disruptions in its supply chains, particularly with respect to the personal protective equipment (“ PPE ”) that DocGo’s healthcare professionals require to do their jobs. Shortages in the availability of PPE have limited, and in the future may limit, DocGo’s ability to meet demand and provide its services to customers in a timely manner. Limitations on the availability or increases in the price of PPE have and could in the future continue to adversely affect DocGo’s business – and results of operations. A health crisis may adversely affect many industries as well as discussed above. While the direct economies and financial markets of many countries, including the United States, potentially causing a significant deceleration of economic activity. Such a slowdown could reduce production, decrease demand for a broad variety of goods and services, diminish trade levels and lead to widespread corporate downsizing, causing a sharp increase in unemployment. A health crisis may also disrupt and cause extreme volatility in the global capital markets, which may increase the cost of capital. The long- term impact of a health crisis the pandemic itself has waned, other impacts, such as supply chain disruptions and COVID- 19, on the U. S. and availability world economies is uncertain. The degree to which a health crisis impacts DocGo’s business operations, strategy, financial condition and results of labor operations depends on future developments, which are expected highly uncertain, continuously evolving and unpredictable, including, but not limited to persist, the severity of any new outbreaks, resurgences and variants, actions taken to contain resurgences or variants or to address their impact, and other effects . Such impacts could have a material adverse impact on DocGo’s business, strategy and financial condition. Risks Related to DocGo’s Limited Operating Licenses History DocGo’s limited operating history may make it difficult to evaluate its business, which may be unsuccessful. DocGo has a limited operating history. As such, there is limited information on which to base an evaluation of its business and prospects. DocGo’s operations are subject to all of the risks inherent in the establishment of a recently formed business, including adding management personnel, managing general expenditures and managing the timing of payments to vendors and cash receipts from customers, and its success may be limited by unexpected expenses, difficulties, inefficiencies, complications and delays, including the need for additional financing, challenges with the successful commercialization of its services and its geographic expansion, market and customer acceptance of its services and technologies, unexpected issues with federal or state regulatory authorities, competition from larger operations, uncertain intellectual property protection, fluctuations in expenses and dependence on corporate partners and collaborators. Any failure to successfully address these and other risks and uncertainties commonly associated with early- stage companies could seriously harm DocGo’s business and prospects, and it may not succeed given the challenges it faces in the markets in which it operates or may choose to expand into in the future. Additionally, DocGo’s strategy of providing healthcare transportation services with significant reliance on a mobile platform is novel, the mobile health and telehealth industry is nascent and still evolving, and there are no well- established companies offering the “ last- mile ” mobile health solutions that DocGo offers, all of which carry their own unique risks, including market and consumer acceptance and adoption. Any evaluation of DocGo’s business and its prospects must be considered in light of these factors and the other risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in this early stage of development. No assurance can be given that DocGo will be able to successfully navigate these issues or implement any of its growth strategies in a timely or effective manner, which could negatively impact DocGo’s business, financial condition and results of operations. Much of DocGo’s revenue, employee and operations growth has occurred during recent years, which has been partially driven by significant COVID- related impacts. The Company estimates that COVID testing related revenue for 2021 was approximately \$ 110 million and \$ 75 million in 2022. However, as the COVID- 19 pandemic has reached endemic levels and the public health emergency declaration has ended, demand for COVID- related products has subsided, DocGo’s COVID testing- related revenues have declined, and in 2023 such revenues represented an insignificant proportion of the Company’s overall revenues. DocGo’s future growth will be driven by its ability to continue to replace these COVID- testing- related revenues with other revenue streams. DocGo’s ability to forecast its future operating results is limited and subject to a number of uncertainties, including its ability to predict revenue and expense levels and plan for and model future growth. DocGo has a history of losses, expects its operating expenses to increase significantly in the foreseeable future and may not achieve or sustain profitability. Prior to the Business Combination, Ambulnz recorded a net loss each fiscal year from its inception in 2015 to 2021, including a net loss of \$ 14. 8 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2023, DocGo had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$ 21. 4 million. While DocGo has historically pursued a been able to generate revenues and believes its business strategy provides to apply for ambulance predictable revenue streams in future periods, its revenues may not increase in future periods, and it may resume incurring net losses for some time as it continues to grow. Even if DocGo generates net income in a given year, there remains the likelihood that it could incur net losses in any given quarter, given the fluctuating nature of revenues and expenses, particularly given the significant costs that are incurred during the beginning stages of new projects, coupled with marketing and personnel costs incurred for developing potential new business lines. It is difficult for DocGo to predict its future results of operations, and it expects its operating licenses in expenses to increase significantly over the next several years as it continues to expand its operations and infrastructure, acquire additional vehicles, hire additional personnel, make and integrate future acquisitions and invest in technology and research and development. If DocGo fails to increase its revenue to offset the increases in its operating expenses, DocGo may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future. If DocGo is unable to effectively manage its growth, its financial performance and future prospects will be adversely affected. Since DocGo’s inception, it has experienced rapid growth in the United states States and more recently internationally in the United Kingdom, and it expects to counties-- continue and cities to grow in the future. For example, identified prior to the Business Combination, the revenues of Ambulnz were approximately \$ 30. 9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the revenues of DocGo were approximately \$ 624. 3 million for the year ended

December 31, 2023. In addition, DocGo's employee base has grown to over 4,000 employees (exclusive of independent contractors and agency employees) as of December 31, 2023. This growth has placed, and may continue to place, significant strain on DocGo's management, its operational and financial infrastructure and its controls and procedures, which may not be adequate to support this growth or sustain further expansion in the future. DocGo's ability to effectively manage its growth has required, and will continue to require, it to expand and improve its operational and financial infrastructure, including its controls and procedures, and to retain, attract, train, motivate and manage employees, including qualified medical professionals, operations personnel and financial and accounting staff. Additionally, DocGo has needed to, and will continue to need to, integrate new market entry technologies and acquisitions into its existing business and establish consistent policies across regions and functions. Achieving these goals has required DocGo to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources, and DocGo expects these demands to persist, and very likely to increase, as it continues to grow in the future. The approval expansion and increasing complexity of DocGo's business has placed significant strain on its operations, personnel and systems and further growth in the future could restrict DocGo's ability to develop and improve its operational, financial and management controls and enhance its reporting systems and procedures. If DocGo is not able to effectively manage this expansion in its operations and attract, train and retain additional qualified personnel in an efficient manner, DocGo's operations and services will be adversely affected and its customers may choose one or more of its competitors. Additionally, DocGo's failure to maintain or upgrade its technology infrastructure effectively to support its growth or otherwise maintain its technological competitive advantage could result in unanticipated system disruptions, slow response times or an unsatisfactory customer experience, any of which could cause DocGo to no longer be in compliance with the minimum service levels required by certain customer contracts. An inability to maintain effective management, financial and reporting systems, controls and procedures could adversely affect DocGo's ability to provide timely and accurate financial information or result in a misstatement of account balances or disclosures. If DocGo is unable to effectively manage its recent or future growth, its operations, business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Information Technology DocGo relies on data center providers, Amazon Web Services ("AWS"), Internet infrastructure, bandwidth providers, third-party computer hardware and software, other third parties and DocGo's own systems for providing services to DocGo's clients and consumers, and any failure or interruption in the services provided by these third parties or DocGo's own systems could expose DocGo to disputes, litigation and negatively impact DocGo's relationships with clients, adversely affecting DocGo's brand and DocGo's business. Such disputes and litigation could cause DocGo to incur significant additional legal and other expenses. DocGo relies on two geographically dispersed data centers, one in the United States and one in the United Kingdom, as well as AWS to serve its clients and consumers. While DocGo has virtual access to its data center servers, DocGo does not control the operation of these facilities or AWS. The owners of DocGo's data center facilities and AWS have no obligation to renew their agreements with DocGo on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If DocGo is unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, or if there is a change of control of one of DocGo's data center operators or AWS, DocGo may be required to transfer its servers and other infrastructure to new data center facilities, and DocGo may incur significant costs and possible service interruption in connection with doing so. Problems faced by DocGo's third-party data center locations or AWS with the telecommunication network providers with whom DocGo or they contract, or with the systems by which DocGo's telecommunications providers allocate capacity among their clients, including DocGo, could adversely affect the experience of DocGo's clients and consumers. DocGo's third-party data center operators or AWS could also decide to close their facilities without adequate notice. In addition, any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy, faced by DocGo's third-party data center operators, AWS or any of the service providers with whom they or DocGo contract may have negative effects on DocGo's business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict. Additionally, if DocGo's data centers or AWS is unable to meet DocGo's growing needs for capacity, this could have an adverse effect on DocGo's business. For example, a rapid expansion of DocGo's business could affect the service levels at DocGo's data centers or cause such data centers and systems to fail. Any changes in third-party service levels at DocGo's data centers or AWS or any disruptions or other performance problems with DocGo's solution could adversely affect DocGo's reputation and may damage DocGo's clients' and consumers' stored files or result in lengthy interruptions in DocGo's services. Interruptions in DocGo's services may reduce DocGo's revenue, cause it to issue refunds to clients for prepaid and unused subscriptions, as well as result in penalties related to service level credits and uptime, subject DocGo to potential liability or adversely affect client renewal rates. In addition, DocGo's ability to deliver its Internet-based services depends on the development and maintenance of the infrastructure of the Internet by third parties. This includes maintenance of a reliable network backbone with the necessary speed, data capacity, bandwidth capacity and security. DocGo's services are designed to operate without interruption in accordance with DocGo's service level commitments. However, DocGo has experienced, and may take experience in the future, interruptions and delays in services and availability from time to time. In the event of a catastrophic event with respect to one or more of DocGo's systems, DocGo may experience an extended period of system unavailability, which could negatively impact DocGo's relationship with clients and customers. To operate without interruption, both DocGo and its service providers must guard against: • damage from fire, power loss, natural disasters and other force majeure events outside DocGo's control; • communications failures; • software and hardware errors, failures and crashes; • security breaches, computer viruses, hacking, denial-of-service attacks and similar disruptive problems; and • other potential interruptions. DocGo also relies on computer hardware purchased and software licensed from third parties in order to offer its services. These licenses are generally commercially available on varying terms. However, it is possible that this hardware and software may not continue to be available on commercially

reasonable terms, or at all. Any loss of the right to use any of this hardware or software could result in delays in the provisions of DocGo's services until equivalent technology is either developed by DocGo or, if available from third parties, is identified, obtained and integrated. DocGo exercises limited control over third-party vendors, including AWS, which increases DocGo's vulnerability to problems with technology and information services such vendors provide. Interruptions in DocGo's network access and services related to third-party technology and information services may reduce DocGo's revenues, cause DocGo to issue refunds to clients, subject DocGo to potential liability and adversely affect client renewal rates. Although DocGo maintains a security and privacy damages insurance policy, the coverage under DocGo's policies may not be adequate to compensate DocGo for all losses that may occur related to the services provided by DocGo's third-party vendors. In addition, DocGo may not be able to continue to maintain adequate insurance coverage at an acceptable cost, if at all. DocGo's ability to rely on these services of third-party vendors, including AWS, could be impaired as a result of the failure of such providers to comply with applicable laws, regulations and contractual covenants, or as a result of events affecting such providers, such as power loss, telecommunication failures, software or hardware errors, computer viruses, cyber incidents and similar disruptive problems, fire, flood and natural disasters. Any such failure or event could adversely affect DocGo's relationships with its clients and damage its reputation. This could materially and adversely impact DocGo's business, financial condition and operating results. DocGo's proprietary software may not operate properly, which could damage DocGo's reputation, give rise to claims against DocGo or divert application of DocGo's resources from other purposes, any of which could harm DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's platform provides consumers the ability to, among other things, register for DocGo's services; complete, view and edit medical history; request a visit (either scheduled or on demand); and conduct a visit (via video or phone). Proprietary software development is time-consuming, expensive and complex, and may involve unforeseen difficulties. DocGo reduces this risk through encounters technical obstacles from time to time, and its acquisition strategy is possible that DocGo may discover additional problems that prevent its proprietary applications from operating properly or in accordance with its contractual obligations to its customers. If DocGo's solution does not function reliably or fails to achieve client expectations in terms of performance, clients could assert claims against DocGo or attempt to cancel their contracts with DocGo. This could damage DocGo's reputation, lead to a loss of revenues and impair its ability to attract or maintain clients. Moreover, data services are complex and those DocGo offers have in the past contained, and may in the future develop or contain, undetected defects or errors. Material performance problems, defects or errors in DocGo's existing or new software-based products and services may arise in the future and may result from interface of DocGo's solution with systems and data that DocGo did not develop and the function of which is outside of DocGo's control or undetected in its testing. These defects and errors, and any failure by DocGo to identifying--- identify and address them, could result in loss of revenue or market share, diversion of development resources, harm to DocGo's reputation and increased service and maintenance costs. Defects or errors may discourage existing or potential clients from purchasing DocGo's solution. Correction of defects or errors could prove to be impossible or impracticable. The costs incurred in correcting any defects or errors may be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's financial condition and results of operations. DocGo invested in and implemented upgraded information systems and processes in 2023. While DocGo expects these investments to provide incremental advantages, DocGo cannot assure you that all enhancements will be completed in a timely manner and DocGo's budget or that such enhancements will be sufficient to meet the expectations of DocGo's current and prospective customers. If DocGo cannot implement its solution for clients or resolve any technical issues in a timely manner, DocGo may lose clients and its reputation may be harmed. DocGo's clients utilize a variety of data formats, applications and information systems, and DocGo's solution must support clients' data formats and integrate with complex enterprise applications and information systems. If DocGo's enterprise software does not currently support a client's required data format or appropriately integrate with a client's applications and information systems, then DocGo must configure its enterprise software to do so, which increases DocGo's expenses. Additionally, DocGo does not control its clients' implementation schedules. As a result, if DocGo's clients do not allocate the internal resources necessary to meet their implementation responsibilities, or if DocGo faces unanticipated implementation difficulties, the implementation may be delayed. If the client implementation process is not executed successfully or if execution is delayed, DocGo could incur significant costs, clients could become dissatisfied and decide not to increase utilization of DocGo's solution or not to implement DocGo's solution beyond an initial term of commitment or, in some cases, revenue recognition could be delayed. In addition, competitors with more efficient operating models with lower implementation costs could jeopardize DocGo's client relationships. DocGo's clients depend on DocGo's support services to resolve any technical issues relating to DocGo's solution and services, and DocGo may be unable to respond quickly enough to accommodate short-term increases in member demand for support services, particularly as DocGo increases the size of its client, member and patient bases. DocGo may also be unable to modify the format of its support services to compete with changes in support services provided by competitors. It is difficult to predict member demand for technical support services, and if member demand increases significantly, DocGo may be unable to provide satisfactory support services to its consumers. Further, if DocGo is unable to address consumers' needs in a timely fashion or further develop and enhance its solution, or if a client or member is not satisfied with the quality of work performed by DocGo or with the technical support services rendered, then DocGo could incur additional costs to address the situation or be required to issue credits or refunds for amounts related to unused services, and DocGo's profitability may be impaired. In addition, clients' dissatisfaction with DocGo's solution could damage its ability to expand the number of software-based products and services purchased by such clients. These clients may not renew their contracts, seek to terminate their relationship with DocGo or renew on less favorable terms. Moreover, negative publicity related to

DocGo's client relationships, regardless of its accuracy, may further damage DocGo's businesses-- business and /by affecting its reputation or ability to compete or for underlying new business with current or prospective clients. If any of these were to occur, DocGo's revenue may decline and its business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. DocGo's reliance on third- party software could adversely affect its business. DocGo's success depends in part on its integrations and relationships with third- party software providers, particularly with the development and expansion of DocGo's offerings and technologies. DocGo also relies on third- party encryption and authentication technologies licensed from third parties that are designed to securely transmit electronic medical records and other personal patient information. DocGo uses third- party software internally as well, including for communication purposes. If these third parties cease to provide access to the software that DocGo uses, the software is not available on terms that DocGo believes to be reasonable, or the software is not available in the most current version, DocGo may be required to seek comparable software from other sources, which may be more expensive or inferior, or may not be available at all. Some of DocGo's technology partners may also take actions that disrupt the utility of the software to DocGo or the interoperability of DocGo's platform with its own products or services, or exert strong business influence on DocGo's ability to operate and distribute its platform or the terms on which it does so. Additionally, third- party services and products are constantly evolving, and DocGo may not be able to modify its operations or platform to assure its compatibility with that of other third parties following development changes. DocGo's third- party licenses are typically in these new markets that may be for sale. Acquisitions Historically DocGo pursued an acquisition strategy to obtain ambulance operating licenses from small operators. Future acquisitions may also include larger companies that may help drive revenue, profitability, cash flow and stockholder value, in both the Mobile Health and the Transportation segments. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2022, DocGo completed five acquisitions, for a purchase price of \$ 69. 1 million. On July 6, 2022, the Company acquired Government Medical Services, LLC ("GMS") in exchange for \$ 20. 3 million in cash and up to a total of \$ 3. 0 million in future contingent consideration upon GMS meeting certain performance conditions. GMS is in the business of providing licensed healthcare clinicians. We believe this acquisition will allow us to increase our presence in that market, while giving us improved access to municipal contracts. On July 13, 2022, the Company acquired Exceptional Medical Transportation, LLC ("Exceptional") in exchange for \$ 7. 7 million in cash (and a total of \$ 6. 0 million deferred consideration). The Company also agreed to pay an estimated \$ 1. 1 million contingent consideration upon Exceptional meeting certain performance conditions. Exceptional is in the business of providing medical transportation services in New Jersey. We believe this acquisition will allow us to increase our presence in that market. On August 9, 2022, the Company acquired Ryan Brothers Ambulance Inc. ("RB"), in exchange for \$ 7. 4 million of cash (and a total of \$ 4 million in future contingent consideration). Ryan Brothers is in the business of providing medical transportation services in Wisconsin. We believe this acquisition will allow us to increase our presence in that market. On October 12, 2022, the Company acquired Community Ambulance Services LTD ("CAS") in exchange for approximately \$ 5. 5 million in cash. CAS is located in the U. K. and is engaged in providing emergency and non- emergency transport **exclusive and its competitors may obtain the right to use any of the technology covered by these licenses to compete directly with it. If any of DocGo's technology partners limits access or modifies their products, standards or terms of use in a manner that degrades the functionality or performance of DocGo's platform, that is otherwise unsatisfactory or adverse to DocGo, or that gives preferential treatment to competitive products or services, including high dependency DocGo's business , financial condition urgent care, mental health and blue light transport results of operations could be adversely affected.** Some of DocGo's software and systems contain open- source software, which may pose particular risks to DocGo's proprietary software, technologies, products and services in a manner and diagnostics testing. We believe that this acquisition will help allow us could harm its business. DocGo uses software licensed to DocGo by third- party developers under " open source " licenses in connection with the development or deployment of its proprietary software and expects to continue to grow use open- source software in the future. Some open- source licenses contain express requirements, which may be triggered under certain circumstances, that licensees make available source code for modifications ~~our~~ or presence in derivative works or prohibit such modifications or derivative works from being licensed for a fee. Although DocGo monitors its use of any open- source software to avoid subjecting its platform to such requirements, the terms of many open- source licenses have not been interpreted by U. K. S. or foreign courts market. On December 9, and 2022, Ambulnz U. K. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the there Company acquired Location Medical Services, LLC is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a way that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on DocGo's ability to develop or use its proprietary software. DocGo may face claims from third parties demanding the release or license of the open- source software or derivative works that DocGo developed from such software ("LMS" which could include its proprietary source code) or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of applicable open- source licenses. These claims could result in litigation and could require DocGo to publicly release portions of its proprietary source code or cease distributing or otherwise using the implicated solutions unless and until DocGo can re- engineer them. In addition, DocGo's use of open- source software may present greater risks than use of other third- party commercial software, as open- source licensors generally do not provide support, warranties, indemnification or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code. To the extent that DocGo's platform depends upon the successful operation of open- source software, any undetected errors or defects in open- source software that DocGo uses could prevent the deployment or impair the functionality of its systems and injure its reputation. In addition, the public availability of such software may make it easier for a total of \$ 11 others to compromise its platform . Any 6 million in cash (of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage and, if not addressed, could have an adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. Security breaches, loss of data and other disruptions or cybersecurity incidents could compromise sensitive business, customer or patient information or prevent DocGo from

accessing critical information and expose it to liability, which could adversely affect DocGo's \$11.3 million is deferred consideration) and \$2.5 million in future contingent consideration. LMS, based in Shepperton, U. K., provides professional medical support services, including staff and equipment, for events (festivals, equestrian, cycling, etc.), as well as for the film and television production industry. LMS has a staff of over 250 medical professionals. We believe that this acquisition will allow us to increase our share of the events business in the U. K. market. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, DocGo completed one acquisition, for a purchase price of \$2.3 million. Healthcare Services Market The transportation services market is highly dependent on information technology networks and systems, including on-site systems, managed data center systems and cloud-based computing center systems, to securely process, transmit and store sensitive data and information, such as PHI and other types of personal data or PII relating to its employees, customers, patients requiring transportation after surgeries and other confidential medical procedures and treatments. During the pandemic, DocGo experienced a decrease in transportation volumes as a result of fewer elective surgeries. However, since 2021, the Company has seen increased demand and trip volumes in nearly all of its Transportation services markets, as elective surgeries resumed and as the Company expanded its customer base. Overall Economic Conditions in the Markets in which we Operate Economic changes both nationally and locally in our or markets impact proprietary business information. Computer malware, viruses, spamming and phishing attacks and attempts to gain unauthorized access have become more prevalent, have occurred on DocGo's systems in the past and may occur our financial performance. Unfavorable changes on DocGo's systems in demographics, health care coverage of transportation and mobile health services, interest rates, ambulance manufacturing, a weakening of the future. Various national economy or of any regional or local economy in which we operate and other factors beyond may also cause system failures, including power outages, catastrophic events, inadequate or ineffective redundancy, issues with upgrading or creating new systems or platforms, flaws in third-party software or services, errors or intentional acts by DocGo's employees or third-party service providers, breaches in the security of these systems or platforms or other cybersecurity incidents. These and other issues can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized access to, or disclosure, exfiltration, manipulation, corruption, loss or modifications of, such sensitive data or information, including PHI or PII. DocGo also utilizes third-party service providers for important aspects of the collection, storage, processing and transmission of this sensitive information and therefore is dependent on these third parties to similarly manage cybersecurity risks. Because of the sensitivity of PHI, other PII and other sensitive information that DocGo and its service providers collect, store, transmit, and otherwise process, the security of DocGo's technology platform and other aspects of its services, including those provided or facilitated by DocGo's third-party service providers, are important to DocGo's operations and business strategy. DocGo takes certain administrative, physical and technological safeguards to address these risks, such as requiring contractors and other third-party service providers who handle this PHI, other PII and other sensitive information to enter into agreements that contractually obligate them to use reasonable efforts to safeguard such information. DocGo attained ISO 27001 certification for its subsidiary Dara Technologies, LLC ("Dara") in November 2021 and is also in the process of upgrading the entire Company's systems to be Service Organization control Controls ("SOC") 2 compliant. Measures taken to protect DocGo's systems, those of its contractors or third-party service providers, or the PHI, other PII, or other sensitive information DocGo or its contractors or third-party service providers process or maintain, may not adequately protect DocGo from the risks associated with the collection, storage, processing and transmission of such sensitive information. Additionally, updates or upgrades to systems, including those currently underway with respect to SOC 2 compliance, are time-consuming and costly, may not be effective in preventing data breaches or operate as designed and could create new inefficiencies or vulnerabilities. DocGo may also be required to expend significant capital and other resources to address problems caused by security breaches or other cybersecurity incidents. Despite DocGo's implementation of security measures, cyberattacks are becoming more sophisticated and frequent. As a result, DocGo or its third-party service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate protective measures. If DocGo is unable to earn and / or maintain necessary certifications, including ISO 27001 certification for Dara and SOC 2 compliance for the entire Company, it could result in reputational harm and customer churn and adversely affect DocGo's ability to provide its services. As a result, DocGo's revenue may decline and its business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. A security breach or privacy violation that leads to disclosure or unauthorized use or modification of, or that prevents access to or otherwise impacts the confidentiality, security, or integrity of, patient information, including PHI, other PII or other sensitive information that DocGo or its contractors or third-party service providers maintain or otherwise process, could harm DocGo's reputation; compel it to comply with breach notification laws; cause it to incur significant costs for remediation, fines, penalties, notification to individuals or measures intended to repair or replace systems or technology and to prevent future occurrences; cause potential increases in insurance premiums; and require DocGo to verify the accuracy of database contents, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue. If DocGo is unable to prevent or mitigate such security breaches or privacy violations or implement satisfactory remedial measures, or if it is perceived that DocGo has been unable to do so, its operations or the functionality of its technology could be disrupted; it may be unable to provide access to its systems; it could lose customers; it could see negative repercussions to its reputation, adverse impacts on customers, loss of customer and investor confidence, and financial loss; and it could be subject to governmental investigations or other actions, regulatory or contractual penalties, and other claims and liabilities. In addition, security breaches and other inappropriate access to, or acquisition or processing of, information can be difficult to detect, and any delay in identifying such incidents or in providing any notification of such incidents may lead to increased harms. Further, disclosure or media reports of actual or perceived security vulnerabilities to DocGo's systems or those of its third-party service providers, even if no breach has been attempted or occurred, could lead to reputational harm, loss of customers

and revenue, or increased regulatory actions, oversight, and scrutiny. Any such cybersecurity incident or interruption of DocGo's systems or those of any of its third-party service providers could compromise DocGo's networks or data security processes, and sensitive information could be made inaccessible or could be accessed by unauthorized parties, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such cybersecurity incident, interruption in access, improper access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws and regulations that protect the privacy of member information or other personal information, such as HIPAA, and regulatory penalties. A cybersecurity incident, unauthorized access, loss or dissemination could also disrupt DocGo's operations, including its ability to perform its services; access customer and patient health information; collect, process, and prepare company financial information; and provide information about DocGo's current and future services. Any such cybersecurity incident could also compromise DocGo's trade secrets and other proprietary information, which could adversely affect our DocGo's business, Trip Volumes and competitive position. While DocGo maintains insurance covering certain data security and privacy damages and claim expenses, such insurance Average coverage Trip Price A may not be sufficient to compensate for all costs and liabilities, and even if covered, it would not address the reputational damage that could result from a security incident. As of the date of this filing, DocGo has not been materially impacted by any security breaches to its technology platform, including its on-site systems, managed data center systems and cloud-based computing center systems.

Risks Related to DocGo's Operations DocGo's success depends on its key management personnel. DocGo's success depends to a significant degree upon the contributions of certain key management personnel. The loss of any of DocGo's key personnel could affect its ability to run its business effectively. DocGo's success will depend on its ability to retain its current management and to develop, attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Competition for senior management personnel is intense with increasingly aggressive compensation packages, and DocGo cannot assure you that it can retain its key personnel or that its succession planning will prove effective. The loss of a member of senior management requires the remaining executive officers and the Board of Directors of DocGo (the "Board") to divert immediate substantial attention to seeking a replacement. The inability to fill vacancies in DocGo's key personnel positions, including effective executive rate at positions, on a timely basis could adversely affect its ability to implement its business strategy, which the Company would negatively impact is its results being compensated for its provision of Transportation services. Revenues generated from programs under which DocGo is paid a fixed rate for the use of a fully staffed and equipped ambulance do not factor in the trip counts or average trip prices mentioned above. We anticipate that these fixed rate, "leased hour" programs will account for an increasing proportion of the Transportation segment's revenues in the future.

Our Ability to Control Expenses We pay close attention to managing our working capital and operating operations expenses. DocGo's Some of our most significant operating expenses are labor costs are significant, medical supplies and vehicle-related any inability to control those costs could adversely affect its business, such as fuel, maintenance, repair and insurance. Insurance costs Labor expenses (which include includes premiums paid for coverage both directly employed personnel as well as subcontracted labor) are DocGo's largest cost, representing approximately 73 %, 69 % and 60 % of its 2023, 2022 and 2021 revenues, respectively. DocGo competes with other healthcare providers in a highly competitive labor market to attract healthcare professionals, including EMTs, paramedics and nurses, to support its operations. In some markets in which DocGo operates, the lack of availability of clinical personnel has become a significant operating issue that all healthcare providers face. This labor shortage has required, and could continue in the future to require, DocGo to increase wages and benefits to recruit and retain qualified personnel or to identify and contract with more expensive temporary personnel. DocGo also depends on the available labor pool of technology-skilled workers in certain of the markets in which it operates. If DocGo's labor costs increase, it may be unable to raise rates to offset these increased costs. In particular, because a significant percentage of DocGo's revenue consists of fixed, prospective payments, its ability to pass along increased labor costs is limited. If labor costs rise at an annual rate greater than its revenues, DocGo's results of operations and cash flows will likely be adversely affected. Any union activity that may occur within DocGo's workforce in the future could contribute to increased labor costs. Certain proposed changes in federal labor laws and the National Labor Relations Board's modification of its election procedures could increase the likelihood of employee unionization attempts. Although none of DocGo's employees are currently represented by a collective bargaining agreement, to the extent a significant portion of its employee base unionizes, it is possible DocGo's labor costs could increase materially. DocGo's failure to recruit and retain qualified healthcare professionals, or to control labor costs, could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's inability to successfully recruit, train and retain qualified healthcare professionals could adversely affect its business. The pool of qualified healthcare professionals, including EMTs, paramedics, LPNs and other nurses, available to staff DocGo's broad spectrum of contracts and customer needs is limited, and DocGo invests significant resources to attract, train and retain these professionals. There is a relatively high rate of turnover in healthcare professional positions and, with DocGo's expansion, its requirements in these positions have increased significantly. A significant number of employees have joined DocGo in recent years as it has grown, and DocGo's success is dependent on its ability to maintain and instill its culture, align its talent with its business needs, engage its employees and inspire them to be open to change, innovate and maintain a customer-driven

focus when delivering DocGo's services. As such, DocGo's ability to recruit, train and retain a sufficient number of qualified healthcare professionals has a direct impact on its operations. From time to time DocGo has experienced, and it expects to continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining healthcare professionals with appropriate qualifications, a difficulty that is amplified by the scope of the geographic and demographic diversity of the markets in which DocGo operates or may expand into in the future. In the United States, this difficulty is exacerbated by the currently tight labor market. Moreover, DocGo's customers, including the healthcare providers with which it partners, have increasingly demanded a greater degree of specialized skills, training and experience in the healthcare professionals providing services under their contracts, which also decreases the number of healthcare professionals who may be qualified to staff certain of DocGo's contracts. DocGo competes with other companies to recruit and retain these qualified healthcare professionals, including DocGo's direct competitors, government and private emergency and first responders as well as healthcare providers, including DocGo's partners and customers. Competition to fill these positions can be even greater in certain geographic regions, including more rural or economically depressed areas. If DocGo is unable to attract, train and retain highly qualified healthcare professionals, or if turnover rates are higher than it anticipates, it could have an adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's employees may work in challenging environments, which could result in liability or other costs that could adversely affect DocGo's business. DocGo's employees may work in challenging environments that are highly regulated, and DocGo is subject to constantly evolving legal and regulatory frameworks. Consequently, DocGo is subject to heightened risk of legal claims or other regulatory enforcement actions. Although DocGo has implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with existing laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that its team members, contractors or agents will not violate its policies and procedures. Moreover, a failure to maintain effective control processes could lead to violations, unintentional or otherwise, of laws and regulations and may put DocGo's employees and others in close proximity to potentially harmful environments or situations. These potentially harmful environments or situations may result in injuries to DocGo's employees, which could result in liability to DocGo or delay the completion or commencement of DocGo's services. Unsafe work sites also have the potential to lead to claims, litigation or other liability, or increase employee turnover, increase costs, damage DocGo's reputation and brand and raise its operating and insurance costs. Any of the foregoing could result in, among other things, financial losses, litigation or other liability or reputational harm, which could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's inability to collect on its customer receivables or unfavorable shifts in payor mix could adversely affect its business. The general practice in DocGo's industry is to provide healthcare services in advance of payment and, in many cases, prior to any assessment of the patient's insurance coverage and his or her ability to pay in the event insurance coverage is not available. DocGo ultimately bills a number of different payors, including private insurance, Medicare and Medicaid, the healthcare provider or facility and self-pay patients. These different payors typically have different billing, coding, documentation and other compliance requirements that DocGo must satisfy and any procedural deficiencies or incorrect or incomplete information could result in delays or partial or complete non-payment for the services DocGo has rendered. Changes in payor mix, particularly those that increase the percentage of patients covered by lower paying government programs as compared to private insurance or that increase the percentage of self-pay patients, can reduce the amount DocGo receives for its services and adversely affect DocGo's ability to collect on its receivables. The ability to bill and collect on certain accounts may also be limited by statutory, regulatory and investigatory initiatives, such as restrictions on charges for out-of-network services or by private lawsuits, including those directed at healthcare charges and collection practices for uninsured and underinsured patients. In addition, DocGo's ability to collect on its receivables from government customers has been, and in the future may be, adversely impacted by government contract registration, invoicing and payment processes as well as audits. As a result of these factors, payments from government customers typically lag significantly behind the timing of DocGo's payment obligations to vendors engaged to provide services to such customers. Other factors that can adversely affect DocGo's billing and collection efforts include general macroeconomic conditions, disputes between payors as to which party is responsible for payment, variation in coverage for similar services among various payors and the ability of individual patients to pay. These and other risks and uncertainties that impact DocGo's ability to timely bill and collect on its receivables or the amount DocGo can charge for its services could adversely affect DocGo's business, financial condition or results of operations. DocGo may not accurately assess the costs it will incur under new revenue opportunities. DocGo must accurately assess the costs it will incur in providing its services in order to realize adequate profit margins and otherwise meet its financial and strategic objectives, particularly with respect to the expansion of its mobile health business. However, increasing pressures from healthcare payors to restrict or reduce reimbursement rates at a time when the costs of providing medical services continue to increase, in particular due to labor shortages and other factors, make it more difficult to assess the costs associated with the pricing of new contracts, maintenance of existing contracts and pricing new services that DocGo has not previously offered. Starting new contracts and service offerings has typically resulted in a temporary negative impact to cash flow as DocGo absorbed various expenses before it was able to bill and collect revenue associated with the new contracts or services. In addition, integrating new contracts, particularly those in new geographic locations, could prove more costly and require more management time than DocGo anticipates. Any failure to accurately predict costs or the timing of payments from customers or to negotiate an adequate profit margin could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. If DocGo is unable to successfully develop new offerings and technologies or adapt to rapidly changing technology and industry standards or changes to regulatory requirements, DocGo's business could be adversely affected. Technology, including the mobile technologies DocGo utilizes on its platform, is characterized by rapid change, changing consumer

requirements, short product lifecycles, evolving industry standards and changing regulatory requirements. DocGo's continued success and growth depend in part upon its ability to enhance its solutions with next-generation technologies and to develop or acquire and market new services to access new consumer populations. As DocGo's operations grow, DocGo must continuously improve and upgrade its systems and infrastructure while maintaining or improving the reliability and integrity of its infrastructure as the cost of technology increases. DocGo's future success also depends on its ability to adapt its systems and infrastructure to meet rapidly evolving consumer trends and demands while continuing to improve the performance, features and reliability of its solutions in response to competitive services and offerings. DocGo may not be able to maintain its existing systems or replace or introduce new technologies and systems as quickly as DocGo would like or in a cost-effective manner. There is no guarantee that DocGo will possess the resources, either financial or personnel, for the research, design and development of new applications or services, or that DocGo will be able to utilize these resources successfully and avoid technological or market obsolescence. Further, there can be no assurance that technological advances by one or more of DocGo's competitors or future competitors will not result in DocGo's present or future applications and services becoming uncompetitive or obsolete. If DocGo is unable to enhance its offerings and network capabilities to keep pace with rapid technological and regulatory change, or if new technologies emerge that are able to deliver competitive offerings at lower prices, more efficiently, more conveniently, or more securely than DocGo's offerings, its business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. DocGo's success will also depend on the availability of its mobile apps in app stores and in "super-app" environments, and the creations, maintenance and development of relationships with key participants in related industries, some of which may also be DocGo's competitors. In addition, if accessibility of various apps is limited by government actions, the full functionality of devices may not be available to its members. Moreover, third-party platforms, services and offerings are constantly evolving, and DocGo may not be able to modify its platform to ensure its compatibility with those third parties. If DocGo loses such interoperability, DocGo experiences difficulties or increased costs in integrating its offerings into alternative devices or systems, or manufacturers or operating systems elect not to include DocGo's offerings, make changes that degrade the functionality of its offerings or give preferential treatment to competitive products, the growth of DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. This risk may be exacerbated by the frequency with which individuals change or upgrade their devices. In the event individuals choose devices that do not already include or supports DocGo's platform or do not install DocGo's mobile apps when they change or upgrade their devices, member engagement may be harmed. DocGo's marketing efforts to help grow its business may not be effective. Promoting awareness of DocGo's brand, innovative technology and services is important to its ability to grow its business, attract and retain customers and gain market acceptance of its products and services, and these efforts can be costly. DocGo believes that much of the growth in its business is in part attributable to its marketing initiatives. DocGo's marketing initiatives may become increasingly expensive and generating a meaningful return on those initiatives may be difficult. Even if DocGo successfully increases revenue as a result of its paid marketing efforts, it may not offset the additional marketing expenses it incurs. Any factor that diminishes DocGo's reputation or that of its brands, including adverse publicity or failing to meet the expectations of customers, could make it substantially more difficult for DocGo to attract new customers. If these marketing efforts are not successful, DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. DocGo's insurance coverage, including the reserves DocGo establishes with respect to its insurable losses, could adversely affect its business. DocGo self-insures against certain losses. In connection with DocGo's self-insurance programs, management establishes reserves for losses and related expenses within its self-insured retention limits, which represent estimates involving actuarial and statistical projections, at a given point in time, of DocGo's expectations of the ultimate resolution and administration costs of losses it has incurred in respect of its liability risks. Insurance reserves are inherently subject to uncertainty. DocGo's reserves are based on historical claims, demographic factors, industry trends, severity and exposure factors and other actuarial assumptions. DocGo uses these actuarial estimates to determine appropriate reserves, and DocGo's reserves could be significantly affected if current and future occurrences differ from historical claim trends and expectations. While DocGo monitors claims closely when it estimates reserves, the complexity of the claims and the wide range of potential outcomes may hamper timely adjustments to the assumptions DocGo uses in these estimates. Actual losses and related expenses may deviate, individually and in the aggregate, from the reserve estimates reflected in DocGo's Consolidated Financial Statements. If DocGo determines that its estimated reserves are inadequate, it would be required to increase reserves at the time of the determination, which would reduce DocGo's earnings in the period in which the deficiency is determined and could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo also maintains certain insurance coverage through third-party insurers. To the extent DocGo holds policies to cover certain groups of claims or relies on insurance coverage obtained by third parties to cover such claims, DocGo may still be responsible for losses within the Company's. This could occur for a variety of reasons, including if DocGo or such third parties did not obtain sufficient insurance limits, did not buy an extended reporting period policy, where applicable, deductibles. We aim to employ our- or proprietary the issuing insurance company is unable or unwilling to pay such claims. Furthermore, for DocGo's losses that are insured or reinsured through commercial insurance companies, it is subject to the "credit risk" of those insurance companies. In addition, professional liability insurance is expensive and insurance premiums may increase significantly in the future, particularly as DocGo expands the geographies in which it does business. As a result, adequate professional liability insurance may not be available to it in the future at acceptable costs or at all. While DocGo believes its commercial insurance company providers are creditworthy, there can be no assurance that such insurance companies will remain so in the future, and any failure of DocGo's insurance coverage to adequately cover any losses could have a

material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo is required to make capital expenditures in order to remain competitive. DocGo's capital expenditure requirements primarily relate to maintaining, growing and upgrading its vehicle fleet and medical equipment to serve its customers and remain competitive. The aging of DocGo's ambulance fleet requires DocGo to make regular capital expenditures, including to lease newer replacement ambulances to maintain its current level of service. DocGo's net capital expenditures totaled \$ 6.8 million, \$ 3.2 million and \$ 4.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, representing acquisitions of property and equipment, less the proceeds from disposals of property and equipment. In addition, changing competitive conditions or the emergence of any significant advances in medical technology could require DocGo to drive improvements invest significant capital in productivity per additional equipment or capacity in order to remain competitive. DocGo may also commit significant capital to acquiring new infrastructure to expand into new geographies. If DocGo is unable to fund any such investment, due to macroeconomic factors such as rising inflation, lack of access to the capital markets, rising interest rates or otherwise, or otherwise fails to invest in new ambulances, medical equipment or other infrastructure, its business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. DocGo's international operations subject it to additional risks that could adversely affect its business. DocGo currently provides healthcare transportation services in the United Kingdom and may further expand its operations and services internationally. In addition to the risks discussed elsewhere herein that are common to DocGo's operations more generally, DocGo faces additional risks specific to its U. K. operations, including but not limited to: • geopolitical, social, macroeconomic and financial instability, including wars, civil unrest, acts of terrorism and other conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine, conflict in Israel and rising tensions in the Taiwan Strait; pandemics and endemics; and an inflationary environment, rising interest rates and recessionary fears; • difficulties and increased costs in developing, staffing and simultaneously managing foreign operations, including as a result of distance, cultural differences and labor shortages and expenses; • restrictions and limitations on the transfer or repatriation of funds; • fluctuations in currency exchange rates; • costs and challenges associated with complying with varying legal and regulatory environments in the U. K., including privacy laws such as the U. K. General Data Protection Regulation and tax laws; • laws and business practices that favor local competitors or prohibit foreign ownership of certain businesses; • potential for privatization and other confiscatory actions; and • other dynamics in the U. K., any of which could result in substantial additional legal or compliance costs, liabilities or obligations for DocGo or could require it to significantly modify its current business practices or even exit the market. Foreign operations bring increased complexity, and the costs of managing or overseeing foreign operations, including adapting and localizing services or systems to specific regions and countries, can be material. Further, international operations carry inherent uncertainties regarding the effect of local or domestic actions, such as the unpredictable impact of the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (Brexit) and the uncertainty regarding how the agreements reached will operate, any of which could be material. International operations also carry financial risks such as those related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and disparate tax laws. These and other risks related to DocGo's existing or future foreign operations, or the associated costs or liabilities, could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo's business could be materially and adversely affected by natural disasters, other catastrophic events, acts of war or terrorism, cybersecurity incidents and / or other acts by third parties. DocGo and its customers depend on the ability of its business to run smoothly, including the ability of its fleet of ambulances, which are often needed in times of emergency, to transport patients. We regularly analyze Any material disruption caused by natural disasters, including, fires, floods, hurricanes, volcanoes and earthquakes (in each case, including due to climate change our- or workforce productivity otherwise); power loss or shortages; environmental disasters; telecommunications or business information systems failures; acts of war or terrorism; viral outbreaks and other similar epidemics; cybersecurity incidents; and other actions by third parties and other similar disruptions could cause DocGo to lose critical data and services and otherwise adversely affect DocGo's ability to conduct business. Even with disaster recovery arrangements a goal of balancing the optimum, cost-efficient labor mix DocGo's services could be interrupted and DocGo's insurance coverage may not compensate it for losses that may occur in the wake of such events. If any disruption results in the destruction of some our- or locations all of DocGo's fleet, causes significant disruption to DocGo's business, contributes to a general decrease in local, regional or global macroeconomic activity or otherwise impairs DocGo's ability to meet customer demands, or if DocGo is not able to develop or execute on an adequate recovery plan in such circumstances, DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Rising Inflation-inflation Beginning in March 2021, the may negatively impact DocGo's business and financial results. The inflation rate in the US United States, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, (CPI)-has generally trended higher-up since early 2021. This data is reported monthly, showing year-over-year changes in prices across a basket of goods and services. Though the The monthly 12-month inflation rate declined to 4 was 2.6% in March 2021, and increased steadily over the rest of 2021 and into 2022, with the inflation rate hitting 9.1% for the full year 2023 from 8.0% in June-2022. The inflation rate has seemingly moderated since that point, it declining to 6.4% in January 2023, but remains well-above historical averages. On an annual basis, in 2019, the inflation rate was approximately 1.8%, while it dropped to approximately 1.2% in 2020, rising to 4.7% in 2021 and 8.0% in 2022. The increased inflation rate has had an impact on DocGo the Company's expenses in several areas, including wages, fuel and medical and other supplies. This has had the impact-effect of compressing gross profit margins, as DocGo the Company is generally unable to pass these higher costs on to its customers, particularly in the short term. In an-a continued attempt to dampen inflation, the U. S. Federal Reserve implemented seven-four interest rate hikes in 2022, and another hike to date in 2023, raising its benchmark rate (the "federal funds rate") from near 0.00% at the beginning of 2022 to the current level of 4.5, 25-5. 50% -4.75% as of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Looking

into 2024, DocGo anticipates a continued moderation of the inflation rate as a result of the recent federal funds rate increases was raised in March, with May, June, July, September, November and an annual December of 2022 and in February of 2023. The rate similar of the increase in the federal funds rate has declined, however, with the December 2022 increase coming in at 0.50% and the February 2023 rate increase of 0.25%, compared with rate hikes at 0.75% each in June, July, September and November of 2022. Looking to 2023, we anticipate a continued moderation of the inflation rate when compared to the levels seen in 2022, as a result of these those witnessed recent rate hikes, but expect that inflation will remain well above the levels seen in the previous 10 years 2010- 2020 period, when the annual inflation rate ranged from 0.1% to 3.2-4%. If However, if inflation is above the levels that DocGo the Company anticipates, gross margins could be below plan and our. Efforts by the U. S. Federal Reserve to combat inflation by raising the federal funds rate could also impact DocGo's financing costs for borrowings bearing interest at rates based on SOFR. As a result, DocGo's business, operating results and cash flows may be adversely affected. Investing in R & D and Enhancing Risks Related to DocGo's Intellectual Property DocGo's failure to protect our- or enforce Customer Experience Our performance is its intellectual property rights could impair its ability to protect its technology and brand. DocGo's success dependent depends in part on its ability to enforce the investments we make in research and development protect its intellectual property rights and technology, including our ability to attract its code, information, data, processes and retain highly skilled research other forms of information, know- how and technology development personnel. We must continually develop and introduce innovative new software DocGo relies on a combination of copyrights, trademarks, services- service marks, integrate trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to establish and protect its intellectual property and other proprietary rights. DocGo also enters into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with certain of its employees and consultants and enters into confidentiality agreements with certain of its third- party products providers and strategic partners. These laws, procedures and restrictions provide only limited protection, and any of DocGo's intellectual property rights may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, infringed or misappropriated. Some of DocGo's intellectual property protections do not prevent competitors or others from independently developing technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to DocGo's offerings. Further, it may still be possible for competitors and other unauthorized third parties to copy DocGo's technology and use its proprietary information to create or enhance competing platforms, solutions and services. DocGo also enters into strategic relationships, mobile applications joint development and other new offerings. If we fail to innovate and enhance similar agreements with third parties where intellectual property arising from such relationships may be jointly owned our- or brand and may be transferred our- or products licensed to the counterparty. These arrangements may limit DocGo's ability to protect, maintain, enforce our- or commercialize such intellectual property rights, including requiring agreement with or payment to the joint development partners before protecting, maintaining, licensing or initiating enforcement of such intellectual property rights, and may allow such joint development partners to register, maintain, enforce or license such intellectual property rights in a manner that may affect the value of the jointly owned intellectual property or DocGo's ability to compete in the market position. As DocGo expands its international activities, its exposure to unauthorized use, copying, transfer and revenue disclosure of proprietary information will likely increase as the laws of some countries do not provide the same level of intellectual property protection as do the laws of the United States, and effective intellectual property protections may not be available or may be limited and harder to enforce in some jurisdictions. DocGo may be required to spend significant resources in order to establish, monitor and protect its intellectual property rights. DocGo may not always detect infringement of its intellectual property rights, and defending or enforcing its intellectual property rights, even if successfully detected, prosecuted, enjoined or remedied, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. Any enforcement efforts, and litigation in particular, could be costly, time- consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of DocGo's intellectual property. DocGo's efforts to enforce its intellectual property rights may also be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of its intellectual property rights. An adverse determination of any litigation proceedings could put DocGo's intellectual property at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put DocGo's related pending patent applications at risk of not issuing. DocGo's inability to protect its proprietary technology against unauthorized copying or use, as well as any costly litigation or extensive enforcement activities, could impair the functionality of DocGo's platform, delay introductions of enhancements to the platform, result in DocGo's substituting inferior or more costly technologies, harm DocGo's reputation or brand and otherwise have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Claims by others that DocGo infringed their proprietary technology or other intellectual property rights could adversely affect DocGo's business. In recent years, there has been significant litigation in the United States involving patents and other intellectual property rights. Companies in the internet and technology industries are increasingly bringing and becoming subject to suits alleging infringement of proprietary rights, particularly patent rights, and DocGo's competitors and other third parties may hold or have pending patent applications, which could be related to DocGo's business. These risks have been amplified by the increase in third parties, which DocGo refers to as non- practicing entities, whose sole primary business is to assert such claims. Regardless of the merits of any other intellectual property litigation, DocGo may be required to expend significant management time and financial resources on the defense of such claims, and any adverse outcome of any such claim could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. Given the competitive landscape and pervasiveness of litigation in DocGo's industry, from time to time, third parties may assert claims of infringement of intellectual property rights against DocGo. In addition, third parties have previously sent DocGo correspondence regarding various allegations of intellectual property infringement. DocGo incorporates technology from third parties into its platform and, as such, it cannot be certain that these licensors are not

infringing the intellectual property rights of others or that the suppliers and licensors have sufficient rights to the technology in all jurisdictions in which DocGo may operate. As DocGo gains an increasingly higher public profile, DocGo expects the possibility of these and other types of intellectual property rights claims against it will grow. Although DocGo believes that it has meritorious defenses, there can be no assurance that DocGo will be successful in defending against these and future allegations or in reaching a business resolution that is acceptable to DocGo. Many potential litigants, including some of DocGo's competitors and non-practicing entities, have the ability to dedicate substantial resources to assert their intellectual property rights. Any claim of infringement by a third party, even those without merit, could be costly, time-consuming and a significant distraction to management. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, DocGo could risk compromising its confidential information during this type of litigation. In addition, in some instances, DocGo may agree to indemnify its clients against certain third-party claims, which may include claims that DocGo's solutions infringe the intellectual property rights of such third parties. DocGo's business could be adversely affected by any significant disputes between DocGo and its clients as to the applicability or scope of DocGo's indemnification obligations to them. With respect to any intellectual property rights litigation or indemnification obligation, DocGo may need to negotiate a license to continue operations if found to be in violation of a third party's rights, and these licenses may not be available on favorable or commercially reasonable terms, or at all. DocGo may be required to pay substantial damages, royalties or other fees in connection with a claimant securing a judgment against it, DocGo may be subject to an injunction or other restrictions that prevent it from using the relevant intellectual property, or DocGo may determine it is prudent to agree to a settlement that restricts DocGo's operations or its use of certain intellectual property, any of which could adversely affect DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to DocGo's Legal and Regulatory Environment DocGo is subject to lawsuits federal, state and local regulations including healthcare and emergency medical services laws and regulations and tax laws and regulations. The Company's current business plan assumes no material change in these laws and regulations. In the event any such change occurs, compliance with new laws and regulations might significantly affect its operations and cost of doing business.

Components of Results of Operations Our business consists of two reportable segments — Transportation services and Mobile Health services. The Company evaluates the performance of both segments based primarily on results of its operations. Accordingly, other income and expenses not included in results from operations are only included in the discussion of consolidated results of operations. The Company's revenue consists of services provided by its Transportation segment and its Mobile Health segment.

Cost of Revenues Cost of revenues consists primarily of revenue-generating wages paid to employees, vehicle insurance costs (including insurance premiums and costs incurred under the insurance deductibles), maintenance, fuel, laboratory fees, facility rent, medical supplies and subcontractors. We expect cost of revenue to continue to rise in proportion to the expected increase in revenue.

Operating expenses General and Administrative Expenses General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, bad debt expense, insurance expense, consultant fees, and professional fees for accounting services. We expect our general and administrative expense to increase as we scale up headcount with the growth of our business, and as a result of operating as a public company, including compliance with SEC rules and regulations, audit, additional insurance expenses, investor relations activities, and other administrative and professional services.

Depreciation and Amortization DocGo depreciates its assets using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Amortization of intangibles consists of amortization of definite-lived intangible assets over their respective useful lives.

Legal and Regulatory Expenses Legal and regulatory expenses include legal fees, consulting fees related to healthcare compliance, claims processing fees and legal settlements.

Technology and development Expenses Technology and development expense, net of capitalization, consists primarily of costs incurred in the design and development of DocGo's proprietary technology, third-party software and technologies. We expect technology and development expense to increase in future periods to support our growth, including as we invest in the optimization, accuracy and reliability of our platform to help drive efficiency in our operations. These expenses may vary from period to period as a percentage of revenue, depending primarily upon when we choose to make more significant investments, which is in turn, dependent on numerous factors, including when we plan to enter into new business lines or customer sales channels.

Sales, Advertising and Marketing Our sales and marketing expenses consist of costs directly associated with our sales and marketing activities, which primarily include sales commissions, marketing programs, trade shows, and promotional materials. We expect that our sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase over time as we increase our marketing activities, grow our domestic and international operations, and continue to build brand awareness. As the Company expands its sales efforts to include the direct-to-consumer channel, marketing expenses are likely to increase as a percentage of revenues, given the marketing-intensive nature of that sales channel.

Interest Expense Interest expense consists primarily of interest on our outstanding borrowings under our outstanding notes payable, credit line and financing obligations.

Comparison of Fiscal 2022 with Fiscal 2021 Years Ended December 31, Change Change \$ in Millions 2022 2021 \$ % Revenue, net \$ 440.5 \$ 318.7 \$ 121.8 38% Cost of revenues 285.8 209.0 76.8 37% Operating expenses: General and administrative 103.4 74.9 28.5 38% Depreciation and amortization 10.6 7.5 3.1 41% Legal and regulatory 8.8 3.9 4.9 126% Technology and development 5.4 3.3 2.1 64% Sales, advertising and marketing 4.7 4.8 (0.1) (2)% Total expenses 418.7 303.4 115.3 38% Income (loss) from operations 21.8 15.4 6.5 Other income (expenses): Interest income (expense), net 0.8 (0.8) 1.6 200% Gain (loss) from Payroll Protection Program ("PPP") loan forgiveness 0.1 (0.1) Gain on remeasurement of warrant liabilities 1.1 5.2 (4.1) Gain (loss) on equity method investment (0.1) 0.1 Gain on remeasurement of finance leases 1.4 1.4 Loss on disposal of fixed assets — Gain on bargain purchase 1.6 1.6 Other income (loss) (3.9) (3.9) Total other income (expense) 1.0 4.4 (3.4) (77)% Net income (loss) before income tax benefit (expense) 22.8 19.8 3.3 Benefit (provision) for income tax 7.9 (0.6) 8.5 Net income (loss) 30.7 19.2 11.5 60% Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests (3.9) (4.5) 0.6 13% and Subsidiaries \$ 34.6 \$ 23.7 10.9 For the year ended December 31, 2022, total revenues were \$ 440.5 million, an increase of \$ 121.8 million, or

38%, from the total revenues recorded in the year ended December 31, 2021. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Mobile Health revenue was \$ 325.9 million, an increase of \$ 91.4 million, or 39%, as compared with the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was primarily due to the expansion of the services offered by this segment, particularly with respect to testing, vaccination and other healthcare services revenues. This expansion accelerated through 2021 and into 2022 as the Company increased its customer base, primarily in the municipal customer segment, and its geographic reach, while extending the terms of and/or expanding the scope of several large customer contracts and introducing a broader range of services. Compared to the prior year, 2022 featured significantly lower COVID-19 testing revenue, which was outweighed by the substantial increase in other Mobile Health services, as the Mobile Health segment transitioned away from its dependence on COVID-19 related revenue. COVID-19 testing continued to be a significant driver of Mobile Health revenues in the first half of 2022, but dropped sharply in the third quarter of the year, and represented an insignificant proportion of total revenues in the fourth quarter. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Transportation Services revenue was \$ 114.6 million an increase of \$ 30.3 million, or 36%, as compared with the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase was due to a 20% increase in transportation trip volumes, from 180,753 trips for the year ended December 31, 2021 to 216,009 trips for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in trip volumes was due to a combination of growth in the customer base in certain core markets, entry into new markets in 2021 and early 2022 and acquisitions made during the second half of 2022. Our average trip price increased from \$ 301 in the year ended December 31, 2021, to \$ 380 in the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in the average trip price in 2022 reflected a shift in mix toward higher-priced transports with existing customers, as well as the acquisition of licenses to provide higher acuity transports resulting in higher prices per trip. The average trip price also benefited from a 5.1% increase in the average Medicare reimbursement rate for ambulance transports. In October 2022, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) announced that the Medicare ambulance fee schedule would be increasing by a further 8.7%, effective January 1, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2022, total cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) increased by 37%, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, while revenue increased by approximately 38%. Cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue decreased to 64.9% in 2022 from 65.5% in 2021. In absolute dollar terms, cost of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by \$ 76.8 million from the levels of the year ended December 31, 2021. This was primarily attributable to a \$ 64.9 million increase in total compensation, due to higher headcount for both the Transportation Services and Mobile Health segments; a \$ 16.0 million increase in subcontracted labor, driven mostly by the Mobile Health segment, where the Company did not have sufficient personnel to staff the initial phases of large new projects; \$ 13.6 million increase in vehicle costs, driven by a continued increase in the Company's vehicle fleet and higher fuel and maintenance costs, as well as costs incurred to rent vehicles to provide Mobile Health services; a \$ 2.1 million increase in travel costs, due to field personnel and other clinicians who traveled out of their home regions to provide Mobile Health services; a \$ 0.4 million increase in facilities and related costs; and approximately \$ 2.6 million in increases across a variety of other cost of revenue categories relating to the Company's increased scale and geographic presence. These items were partially offset by a \$ 21.1 million decrease in lab fees related to COVID-19 testing activity, reflecting sharply lower COVID-19 testing activity in the second half of 2022, lower per-test lab fees and a shift toward rapid tests; and a \$ 1.8 million decline in medical supplies, reflecting a decline in COVID-19 testing activity and improved sourcing of various supplies. For the Mobile Health segment, cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) in the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to \$ 199.2 million, compared to \$ 145.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased slightly to 61.1% from 61.9%, due to the increase in revenues and the continued shift away from higher-cost subcontracted labor toward Company personnel during 2022, which was partially offset by higher compensation costs associated with some of the Company's newer projects. For the Transportation services segment, cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization) in the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$ 86.5 million, an increase of \$ 23.1 million, or 36%, from the year ended December 31, 2021. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues were essentially unchanged, at 75.5% in 2022 compared to 75.3% in 2021. Increased volumes and higher average trip prices, as described above, combined with lower average hourly wages, as recent market wage pressures began to subside, and as the Company more effectively managed its staff to reduce overtime hours for field employees, to offset the effects of increased fuel costs. Fuel prices moderated somewhat during the third quarter and in the fourth quarters of 2022, but the full-year average fuel price for 2022 was approximately 29% above the full-year average for 2021. We anticipate that fuel prices will remain at elevated levels for 2023, but we expect that the full-year average for 2023 will be lower than it was in 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2022, operating expenses were \$ 132.9 million compared to \$ 94.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of 41%. As a percentage of revenue, operating expenses increased slightly, from 29.6% in 2021 to 30.2% in 2022, despite the significant increase in overall revenues described above, as the Company continued to add to its management infrastructure and incurred a full year's worth of expenses relating to its status as a public company. The increase of \$ 38.3 million related primarily to a \$ 20.1 million increase in total compensation, which includes salaries, benefits, bonuses and commissions for both direct and subcontracted labor, reflecting higher headcount driven by the Company's overall growth and expansion; a \$ 7.1 million increase in legal, accounting and other professional fees related to increased revenue and related contract generation and SEC filing-related costs; a \$ 2.8 million increase in insurance costs reflecting the growth and expansion of the Company, as well as the addition of directors and officers (D & O) insurance in 2022; a \$ 3.2 million increase in depreciation and amortization charges due to an increase in assets to support revenue growth and capitalized software amortization, including from recently acquired companies; a \$ 2.3 million increase in rent utility expenses, due to the Company's ongoing growth and geographic expansion; a \$ 2.9 million increase in IT infrastructure, driven by the Company's business and headcount expansion; and a \$ 0.6 million increase in marketing expenses, driven in part by expenditures made to develop and expand the Company's direct-to-consumer (DTC) and other Mobile Health programs. These items were partially offset by a \$ 0.7 million decline witnessed across several operating expense categories, such as travel, commissions and general office expenses. The Company anticipates that operating

expenses will continue to increase along with the Company's revenue growth and remain in the range of 25%–30% of revenue in the coming quarters. For the Mobile Health segment, operating expenses in the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$ 58.0 million, up 25% from operating expenses of \$ 46.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased to 17.8% from 19.8% in 2021, due to the increase in Mobile Health revenues, which outweighed the effect of the significant expenditures that were made in 2022 in the expansion of services and geographic areas of operation, as well as the continued buildout of the Mobile Health management infrastructure and the costs of developing the Company's "on-demand" direct-to-consumer offering. For the Transportation services segment, operating expenses in the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$ 74.0 million, up \$ 26.6 million, or 56%, from the year ended December 31, 2021. Operating expenses as a percentage of revenues increased to 64.6% from 56.3% in the prior year period, despite the increase in revenues, primarily due to increases in the Company's corporate overhead expenditures, as described above, as these expenses were allocated to the Transportation segment for purposes of segment reporting. Operating expenses for the Transportation segment were also driven higher by the inclusion of the acquisitions the Company made in the second half of 2022. Interest Income (Expense), Net For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded \$ 0.8 million of net interest income compared to \$ 0.8 million of interest expense in the year ended December 31, 2021. This was due to a significantly higher amount of interest earned during 2022, resulting from an increase in the Company's cash balances in income-bearing accounts, coupled with higher rates of interest earned on balances in these accounts, which reflected significantly higher market interest rates. Gain / (loss) on Remeasurement of Warrant Liabilities During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a net gain of approximately \$ 1.1 million from the remeasurement of warrant liabilities. The warrants are marked-to-market in each reporting period, and this gain reflected the decrease in DoeGo's stock price relative to the beginning of the period. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a net gain of \$ 5.2 million on the remeasurement of warrant liabilities. On August 15, 2022, the Company announced the redemption of all of its outstanding warrants under the Warrant Agreement, dated as of October 14, 2020, by and between Motion and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, on the redemption date of September 16, 2022 (the "Redemption Date"). Warrants surrendered for exercise on a cashless basis resulted in the issuance of 1,406,371 shares. A total of 68,514 warrants were not surrendered on the Redemption Date and were redeemed for \$ 0.10 per warrant. Gain / (Loss) on Equity Method Investment During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a gain on equity method investment of \$ 8,919, representing its share of the losses incurred by an entity in which the Company has a minority interest, which is accounted for under the equity method. This investment was made in the fourth quarter of 2021, during which period a loss of \$ 66,818 was recorded in relation to this equity method investment. Gain on Bargain Purchase During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a gain on bargain purchase of approximately \$ 1.6 million in relation to an acquisition made during the fourth quarter of the year, wherein the tangible net asset value of the acquired entity exceeded the purchase price. No such gain or loss was recorded during the same period in 2021. Gain / (Loss) from Remeasurement of Finance Leases During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a gain from remeasurement of finance leases of approximately \$ 1.4 million, resulting from a change in estimated remaining liabilities under the terms of its leases. No such gain or loss was recorded in the same period in 2021. Gain from PPP Loan Forgiveness In 2021, the Company recorded a \$ 0.1 million gain due to the forgiveness of a loan that one of its subsidiaries had obtained via the government's Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) in 2020. No gain from loan forgiveness was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2022. Income Tax Benefit (Expense) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$ 7.9 million compared to an income tax expense of \$ 0.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The tax benefit in 2022 was due to the release of the valuation allowance recorded in previous years for net operating losses (NOLs), as the Company determined that it was now more likely than not that it would be able to realize its NOL carryforwards in the future. Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had a net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest of approximately \$ 3.8 million compared to a net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest of \$ 4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. For both periods, the loss reflected ongoing investments in new markets that were entered into during 2021 and 2022, partially offset by income generated by those markets. Liquidity and Capital Resources Since inception, DoeGo has completed three equity financing transactions as its principal source of liquidity. Generally, the Company has utilized equity raised to finance operations, investments in assets, ambulance operating licenses and to fund accounts receivable. The Company has also funded these activities through operating cash flows. In November 2021, upon the completion of the merger between Motion and Ambulnz, the Company received proceeds of approximately \$ 158.1 million, net of transaction expenses. Despite the fact that the Company generated positive net income in the year ended December 31, 2022, operating cash flows are not always sufficient to meet immediate obligations arising from current operations. For example, as the business has grown, the Company's expenditures for human capital and supplies has expanded accordingly, and the timing of the payments for payroll and to associated vendors, compared to the timing of receipts of cash from customers, frequently results in the need to use existing cash balances to fund these working capital needs. The Company's working capital needs depend on many factors, including the overall growth of the Company and the various payment terms that are negotiated with customers and vendors. Future capital requirements depend on many factors, including potential acquisitions, DoeGo's level of investment in technology and ongoing technology development, and rate of growth in existing markets and into new markets. Capital requirements might also be affected by factors outside of the Company's control, such as interest rates, rising inflation and other monetary and fiscal policy changes to the manner in which the Company currently operates. Additionally, as the impact of the COVID-19 on the economy and on the Company's market environment and operations evolves, the Company routinely assesses its liquidity needs. If the Company's growth rate is higher than is currently anticipated, resulting in greater-than-anticipated capital requirements, the Company might need to, or choose to, raise additional capital through debt or equity financings. On November 1, 2022, the Company entered into a revolving loan and security agreement with two banks, with one

bank acting as the administrative agent (the “Lenders”), with an initial maximum commitment amount of \$ 90,000,000. The revolving facility includes the ability for the Company to request an increase to the commitment by an additional amount of up to \$ 50,000,000, though no Lender (nor the Lenders collectively) are obligated to increase their respective commitments. Borrowings under the revolving facility bear interest at a per annum rate equal to (i) at the Company’s option, the (x) the base rate or (y) the adjusted term SOFR rate, plus (ii) the applicable margin. The applicable margins are based on the Company’s consolidated net leverage ratio, adjusted on a quarterly basis. The initial applicable margins are 1.25 % for an adjusted term SOFR loan and 0.25 % for a base rate loan and will be updated based on the Company’s consolidated net leverage ratio. The revolving facility matures on November 1, 2027. The revolving facility is secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of the Company’s present and future personal assets and intangible assets. The revolving facility is subject to certain financial covenants, such as a net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio, as defined in the agreement. As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Company has not made any draws under the facility and there are no amounts outstanding. Considering the foregoing, DoeGo anticipates that its existing balances of cash and cash equivalents, future expected cash flows generated from its operations and its available line of credit under the revolving facility (as further discussed in Note 9, “Line of Credit” to the Consolidated Financial Statements) will be sufficient to satisfy operating requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Comparison as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 As of December 31, Change Change \$ in Millions 2022 2021 \$ % Working capital Current assets \$ 271.1 \$ 256.0 \$ 15.1 6% Current liabilities 100.2 57.9 42.3 73% Total working capital \$ 170.9 \$ 198.1 \$ (27.2) (14%) As of December 31, 2022, available cash totaled \$ 157.3 million, which represented a decrease of \$ 18.2 million compared to December 31, 2021, as changes to working capital accounts and cash used for acquisitions in 2022 outweighed the positive cash flow generated by operations. As of December 31, 2022, working capital amounted to \$ 170.9 million, which represented a decrease of \$ 27.2 million compared to December 31, 2021, which reflected the decreased cash balance in 2022. Increased accounts receivable, which reflected the growth of the business and a shift towards higher credit quality customers, who have longer payment terms, in 2022, were outweighed by the increase in current liabilities, which reflected the growth of the business and amounts due to seller resulting from acquisitions. Cash Flows Year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 As of December 31, Change Change \$ in Millions 2022 2021 \$ % Cash flow summary Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities \$ 28.9 \$ (1.9) \$ 30.8 1,621% Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities (38.4) \$ (8.6) (29.8) (347%) Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities (6.2) \$ 155.2 (161.4) (104%) Effect of exchange rate changes 0.7 \$ -0.7 100% Net (decrease) increase in cash \$ (15.0) \$ 144.7 \$ (159.7) (110%)

Operating activities During the year ended December 31, 2022, cash provided by operating activities was \$ 28.9 million, aided by net income of \$ 30.73 million. Non-cash charges were \$ 11.3 million and included \$ 7.3 million in depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets, \$ 3.2 million from amortization of intangible assets, \$ 3.8 million in bad debt expense primarily related to a provision for potential uncollectible accounts receivable, \$ 8.1 million of stock compensation expense, and a non-cash loss of \$ 2.9 million related to the impairment of a business unit that was discontinued at the end of the year. These charges were partially offset by non-cash gains of \$ 1.4 million relating to the remeasurement of finance lease liabilities \$ 1.1 million from the remeasurement of warrant liabilities, \$ 1.6 million in a gain on a bargain purchase and \$ 9.9 million in the realization of a deferred tax asset. Changes in assets and liabilities resulted in an approximately \$ 13.2 million decrease to operating cash flow, as an \$ 8.4 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$ 4.2 million increase in prepaid expenses and a \$ 6.0 million decrease in accrued liabilities outweighed the effect of a \$ 1.8 million decrease in other assets and a \$ 3.6 million increase in accounts payable. During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash used in operating activities was \$ 1.9 million, despite net income of \$ 19.2 million. Non-cash charges amounted to \$ 7.7 million, as \$ 5.2 million in depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets, \$ 1.8 million from amortization of intangible assets, \$ 4.5 million in bad debt expense primarily related to a provision for potential uncollectible accounts receivable and \$ 1.4 million of stock compensation expense were partially offset by \$ 5.2 million in a non-cash gain on the remeasurement of warrant liabilities. Changes in assets and liabilities resulted in an approximately \$ 28.8 million decrease in operating cash flow and were primarily driven by a \$ 57.1 million increase in accounts receivable arising from the growth of the business, particularly in the fourth quarter of the year and the inclusion of larger Mobile Health customers with extended credit terms; and a \$ 3.5 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets, partially offset by a \$ 32.6 million increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses due primarily to the extension of credit and timing of payments, as DoeGo attempted to align the timing of payments to vendors with the timing of payments received from customers, where possible, in an attempt to manage cash balances. Investing activities During the year ended December 31, 2022, cash used in investing activities was \$ 38.4 million and consisted of the acquisition of property and equipment totaling approximately \$ 3.2 million, the acquisition of intangibles in the amount of \$ 2.3 million and \$ 33.0 million in the acquisition of businesses, primarily relating to acquisitions the Company completed in the third and fourth quarters of 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash used in investing activities was \$ 8.6 million, primarily consisting of the acquisition of property and equipment totaling \$ 4.8 million and the acquisition of businesses and intangibles of \$ 3.1 million to support the ongoing growth of the business. In addition, the Company made an equity investment amounting to approximately \$ 0.7 million. Financing activities During the year ended December 31, 2022, cash used in financing activities was \$ 6.2 million, including \$ 3.7 million in the repurchase of Common Stock, \$ 3.0 million in payments under the terms of a finance lease, \$ 2.5 million decrease in amounts due to seller and \$ 0.9 million in repayments of notes payable, which were partially offset by \$ 2.1 million in non-controlling interest contributions and \$ 2.0 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options. During the year ended December 31, 2021, cash provided by financing activities was \$ 155.2 million, due primarily to \$ 158.1 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock in connection with the Motion merger, which is net of \$ 20.0 million in issuance costs. This was slightly offset by \$ 2.2 million in payments on obligations under the terms of a finance lease, and \$ 0.5 million in expenditures to acquire the remaining 20 % of the Company’s U. K. subsidiary. During 2021, the Company received \$ 8.0 million in proceeds from a revolving bank loan, which was repaid during the fourth quarter

of 2021. Future minimum annual maturities of notes payable as of December 31, 2022 are as follows: Amounts in millions
Notes Payable 2023 0. 6 2024 0. 5 2025 0. 4 2026 0. 3 Thereafter 0. 1 Total maturities \$ 1. 9 Current portion of notes payable
(0. 7) Long-term portion of notes payable \$ 1. 2 Future minimum lease payments under finance leases as of the year ended
December 31, 2022: Amounts in millions Finance Leases 2023 \$ 3. 2 2024 2. 4 2025 2. 2 2026 1. 4 2027 and thereafter 0. 4
Total future minimum lease payments 9. 6 Less effects of discounting (1. 0) Present value of future minimum lease payments \$
8. 6 Future minimum lease payments under operating leases as of the year ended December 31, 2022: Amounts in millions
Operating Leases 2023 \$ 2. 8 2024 2. 3 2025 2. 3 2026 1. 7 2027 and thereafter 1. 6 Total future minimum lease payments 10. 7
Less effects of discounting (1. 3) Present value of future minimum lease payments \$ 9. 4

Critical Accounting Policies Basis of Presentation The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U. S. ("U. S. GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Noncontrolling interests ("NCI") on the Consolidated Balance Sheets represents the portion of consolidated joint ventures and a variable interest entity in which the Company does not have direct equity ownership. Accounts and transactions between consolidated entities have been eliminated. Pursuant to the Business Combination, the merger between Motion and Ambulnz was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with U. S. GAAP (the "Reverse Recapitalization"). Under this method of accounting, Motion was treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Reverse Recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Ambulnz stock for the net assets of Motion, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of Motion are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the Reverse Recapitalization are those of Ambulnz. The shares of common stock and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders, prior to the Business Combination, have been retroactively restated as shares of the Company, reflecting the exchange ratio (645.1452 to 1) established in the Business Combination. Further, Ambulnz was determined to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction, as such, the acquisition is considered to be a business combination under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), Topic 805, Business Combinations, ("ASC 805") and was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Principles of Consolidation The Company holds a variable interest in an entity which contracts with physicians and other health professionals in order to provide services to the Company. MD1 Medical Care P. C. ("MD1") is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE") since it does not have sufficient equity to finance its activities without additional subordinated reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial support condition and results of operations. Healthcare providers and An enterprise having a controlling financial interest in a VIE must consolidate the other VIE if participants in the healthcare industry have become subject to an increasing number of lawsuits alleging medical malpractice and related legal theories such as negligent hiring, supervision and credentialing. Similarly, healthcare transportation services can result in lawsuits related to vehicle collisions and personal injuries, patient care incidents or mistreatment and employee job-related injuries. Moreover, in the normal course of DocGo's business, it has been both power and benefits—that may continue to be involved in lawsuits, claims, audits and investigations, including those arising out of its billing practices, its employment disputes, contractual claims and other business disputes for which DocGo may have no insurance coverage, and which are not subject to actuarial estimates. Some of these lawsuits may involve large claim amounts and substantial defense costs. As a public company, DocGo has also been named (1) the power to direct the activities of a defendant in a lawsuit involving its securities, VIE that most significantly impacts the VIE's economic performance (power) and may continue (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that potentially could be involved in lawsuits, claims, audits and investigations related to its securities. Adverse outcomes with respect to litigation or any of these legal proceedings may result in significant settlement costs to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that potentially could be significant to the VIE (benefits). The Company has the power and rights to control all activities of MD1 and funds and absorbs all losses of the VIE and appropriately consolidates MD1. Total revenue for or judgments the VIE amounted to \$ 2, 857 penalties and fines, 463 as of December 31, 2022. Net loss for the VIE was \$ 373, 456 as of December 31, 2022. The VIE's total assets, all of which may were current, amounted to \$ 610, 553 as of December 31, 2022. Total liabilities, all of which were current for or the VIE, was \$ 320, 424 as of December 31, 2022. The VIE's total stockholders' deficit was \$ 290, 130 as of December 31, 2022. The Company made payments of \$ 3, 018, 119 and \$ 1, 746, 736 to MD1 and its affiliates during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Business Combinations The Company accounts for its business combinations under the provisions of ASC 805-10, Business Combinations ("ASC 805-10"), which requires that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including NCI, are recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. ASC 805-10 also specifies criteria that intangible assets acquired in a business combination must meet to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the tangible net assets and intangible assets acquired in a business combination. If the business combination provides for contingent consideration, the Company records the contingent consideration at fair value at the acquisition date and any changes in fair value after the acquisition date are accounted for as measurement-period adjustments. Changes in fair value of contingent consideration resulting from events after the acquisition date, such as earn-outs, are recognized as follows: 1) if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, the contingent consideration is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity, or 2) if the contingent consideration is classified as a liability, the changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. For transactions that are business combinations, the Company evaluates the existence of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The Company capitalizes acquisition-related costs and fees associated with asset acquisitions and immediately expenses acquisition-related costs and fees associated with business combinations. The estimated fair value of net assets to be acquired, including the allocation of the fair value to identifiable assets and liabilities, is determined using

established valuation techniques. Management uses assumptions on the basis of historical knowledge of the business and projected financial information of the target. These assumptions may vary based on future events, perceptions of different market participants and other factors outside the control of management, and such variations may be significant to estimated values. Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets Goodwill represents the excess of the total purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually on December 31 or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not to be impaired. These events include: (i) severe adverse industry or economic trends; (ii) significant company-specific actions, including exiting an activity in conjunction with restructuring of operations; (iii) current, historical or projected deterioration of our financial performance; or (iv) a sustained decrease in our market capitalization, as indicated by our publicly quoted share price, below our net book value. On February 3, 2023, Ambulnz Health, LLC (“Health”), commenced an assignment for the benefit of creditors (“ABC”) pursuant to California law. An ABC is a liquidation process governed by state law (California law in this instance) that is an alternative to a bankruptcy case under federal law. Prior to commencing the ABC, Health ceased business operations and all of its employees were terminated and treated in accordance with California law. In the ABC, all of Health’s assets were transferred to an assignee (the “Assignee”) who acts as a fiduciary for creditors and in a capacity equivalent to that of a bankruptcy trustee. The Assignee is responsible for liquidating the assets. Similar to a bankruptcy case, there is a claims process. Creditors of Health will receive notice of the ABC and a proof of claim form and are required to submit a proof of claim in order to participate in distribution of net liquidation proceeds by the Assignee. Based on such filing for Health, the Company impaired the goodwill assigned to that reporting unit as of December 31, 2022 by approximately \$ 5.1 million. Revenue Recognition On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”), as amended. To determine revenue recognition for contractual arrangements that the Company determines are within the scope of ASC 606, the Company performs the following five steps: (1) identify each contract with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the relevant performance obligation is satisfied. The Company only applies the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services the Company provides to the customer. The Company generates revenues from the provision of (1) ambulance and medical transportation services (“Transportation Services”) and (2) Mobile Health services. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the performance obligations are fulfilled, therefore the Company satisfies performance obligations immediately. The Company has utilized the “right to invoice” expedient which allows an entity to recognize revenue in the amount of consideration to which the entity has the right to invoice when the amount that the Company has the right to invoice corresponds directly to the value transferred to the customer. Revenues are recorded net of an estimated contractual allowances for claims subject to contracts with responsible paying entities. The Company estimates contractual allowances at the time of billing based on contractual terms, historical collections, or other arrangements. All transaction prices are fixed and determinable which includes a fixed base rate, fixed mileage rate and an evaluation of historical collections by each payor. Income Taxes Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”), which provides for deferred taxes using an asset and liability approach. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or its tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. **covered by DocGo’s existing insurance or may require DocGo to modify its services or stop serving certain customers or geographies, all of which could negatively impact its existing business and ability to grow. DocGo may also become subject to periodic audits, which would likely increase its regulatory compliance costs and may require it to change its business practices or the scope of its operations. Managing legal proceedings, litigation and audits, even if DocGo achieves favorable outcomes, is time-consuming and diverts management’s attention from DocGo’s day-to-day business. The Company accounts outcome of these matters or future claims and disputes are difficult to predict and determining reserves for pending litigation** uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit would more likely than not be realized assuming examination by the taxing authority. The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. The Company recognizes any interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. Please see Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. We are a smaller reporting company, as defined by Rule 12b-2 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and in Item 10 (f) (1) of Regulation S-K, and are not required to provide the information under this item. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. DocGo Inc. and Subsidiaries Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 1013) F-2 Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 F-3 F-4 Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 F-5 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 F-6 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 F-7 F-8 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-9 F-37 F-1 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Shareholders and Board of Directors DocGo, Inc. and Subsidiaries New York, New York Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of DocGo, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated

statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and comprehensive income (loss) and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Basis for Opinion These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an **and** opinion on the **other legal**, Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations **regulatory** of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit **matters** to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Urish Popeek & Co., LLC We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021. Pittsburgh, PA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, 2022-2021 ASSETS Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents \$ 157, 335, 323 \$ 175, 537, 221 Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$ 7, 818, 702 and \$ 7, 377, 389 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively 102, 995, 397 78, 383, 614 Prepaid expenses and other current assets 6, 269, 841 2, 111, 656 Assets held for sale 4, 480, 344 Total current assets 271, 080, 905 256, 032, 491 Property and equipment, net 21, 258, 175 12, 733, 889 Intangibles, net 22, 969, 246 10, 678, 049 Goodwill 38, 900, 413 8, 686, 966 Restricted cash 6, 773, 751 3, 568, 509 Operating lease right-of-use assets 9, 074, 277 4, 195, 682 Finance lease right-of-use assets 9, 039, 663 9, 307, 113 Equity method investment 597, 977 589, 058 Deferred tax assets 9, 957, 967 Other assets 3, 625, 254 3, 810, 895 Total assets \$ 393, 277, 628 \$ 309, 602, 652 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Current liabilities: Accounts payable \$ 21, 582, 866 \$ 15, 833, 970 Accrued liabilities 31, 573, 031 35, 110, 877 Line of credit 25, 881 Notes payable, current 664, 913 600, 449 Due to seller 26, 244, 133 1, 571, 419 Contingent consideration 10, 555, 540 Operating lease liability, current 2, 325, 024 1, 461, 335 Liabilities held for sale 4, 480, 344 Finance lease liability, current 2, 732, 639 3, 271, 990 Total current liabilities 100, 158, 490 57, 875, 921 Notes payable, non-current 1, 236, 601 1, 302, 839 Operating lease liability, non-current 7, 040, 982 2, 980, 946 Finance lease liability, non-current 5, 914, 164 6, 867, 420 Warrant liabilities 13, 518, 502 Total liabilities 114, 350, 237 82, 545, 628 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2022-2021 Commitments and contingencies STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY: Class A common stock (\$ 0. 0001 par value; 500, 000, 000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021; 102, 411, 162 and 100, 133, 953 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively) 10, 241 10, 013 Additional paid-in capital 301, 451, 435 283, 161, 216 Accumulated deficit (28, 972, 216) (63, 556, 714) Accumulated other comprehensive income / (loss) 741, 206 (32, 501) Total stockholders' equity attributable to DocGo Inc. and Subsidiaries 273, 230, 666 219, 582, 014 Noncontrolling interests 5, 696, 725 7, 475, 010 Total stockholders' equity 278, 927, 391 227, 057, 024 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$ 393, 277, 628 \$ 309, 602, 652 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Years Ended December 31 2022-2021 Revenue, net \$ 440, 515, 746 \$ 318, 718, 580 Expenses: Cost of revenues (exclusive of depreciation and amortization, which is shown separately below) 285, 794, 520 208, 971, 062 Operating expenses: General and administrative 103, 403, 416 74, 892, 828 Depreciation and amortization 10, 565, 578 7, 511, 579 Legal and regulatory 8, 780, 590 3, 907, 660 Technology and development 5, 384, 853 3, 320, 183 Sales, advertising and marketing 4, 755, 161 4, 757, 970 Total expenses 418, 684, 118 303, 361, 282 Income from operations 21, 831, 628 15, 357, 298 Other income (expenses): Interest income (expense), net 762, 685 (763, 030) Gain on remeasurement of warrant liabilities 1, 127, 388 5, 199, 496 Gain (loss) on equity method investment 8, 919 (66, 818) Gain on remeasurement of finance leases 1, 388, 273 Gain on bargain purchase 1, 593, 612 Gain from PPP loan forgiveness 142, 667 Loss on disposal of fixed assets (21, 173) (34, 342) Goodwill impairment (2, 921, 958) Other expenses (987, 482) (40, 086) Total other income 950, 264 4, 437, 887 Net income before income tax benefit (expense) 22, 781, 892 19, 795, 185 Benefit (provision) for income tax 7, 961, 321 (615, 697) Net income 30, 743, 213 19, 179, 488 Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests (3, 841, 285) (4, 564, 270) Net income attributable to stockholders of DocGo Inc. and Subsidiaries 34, 584, 498 23, 743, 758 Other comprehensive income Foreign currency translation adjustment 773, 707 16, 038 Total comprehensive income \$ 35, 358, 205 \$ 23, 759, 796 Net income per share attributable to DocGo Inc. and Subsidiaries Basic \$ 0. 34 \$ 0. 30 Weighted-average shares outstanding Basic 101, 228, 369 80, 293, 959 Net income per share attributable to DocGo Inc. and Subsidiaries Diluted \$ 0. 34 \$ 0. 25 Weighted-average shares outstanding Diluted 102, 975, 831 94, 863, 613 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Accumulated Series A Preferred Stock Class A Common Stock Class B Common Stock Additional Paid-in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Nonecontrolling Total Stockholders' Shares Amount Shares Amount Shares Amount Capital Deficit Income Interests Equity Balance December 31, 2020 28, 055 \$ 35, 497 \$ 55, 008 \$ 142, 346, 852 \$ (87, 300, 472) \$ (48, 539) \$ 11, 949, 200 \$ 66, 947, 041 Effect of reverse acquisition 18, 099, 548 22, 900, 719 35,

~~488, 938~~ Conversion of share due to merger recapitalization (18, 099, 548) (22, 900, 719) 7, 649 (35, 488, 938) 7, 649
 Effect of reverse acquisition 76, 489, 205 7, 649 142, 346, 852 (87, 300, 472) (48, 539) 11, 949, 200 66, 954, 690 Share
 issued for services 171, 608 Exercise of cashless warrants 1, 817, 507 Issuance of shares net redemption and
 issuance costs of \$ 9, 566, 304 5, 297, 097 43, 404, 558 43, 405, 088 PIPE, net of issuance costs of \$ 10, 396, 554 12,
 500, 000 1, 250 114, 602, 318 114, 603, 568 Exercise of stock options 1, 235, 131 628, 469 628, 592 Stock based
 compensation 1, 376, 353 1, 376, 353 Fair value of Warrants from reverse acquisition (18, 717, 998) (18, 717,
 998) U. K. Ltd. Shares purchase (Note 4) 50, 192 (479, 336) (242, 945) (722, 276) Sponsor Earnout shares 2, 573, 213
 Noncontrolling interest contribution 333, 025 333, 025 Foreign currency translation 16, 038 16, 038 Net loss
 attributable to Noncontrolling interests (4, 564, 270) (4, 564, 270) Net income attributable to stockholders of DoeGo Inc.
 and Subsidiaries 23, 743, 758 23, 743, 758 Balance December 31, 2021 \$ 100, 133, 953 \$ 10, 013 \$ 283, 161, 216
 \$ (63, 556, 714) \$ (32, 501) \$ 7, 475, 010 \$ 227, 057, 024 Equity cost (19, 570) (19, 570) Noncontrolling interest
 contribution 2, 063, 000 2, 063, 000 Common stock repurchased (536, 839) (54) (3, 731, 658) (3, 731, 712)
 Exercise of stock options 1, 053, 401 1, 980, 674 1, 980, 779 Cashless exercise of options 354, 276 (230) (194) Stock
 based compensation 7, 183, 992 7, 183, 992 Restricted stock units 495, 579 495, 579 Share warrants conversion
 1, 406, 371 12, 381, 432 12, 381, 573 Net loss attributable to Noncontrolling interests (3, 841, 285) (3, 841, 285)
 Foreign currency translation 773, 707 773, 707 Net income attributable to stockholders of DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries
 34, 584, 498 34, 584, 498 Balance December 31, 2022 \$ 102, 411, 162 \$ 10, 241 \$ 301, 451, 435 \$ (28, 972, 216) \$
 741, 206 \$ 5, 696, 725 \$ 278, 927, 391 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years Ended December 31,
 2022 2021 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Net income \$ 30, 743, 213 \$ 19, 179, 488 Adjustments to
 reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation of property and equipment 4, 114, 346 2, 312,
 437 Amortization of intangible assets 3, 214, 814 1, 845, 193 Amortization of finance lease right-of-use assets 3, 236, 418 2,
 913, 925 Loss on disposal of assets 21, 173 34, 342 Deferred tax asset (9, 957, 967) Gain from PPP loan forgiveness (142,
 667) (Loss) gain on equity method investment (8, 919) 66, 818 Bad debt expense 3, 815, 187 4, 467, 956 Stock based
 compensation 8, 054, 571 1, 376, 353 Gain on remeasurement of finance leases (1, 388, 273) Gain on remeasurement of
 warrant liabilities (1, 127, 388) (5, 199, 496) Gain on bargain purchase (1, 593, 612) Goodwill impairment 2, 921, 958
 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Accounts receivable (8, 415, 793) (57, 996, 613) Cash held for sale 190, 312 Prepaid
 expenses and other current assets (4, 181, 035) (961, 165) Other assets 1, 557, 655 (2, 490, 564) Accounts payable 3, 637, 305
 11, 879, 850 Accrued liabilities (5, 964, 064) 20, 766, 723 Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities 28, 869, 901 (1,
 947, 420) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Acquisition of property and equipment (3, 198, 234) (4, 808,
 409) Acquisition of intangibles (2, 299, 558) (1, 849, 136) Acquisition of businesses (32, 953, 179) (1, 300, 000) Proceeds from
 disposal of property and equipment 3, 000 74, 740 Acquisition of leased assets (50, 504) Investments in equity method
 investment (655, 876) Net cash used in investing activities (38, 447, 971) (8, 589, 185) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING
 ACTIVITIES: Proceeds from revolving line of credit 8, 000, 000 Repayments of revolving line of credit (25, 881) (8, 000, 000)
 Proceeds from FMC loan 1, 000, 000 Repayments of FMC loan (1, 000, 000) Repayments of notes payable (925, 151) (604,
 826) Due to seller (2, 535, 521) (595, 528) Noncontrolling interest contributions 2, 063, 000 333, 025 Proceeds from exercise of
 stock options 1, 980, 585 628, 592 Acquisition of U. K. Ltd remaining 20 % shares (479, 331) Common stock repurchased (3,
 731, 712) Equity costs (19, 570) Payments on obligations under finance lease (2, 985, 568) (2, 216, 309) Issuance costs related
 to merger recapitalization (19, 961, 460) Proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock, net of transaction cost 178, 102,
 313 Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities (6, 179, 818) 155, 206, 476 Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and
 cash equivalents 761, 232 (21, 414) Net increase in cash and restricted cash (14, 996, 656) 144, 648, 457 Cash and restricted cash
 at beginning of period 179, 105, 730 34, 457, 273 Cash and restricted cash at end of period \$ 164, 109, 074 \$ 179, 105, 730
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) Years Ended December 31, 2022 2021 Supplemental
 disclosure of cash and non-cash transactions: Cash paid for interest \$ 197, 005 \$ 315, 272 Cash paid for interest on finance
 lease liabilities \$ 559, 596 \$ 525, 476 Cash paid for income taxes \$ 1, 505, 235 \$ 615, 697 Right-of-use assets obtained in
 exchange for lease liabilities \$ 5, 035, 201 \$ 5, 271, 662 Fixed assets acquired in exchange for notes payable \$ 923, 377 \$ 1,
 113, 102 Gain from PPP loan forgiveness \$ 142, 667 Due to Seller non-cash \$ 434, 494 Reconciliation of cash and
 restricted cash Cash \$ 157, 335, 323 \$ 175, 537, 221 Restricted Cash 6, 773, 751 3, 568, 509 Total cash and restricted cash
 shown in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows \$ 164, 109, 074 \$ 179, 105, 730 Non-cash investing activities Acquisition of
 business funded by acquisition payable 46, 324, 909 1, 028, 942 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 1. Description of Organization and Business Operations On November 5, 2021 (the "Closing Date"), DoeGo Inc., a Delaware
 corporation (formerly known as Motion Acquisition Corp) (prior to the Closing Date, "Motion" and after the Closing Date, "
 DoeGo"), consummated the previously announced business combination (the "Closing") pursuant to that certain Agreement
 and Plan of Merger dated March 8, 2021 (the "Merger Agreement"), by and among Motion Acquisition Corp., a Delaware
 corporation ("Motion"), Motion Merger Sub Corp., a Delaware corporation and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Motion ("
 Merger Sub"), and Ambulnz, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Ambulnz"). In connection with the Closing, the registrant
 changed its name from Motion Acquisition Corp. to DoeGo Inc. As contemplated by the Merger Agreement and as described in
 Motion's definitive proxy statement / consent solicitation / prospectus filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission
 (the "SEC") on October 14, 2021 (the "Prospectus"), Merger Sub was merged with and into Ambulnz, with Ambulnz
 continuing as the surviving corporation (the "Merger" and, together with the other transactions contemplated by the Merger
 Agreement, the "Business Combination"). As a result of the Merger, Ambulnz is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DoeGo and
 each share of Series A preferred stock of Ambulnz, no par value ("Ambulnz Preferred Stock"), Class A common stock of
 Ambulnz, no par value ("Ambulnz Class A Common Stock"), and Class B common stock of Ambulnz, no par value ("
 Ambulnz Class B Common Stock," together with Ambulnz Class A Common Stock, "Ambulnz Common Stock") was

cancelled and converted into the right to receive a portion of merger consideration issuable as common stock of DoeGo, par value \$ 0.0001 ("Common Stock"), pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement. In connection with the Business Combination, the Company raised \$ 158.0 million of net proceeds. This amount was comprised of \$ 43.4 million of cash held in Motion's trust account from its initial public offering, net of DoeGo's transaction costs and underwriters' fees of \$ 9.6 million, and \$ 114.6 million of cash in connection with the concurrent PIPE private placement of shares of common stock to certain investors at a price of \$ 10.00 per share (the "PIPE Financing"), net of \$ 10.4 million in transaction costs. These transaction costs consisted of banking, legal, and other professional fees which were recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital. The Business DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") is a healthcare transportation and Mobile Health services company ("Mobile Health") that uses proprietary dispatch and communication technology to provide quality healthcare transportation and healthcare services in major metropolitan cities in the United States and the United Kingdom. Mobile Health performs in-person care directly to patients in the comfort of their homes, workplaces and other non-traditional locations. Ambulnz, LLC was originally formed in Delaware on June 17, 2015, as a limited liability company. On November 1, 2017, with an effective date of January 1, 2017, Ambulnz converted its legal structure from a limited liability company to a C-corporation and changed its name to Ambulnz, Inc. Ambulnz is the sole owner of Ambulnz Holdings, LLC ("Holdings") which was formed in the state of Delaware on August 5, 2015, as a limited liability company. Holdings is the owner of multiple operating entities incorporated in various states in the United States as well as within England and Wales, United Kingdom.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Noncontrolling interests ("NCI") on the Consolidated Balance Sheets represents the portion of consolidated joint ventures and a variable interest entity in which the Company does not have direct equity ownership. Accounts and transactions between consolidated entities have been eliminated.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the merger between Motion and Ambulnz, Inc. was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with U.S. GAAP (the "Reverse Recapitalization"). Under this method of accounting, Motion was treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Reverse Recapitalization was treated as the equivalent of Ambulnz, Inc. stock for the net assets of Motion, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of Motion are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations prior to the Reverse Recapitalization are those of Ambulnz, Inc. The shares and corresponding capital amounts and earnings per share available for common stockholders, prior to the Business Combination, have been retroactively restated as shares reflecting the exchange ratio (645.1452 to 1) established in the Business Combination. Further, Ambulnz, Inc. was determined to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction, as such, the acquisition is considered a business combination under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), Topic 805, Business Combinations, ("ASC 805") and was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of DoeGo Inc. and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in these Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company holds a variable interest which contracts with physicians and other health professionals in order to provide services to the Company. MD1 Medical Care P. C. ("MD1") is considered a variable interest entity ("VIE") since it does not have sufficient equity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. An enterprise having a controlling financial interest in a VIE must consolidate the VIE if it has both power and benefits — that is, it has (1) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impacts the VIE's economic performance (power) and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that potentially could be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that potentially could be significant to the VIE (benefits). The Company has the power and rights to control all activities of MD1 and funds and absorbs all losses of the VIE and appropriately consolidates MD1. Total revenue for the VIE amounted to \$ 2,857,463 as of December 31, 2022. Net loss for the VIE was \$ 373,456 as of December 31, 2022. The VIE's total assets, all of which were current, amounted to \$ 610,553 on December 31, 2022. Total liabilities, all of which were current for the VIE, was \$ 320,424 on December 31, 2022. The VIE's total stockholders' deficit was \$ 290,130 on December 31, 2022. The Company made payments of \$ 3,018,119 and \$ 1,746,736 to MD1 and its affiliates during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Foreign Currency

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of our foreign operation is the respective local currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations denominated in local currencies are translated at the spot rate in effect at the applicable reporting date, except for equity accounts which are translated at historical rates. The Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are translated at the weighted average rate of exchange during the applicable period. The resulting unrealized cumulative translation adjustment for the year of 2022 was \$ 773,707. For the same period of 2021, it was not material to the financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in its financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates in the Company's financial statements relate to revenue recognition related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, stock-based compensation, calculations related to the incremental borrowing rate for the Company's lease agreements, estimates related to ongoing lease terms, software development costs, impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, business combinations, reserve for losses within the Company's insurance deductibles, income taxes, and deferred income tax. These estimates and assumptions are based on current facts, historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the recording of

expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially and adversely from these estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and actual results, the Company's future results of operations will be affected.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Off-Balance Sheet Risk The Company is potentially subject to concentration of credit risk with respect to its cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, which the Company attempts to minimize by maintaining cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash with institutions of sound financial quality. At times, cash balances may exceed limits federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial strength of the depository institutions in which the funds are held.

F-10 Major Customers The Company had one customer that accounted for approximately 35% of sales and 45% of net accounts receivable, for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company had one customer that accounted for approximately 23% of revenues and 26% of net accounts receivable, and another customer that accounted for 26% of revenues and 24% of net accounts receivable for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Major Vendor The Company had one vendor that accounted for approximately 12% of total cost for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company expects to maintain this relationship with the vendor and believe the services provided from this vendor are available from alternatives sources. The Company had one vendor that accounted for approximately 11% of total cost for the years ended December 31, 2021.

Emerging Growth Company The Company is an "emerging growth company," as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), as modified by the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the "JOBS Act"), and it may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such an election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of the Company's financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions in the United States. The accounts at financial institutions in the United States are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and are in excess of FDIC limits. The Company had cash balances of approximately \$ 8, 125, 966 and \$ 803, 000 with foreign financial institutions on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

F-11 Cash and cash equivalents subject to contractual restrictions and not readily available are classified as restricted cash in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Restricted cash is classified as either a current or non-current asset depending on the restriction period. The Company is required to pledge or otherwise restrict a portion of cash and cash equivalents as collateral for self-insurance exposures, transportation equipment leases and a standby letter of credit as required by its insurance carrier (see Notes 9 and 15). The Company utilizes a combination of insurance and self-insurance programs, including a wholly-owned captive insurance entity, to provide for the potential liabilities for certain risks, including workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability and professional liability. Liabilities associated with the risks that are retained by the Company within its high deductible limits are not discounted and are estimated, in part, by considering claims experience, exposure and severity factors and other actuarial assumptions. The Company has commercial insurance in place for catastrophic claims above its deductible limits. ARM Insurance, Inc. a Vermont-based wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary of the Company, charges the operating subsidiaries premiums to insure the retained workers' compensation, automobile liability, general liability and professional liability exposures. Pursuant to Vermont insurance regulations, ARM Insurance, Inc. maintains certain levels of cash and cash equivalents related to its self-insurance exposures. The Company also maintains certain cash balances related to its insurance programs, which are held in a self-depleting trust and restricted as to withdrawal or use by the Company other than to pay or settle self-insured claims and costs. These amounts are reflected in "Restricted cash" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, provides guidance on the development and disclosure of fair value measurements. Under this accounting guidance, fair value is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. The accounting guidance classifies fair value measurements in one of the following three categories for disclosure purposes: Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 prices for similar assets or liabilities that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace. Level 3: Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity and values determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. Fair value measurements discussed herein

There can be no assurance that DocGo's expectations will prove correct, and even if these matters are resolved in its

favor based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. For or without significant certain financial instruments, including cash settlements and cash equivalents, accounts receivable these matters, prepaid expenses and other the time current assets, restricted cash, accounts payable and resources necessary accrued expenses, and due to seller, litigate or resolve the them carrying amounts approximate their fair values as it is short term in nature. The notes payable are presented at their carrying value, which based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms, approximates its fair values. Level 3 instruments are valued based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and reflect the Company's own assumptions in measuring fair value. Future changes in fair value of the contingent financial milestone consideration, as a result of changes in significant inputs such as the discount rate and estimated probabilities of financial milestone achievements, could have a material effect on the Consolidated Statement of Operations operations and Consolidated Balance Sheets in the period of when it identifies the matter change. During the year ended December 31, and could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's 2022, the Company recorded \$ 4, 000, 000 Contingent consideration in connection with the Ryan Brothers Atkinson, LLC business acquisition, to be paid based on the completion of certain performance obligations over a 24-month period. In relation to the acquisition of Exceptional, the Company also agreed to pay up to \$ 2, 000, 000 upon meeting certain performance conditions within two years of the Closing Date. The estimated Contingent consideration amount for Exceptional was \$ 1, 080, 000 as of December 31, 2022. For Location Medical Services, LLC, the Company also recorded \$ 2, 475, 540 estimated Contingent consideration in relation to the acquisition to be paid upon LMS meeting certain performance conditions in 2023. For Government Medical Services, an amount of \$ 3, 000, 000 is recorded as Contingent consideration to be paid upon GMS meeting certain performance conditions within a year of the Closing Date (see Note 4).

F- 12 Accounts Receivable The Company contracts with hospitals, healthcare facilities, businesses, State and local Government entities, and insurance providers to transport patients and to provide Mobile Health services at specified rates. Accounts receivable consist of billings for transportation and healthcare services provided to patients. The billings will either be paid or settled on the patient's behalf by health insurance providers, managed care organizations, treatment facilities, government sponsored programs, businesses or patients directly. Accounts receivable are net of insurance provider contractual allowances which are estimated at the time of billing based on contractual terms or other arrangements. Accounts receivables are periodically evaluated for collectability based on past credit history with payors and their current financial condition and . Changes in the estimated collectability of account receivable are recorded in the results of operations . DocGo for the period in which the estimate is subject to a variety of federal, revised. Accounts receivable deemed uncollectible are offset against the allowance for uncollectible accounts. The Company generally does not require collateral for accounts receivables. Property and Equipment Property and equipment are stated state at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. When an and item local laws and regulatory regimes, including a variety of labor laws and regulations and SEC rules and regulations, and changes to or the failure to comply with these laws and regulations could adversely affect DocGo's business. DocGo is subject sold or retired, the costs and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are eliminated, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recorded in operating expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. A summary of estimated useful lives is as follows:

Asset Category	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings	39 years
Office equipment and furniture	3 years
Vehicles	2-8 years
Medical equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life of asset or lease term

Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to various federal, expense as incurred. Expenditures that improve an asset or extend its estimated useful life are capitalized. Software Development Costs Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage state , maintenance costs and routine updates local laws and enhancements regulations including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and regulations promulgated by the products are charged to expense as incurred. The Company capitalizes software development costs intended for internal use in accordance with ASC 350- 40, Internal Revenue Service Use Software. Costs incurred in developing the application of its software and costs incurred to upgrade or enhance product functionalities are capitalized when it is probable that the expenses would result in future economic benefits to the Company and the functionalities and enhancements are used for their intended purpose. Capitalized software costs are amortized over its useful life. Estimated useful lives of software development activities are reviewed annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that intangible assets may be impaired and adjusted as appropriate to reflect upcoming development activities that may include significant upgrades or enhancements to the existing functionality.

F- 13 Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of the tangible net assets and intangible assets acquired in a business combination. If the business combination provides for Contingent consideration, the Company records the Contingent consideration at fair value at the acquisition date and any changes in fair value after the acquisition date are accounted for as measurement-period adjustments. Changes in fair value of Contingent consideration resulting from events after the acquisition date, such as earn-outs, are recognized as follows: 1) if the Contingent consideration is classified as equity, the Contingent consideration is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity, or 2) if the Contingent consideration is classified as a liability, the changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. For transactions that are business combinations, the Company evaluates the existence of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The Company capitalizes acquisition-related costs and fees associated with asset acquisitions and immediately expenses acquisition-related costs and fees associated with business combinations. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets The Company evaluates the recoverability of the recorded amount of long-lived assets, primarily property and equipment and finite-lived intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the recorded amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. An impairment is assessed when the undiscounted expected future cash flows derived from an asset are less than its carrying amount. If an asset is determined to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets targeted for disposal are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. In 2022, the Company

reassigned all the assets at Ambulnz Health, LLC (“ Health-IRS ”), the U. S. Department of Labor and OSHA. DocGo is also subject to Assets held for sale a variety of federal and state employment and labor laws and regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act and other regulations related to working conditions, wage- hour pay, overtime pay, family leave, employee benefits, antidiscrimination, termination of employment, safety standards and other workplace regulations. In addition, as a public company, DocGo is subject to SEC rules and regulations. Compliance with these and other applicable laws and regulations can be time- consuming and costly. Failure to properly adhere to these and other applicable laws and regulations could result in investigations, the imposition of penalties an assignment for- or adverse legal judgments by public or private plaintiffs. Changes to the these laws and regulations can benefit of creditors (“ ABC ”) transaction. We have also recognized a non- cash charge of \$ 2 increase costs and require DocGo to commit additional resources to comply with these laws. For example , 921, 958 the raising of the federal minimum wage for- or its Goodwill impairment for the minimum wage within a state where DocGo has significant year ended December 31, 2022 in the Consolidated Statements of Operations operations , which has been - Goodwill represents the excess of the total purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and continues liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually on December 31 or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not to be a subject of ongoing discussions in Washington impaired. These events include: (i) severe adverse industry or economic trends; (ii) significant company- specific actions, including exiting D. C. an and activity in conjunction with restructuring of operations; (iii) current, historical or projected deterioration of our financial performance; or (iv) a sustained decrease in our market capitalization, as indicated by our publicly quoted share price, below our net book value. The costs associated with the line of credit are deferred and recognized over the term of the Line of credit as interest expense. Derivative Warrant Liabilities The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to interest rate, market, or foreign currency risks. The Company evaluates its financial instruments to determine if such instruments contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. F- 14 Related Party Transactions The Company defines related parties as affiliates of the company, entities for which investments are accounted for by the equity method, trusts for the benefit of employees, principal owners (beneficial owners of more than 10 % of the voting interest), management, and members of immediate families of principal owners or management, other U. S. state capitals, could parties with which the company may deal with if one party controls or can significantly influence management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. Related party transactions are recorded within operating expenses in the Company’s statement of operations. For details regarding the related party transactions that occurred during the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, refer to Note 17. The Company generates revenues from the provision of (1) ambulance and medical transportation services (“ Transportation Services ”) and (2) Mobile Health services. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the performance obligations are fulfilled, therefore the Company satisfies performance obligations immediately. The Company has utilized the “ right to invoice ” expedient which allows an entity to recognize revenue in the amount of consideration to which the entity has the right to invoice when the amount that the Company has the right to invoice corresponds directly to the value transferred to the customer. Revenues are recorded net of an estimated contractual allowances for claims subject to contracts with responsible paying entities. The Company estimates contractual allowances at the time of billing based on contractual terms, historical collections, or other arrangements. All transaction prices are fixed and determinable which includes a fixed base rate, fixed mileage rate and an evaluation of historical collections by each payer. Nature of Our Services Revenue is primarily derived from: i. Transportation Services: These services encompass both emergency response and non- emergency transport services. Non- emergency transport services include ambulance transports and wheelchair transports. Net revenue from transportation services is derived from the transportation of patients based on billings to third party payors and healthcare facilities. ii. Mobile Health Services: These services include services performed at home and offices, COVID- 19 testing, and event services which include on- site healthcare support at sporting events and concerts. The Company concluded that Transportation Services and any related support activities are a single performance obligation under ASC 606. The transaction price is determined by the fixed rate usage- based fees or fixed fees which are agreed upon in the Company’s executed contracts. For Mobile Health, the performance of the services and any related support activities are a single performance obligation under ASC 606. Mobile Health services are typically billed based on a fixed rate (i. e., time and materials separately or combined) fee structure taking into consideration staff and materials utilized. F- 15 As the performance associated with such services is known and quantifiable at the end of a period in which the services occurred (i. e., monthly or quarterly), revenues are typically recognized in the respective period performed. The typical billing cycle for Transportation Services and Mobile Health services is same day to 5 days with payments generally due within 30 days. For Transportation Services, the Company estimates the amount of revenues unbilled at month end and recognizes such amounts as revenue, based on available data and customer history. The Company’s Transportation Services and Mobile Health services each represent a single performance obligation. Therefore, allocation is not necessary as the transaction price (fees) for the services provided is standard and explicitly stated in the contractual fee schedule and /or invoice. The Company monitors and evaluate all contracts on a case- by- case basis to determine if multiple performance obligations are present in a contractual arrangement. For Transportation Services, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the performance obligations are fulfilled, therefore the Company satisfies performance obligations at the same time. For Transportation Services, where the customer pays fixed rate usage- based fees, the actual usage in the period represents the best measure of progress. Generally, for Mobile Health services, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the performance obligations are fulfilled, therefore the Company satisfies performance obligations at the same time. For certain Mobile Health services that have a fixed fee arrangement, and the services are provided over time,

revenue is recognized over time as the services are provided to the customer. Disaggregation of revenue In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by as follows: Years Ended December 31, Revenue Breakdown 2022 2021 Primary Geographical Markets United States \$ 419, 578, 082 \$ 309, 218, 594 United Kingdom 20, 937, 664 9, 499, 986 Total revenue \$ 440, 515, 746 \$ 318, 718, 580 Major Segments / Service Lines Transportation Services \$ 114, 624, 306 \$ 84, 268, 817 Mobile Health 325, 891, 440 234, 449, 763 Total revenue \$ 440, 515, 746 \$ 318, 718, 580

Stock Based Compensation The Company expenses stock-based compensation over the requisite service period based on the estimated grant-date fair value of the awards. The Company estimates the fair value of stock option grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent management's best estimates and involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. All stock-based compensation costs are recorded in operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Earnings per Share Earnings per share represents the net income attributable to stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock of the Company during the reporting periods. Potential dilutive common stock equivalents consist of the incremental common stock issuable upon conversion of stock options. In reporting periods in which the Company has a net loss, the effect is considered anti-dilutive and excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation. The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share to stockholders of DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries: For the years ending December 31, 2022 2021

Net income attributable to stockholders of DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries:	2022	2021
Net income attributable to stockholders of DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries:	\$ 34, 584, 498	\$ 23, 743, 758
Weighted-average shares-basic	101, 228, 369	80, 293, 959
Effect of dilutive options	1, 747, 462	14, 569, 654
Weighted-average shares-dilutive	102, 975, 831	94, 863, 613
Net income share-basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.30
Net income share-diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.25

Anti-dilutive employee share-based awards excluded 9, 000, 750 **F-16** On October 26, 2021, the Company acquired a 50% interest in RND Health Services Inc. ("RND") for \$ 655, 876. The Company uses the equity method to account for investments in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee, but does not exercise control. The Company's carrying value in the equity method investee is reflected in the caption "Equity method investment" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in value of RND are recorded in "Gain (loss) on equity method investment" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's judgment regarding its level of influence over the equity method investee includes considering key factors, such as ownership interest, representation on the board of directors, and participation in policy-making decisions. On November 1, 2021, the Company acquired a 20% interest in National Providers Association, LLC ("NPA") for \$ 30, 000. The Company uses the equity method to account for investments in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee, but does not exercise control. The Company's carrying value in the equity method investee is reflected in the caption "Equity method investment" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in value of NPA are recorded in "Gain (loss) on equity method investment" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's judgment regarding its level of influence over the equity method investee includes considering key factors, such as ownership interest, representation on the board of directors, and participation in policy-making decisions. Effective December 21, 2021, three members withdrew from NPA resulting in the remaining two members obtaining the remaining ownership percentage. As of December 31, 2021 DoeGo owned 50% of NPA. Under the equity method, the Company's investment is initially measured at cost and subsequently increased- **increase DocGo** or decreased to recognize the Company's **selling** share of income and losses of the investee, capital contributions and distributions and impairment losses. The Company performs a qualitative assessment annually and recognizes an impairment if there are sufficient indicators that the fair value of the investment is less than carrying value. The Company categorizes leases at its inception as either operating or finance leases based on the criteria in ASC 842, Leases. The Company adopted FASB ASC 842, Leases, ("ASC 842") on January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach, and has established a Right-of-Use ("ROU") Asset and a current and non-current Lease Liability for each lease arrangement identified. The lease liability is recorded at the present value of future lease payments discounted using the discount rate that approximates the Company's incremental borrowing rate for the lease established at the commencement date, and the ROU asset is measured as the lease liability plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received before commencement. The Company recognizes a single lease cost, so that the remaining cost of the lease is allocated over the remaining lease term on a straight-line basis. The Company has lease arrangements for vehicles, equipment and facilities. These leases typically have original terms not exceeding 10 years and, in some cases contain multi-year renewal options, none of which are reasonably certain of exercise. The Company's lease arrangements may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company has elected to combine and account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. The Company has incorporated residual value obligations in leases for which there is such occurrences. Regarding short-term leases, ASC 842-10-25-2 permits and entity to make a policy election not to apply the recognition requirements of ASC 842 to Short-term leases. The Company has elected not to apply the ASC 842 recognition criteria to any leases that qualify as Short-Term Leases. **F-17** Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, which requires measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held. Following the effective date philosophy for all other entities in ASU 2019-10, which includes smaller reporting companies (SRCs) and emerging growth companies (EGC), this guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022 including interim periods within those fiscal years. The standard is to be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential impact of adopting this new accounting standard on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. In March 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-02, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. The guidance is intended to improve the decision usefulness of information provided to investors about certain loan refinancings;

restructurings, and write-offs. The standard eliminates the recognition and measurement guidance on TDRs for creditors that have adopted ASC 326, Financial Instruments — Credit Losses and requires them to make enhanced disclosures about loan modifications for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. The new guidance also requires public business entities to present current-period gross write-offs (on a current year-to-date basis for interim-period disclosures) by year of origination in their vintage disclosures. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-04, Liabilities — Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Debt Restructurings Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations. The guidance requires entities to disclose the key terms of supplier finance programs they use in connection with the purchase of goods and services along with information about their obligations under these programs, including a rollforward of those obligations. The guidance is not applicable to the Company. In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-06, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848. ASU No. 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting provided optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for (or recognizing the effects of) reference rate reform on financial reporting. The ASU was effective upon issuance and generally could be applied through December 31, 2022. Because the current relief in ASC 848, Reference Rate Reform may not cover a period of time during which a significant number of modifications may take place, the amendments in ASU No. 2022-06 defer the sunset date from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024, after which entities will no longer be permitted to apply the relief in ASC 848. The ASU is effective upon issuance. The guidance is not applicable to the Company.

F-18 3. Property and Equipment, net Property and equipment, net, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follows: December 31, 2022 December 31, 2021 Office equipment and furniture \$ 2, 686, 065 \$ 1, 977, 808 Buildings 527, 283 527, 284 Land 37, 800 37, 800 Transportation equipment 20, 773, 862 13, 772, 251 Medical equipment 5, 177, 520 3, 949, 566 Leasehold improvements 579, 658 616, 446 29, 782, 188 20, 881, 155 Less: Accumulated depreciation (8, 524, 013) (8, 147, 266) Property and equipment, net \$ 21, 258, 175 \$ 12, 733, 889 The Company recorded depreciation expenses of \$ 4, 114, 346 and \$ 2, 312, 437 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The total disposal for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$ 50, 353 and \$ 0, respectively.

4. Acquisitions Government Medical Services, LLC On July 6, 2022, Holdings, acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Government Medical Services, LLC ("GMS"), a provider of medical services. The aggregate purchase price consisted of \$ 20, 338, 789 in cash consideration. Holdings also agreed to pay GMS an additional \$ 3, 000, 000 upon GMS meeting certain performance conditions within a year of the Closing Date. Acquisition costs are included in general and administrative expenses. **Changes to** and totaled \$ 1, 001, 883 for **or any failure to comply with applicable laws** the twelve months ended December 31, 2022. Exceptional Medical Transportation, LLC On July 13, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Exceptional Medical Transportation, LLC ("Exceptional") in exchange for \$ 13, 708, 333 consisting of \$ 7, 708, 333 in cash at closing and **regulations could** \$ 6, 000, 000 payable over a 24 month period. Holdings also **have a material adverse effect on DocGo's** agreed to pay an estimated \$ 1, 080, 000 Contingent consideration upon Exceptional meeting certain performance conditions in 2023. Exceptional is in the business of providing medical transportation services. Acquisition costs are included in general and administrative expenses totaled \$ 56, **financial condition** 571 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022.

F-19 Ryan Brothers Fort Atkinson, LLC On August 9, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Ryan Brothers Fort Atkinson, LLC ("RB") in exchange for \$ 11, 422, 252 consisting of \$ 7, 422, 252 in cash at closing and **results** \$ 4, 000, 000 of **operations** estimated Contingent consideration to be paid out over 24 months based on performance of certain obligations. **RB DocGo's ability to utilize** is **its** in the business of providing medical transportation services. Acquisition costs are included in general and administrative expenses totaled \$ 230, 175 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022. On October 12, 2022, the Company acquired Community Ambulance Service Ltd ("CAS"), a company located in United Kingdom, in exchange for approximately \$ 5, 541, 269 in cash. The net assets acquired through the CAS acquisition was \$ 7, 134, 881 mainly from the vehicles with high fair market value, which directly lead to a Gain on bargain purchase of \$ 1, 593, 612. CAS is engaged in providing emergency and non-emergency transport services, including high dependency, urgent care, mental health and blue light transport services and diagnostics testing. We believe this acquisition will allow us to increase our presence in that market, while giving us improved access to municipal contracts. Acquisition costs are included in general and administrative expenses totaling \$ 171, 779 for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

F-20 On December 9, 2022, Holdings through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Ambulnz U. K. Ltd., closed acquiring 100% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Location Medical Services, LLC ("LMS"). The aggregate purchase price consisted of \$ 302, 450 in cash consideration. The Company also agreed to pay LMS an additional \$ 11, 279, 201 deferred consideration and an estimated \$ 2, 475, 540 Contingent consideration upon LMS meeting certain performance conditions in 2023. Acquisition costs are included in general and administrative expenses and totaled \$ 4, 200 for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2022, respectively. The following table presents the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisitions: Location Medical Services Community Ambulance Service Ryan Brothers Exceptional Medical Transport Government Medical Services

	Location Medical Services	Community Ambulance Service	Ryan Brothers	Exceptional Medical Transport	Government Medical Services
Total Consideration:	Cash consideration	\$ 302, 450	\$ 5, 541, 269	\$ 7, 422, 252	\$ 6, 375, 000
	Deferred consideration	11, 279, 201	6, 000, 000	17, 279, 201	Amounts held under an escrow account
		1, 333, 333	1, 333, 333	Contingent consideration	2, 475, 540
		4, 000, 000	1, 080, 000	3, 000, 000	10, 555, 540
					Total consideration
					14, 057, 191
					5, 541, 269
					11, 422, 252
					14, 788, 333
					23, 338, 789
					69, 147, 834
					Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed
					Cash
					\$ 5, 404, 660
					\$ 892, 218
					\$ 620, 248
					\$ 299, 050
					\$ 1, 005, 453
					\$ 8, 221, 629
					Accounts receivable
					623, 635
					7, 002, 325
					5, 844, 494
					3, 785, 490
					3, 975, 160
					21, 231, 104
					Other current assets
					134, 216
					1, 167, 326
					136, 157
					30, 734
					1, 468, 433
					Property, plant and equipment
					519, 391
					4, 548, 956
					2, 125, 134
					2, 450, 900
					4, 092
					9, 648, 473
					Intangible assets
					2, 419, 600
					387, 550
					125, 000
					10, 305, 000
					13, 237, 150
					Total identifiable assets acquired
					9, 101, 502
					13, 610, 825
					9, 113, 583
					6, 660, 440
					15, 320, 439
					53, 806, 789
					Accounts payable
					\$ 40, 447
					\$ 2, 036, 714
					\$ 44, 911
					\$ -
					\$ 137, 239
					\$ 2, 259, 311
					Due to seller
					-- 5, 844,

494 4, 084, 540-9, 929, 034 Other current liabilities 1, 012, 992 4, 439, 230 286, 792-562, 809 6, 301, 823 Total liabilities assumed 1, 053, 439 6, 475, 944 6, 176, 197 4, 084, 540 700, 048 18, 490, 168 Goodwill / (Gain on bargain purchase) 6, 009, 128 (1, 593, 612) 8, 484, 866 12, 212, 433 8, 718, 398 33, 831, 213 Total purchase price \$ 14, 057, 191 \$ 5, 541, 269 \$ 11, 422, 252 \$ 14, 788, 333 \$ 23, 338, 789 \$ 69, 147, 834 Proforma disclosures The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 gives effect to the acquisitions disclosed above as if they had occurred on January 1, 2021. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that actually would have occurred under the ownership and management of the Company. 2022 2021 Revenue \$ 523, 948, 302 \$ 451, 696, 206 Net Income 38, 164, 837 38, 743, 940 The unaudited pro forma combined financial information presented above includes the accounting effects of the acquisitions, including, to the extent applicable, amortization charges from acquired intangible assets; depreciation of property, plant and equipment that have been revalued; transaction costs; interest expense; and the related tax effects. F-21 5. ABC Transaction and Held for Sale During the year 2022, the Company started discussions regarding the potential liquidation process of Health through an assignment for the benefit of creditors (“ABC”), with a targeting timeline for the transaction to be fully closed in December 2022. The conversation involved operations, human resources, external legal counsel, and Amb, LLC (a California limited liability company, the “Assignee”). It was the management’s intention and decision that the ABC transaction will be commenced and completed by year end 2022. Due to operational processes, the filing was extended and finalized on February 3, 2023. On February 3, 2023, Health commenced the ABC pursuant to California law. An ABC is a liquidation process governed by state law (California law in this instance) that is an alternative to a bankruptcy case under federal law. Prior to commencing the ABC, Health ceased business operations and all of its employees were terminated and treated in accordance with California law. In the ABC, all of Health’s assets were transferred to the Assignee who acts as a fiduciary for creditors and in a capacity equivalent to that of a bankruptcy trustee. The Assignee is responsible for liquidating the assets. Similar to a bankruptcy case, there is a claims process. Creditors of Health will receive notice of the ABC and a proof of claim form and are required to submit a proof of claim in order to participate in distribution of net liquidation proceeds by the Assignee. As of December 31, 2022, Health met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. As the entity has met this criteria, the Company is required to record the respective assets and liabilities at the lower of carrying value or fair value less any costs to sell, and present the related assets and liabilities as separate line items in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table presents information related to the major classes of assets and liabilities that were classified as held for sale in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022:

	December 31, 2022	Pre-ABC Adjustment	Adjustment	Post-ABC Adjustment
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (190, 312)	\$ (190, 312)		
Accounts receivable, net	1, 219, 927	(1, 219, 927)		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22, 850	(22, 850)		
Assets held for sale	4, 480, 344	4, 480, 344		
Total current assets	1, 052, 465	3, 427, 879	4, 480, 344	
Property and equipment, net	1, 107, 279	(1, 107, 279)		
Intangibles, net	30, 697	(30, 697)		
Goodwill	5, 085, 689	(5, 085, 689)		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	29, 753	(29, 753)		
Interecompany receivables	17, 957, 076	(17, 957, 076)		
Other assets	96, 419	(96, 419)		
Total assets	\$ 25, 359, 378	\$ (2, 921, 958)	\$ 22, 437, 420	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 196, 122	(196, 122)		
Accrued liabilities	4, 250, 603	(4, 250, 603)		
Interecompany payables	59, 404, 839	(59, 404, 839)		
Operating lease liability, current	33, 619	(33, 619)		
Liabilities held for sale	4, 480, 344	4, 480, 344		
Total current liabilities	63, 885, 183	(63, 885, 183)		
Total liabilities	\$ 63, 885, 183	\$ (63, 885, 183)		
STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY:				
Accumulated deficit	\$ (38, 525, 805)	(2, 921, 958)	(41, 447, 763)	
Total stockholders’ equity attributable to DoeGo Inc. and Subsidiaries	(38, 525, 805)	(2, 921, 958)	(41, 447, 763)	
Noncontrolling interests				
Total stockholders’ equity	\$ (38, 525, 805)	(2, 921, 958)	(41, 447, 763)	
Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity	\$ 25, 359, 378	(2, 921, 958)	\$ 22, 437, 420	

The Interecompany receivables and Interecompany payables are eliminated in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets. F-22 6. Goodwill In connection with the ABC transaction, the Company has evaluated its Goodwill balances as of December 31, 2022 and has determined that there is an impairment of Goodwill related to its Health reporting unit. The impairment is primarily due to the ABC filing. As a result of this impairment, the Company has recognized a non-cash charge of \$ 2, 921, 958 in the year ended December 31, 2022 in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The charge was recorded as part of Other Income in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and has no impact on its cash flow, liquidity, or compliance with debt covenants. Additionally, the Company recorded Goodwill in connection with its acquisitions, the total Goodwill acquired in 2022 was \$ 35, 299, 136. The Company also updated the carrying value of the Goodwill in its Consolidated Balance Sheets to reflect the additional Goodwill and the impairment charge. The carrying value of Goodwill amounts \$ 38, 900, 413, the changes in the carrying value of Goodwill for the period ended December 31, 2022 are as noted in the tables below:

	Carrying Value	Balance as of December 31, 2020	Balance as of December 31, 2021
Goodwill acquired during the period	2, 076, 409		
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 8, 686, 966		
Goodwill acquired during the period	35, 299, 136		
Impairment during the year	(2, 921, 958)		
Reassignment of Goodwill to Assets held for sale	(2, 163, 731)		
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ 38, 900, 413		

Intangibles The Company recorded amortization expenses of \$ 3, 214, 814 and \$ 1, 845, 193 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

	December 31, 2022	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Additions	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Patents	15 years	\$ 48, 668	\$ 14, 155	(10, 116)	\$ 52, 707	Computer software
Operating licenses	Indefinite	8, 375, 514	423, 490	8, 799, 004	Internally developed software	4-5 years
Material contracts	Indefinite	62, 550	62, 550	Customer relationship	8-9 years	12, 397, 954
Trademark	8 years	326, 646	(3, 403)	323, 243	\$ 14, 731, 842	\$ 15, 449, 021
						(7, 211, 617)
						\$ 22, 969, 246

December 31, 2021

	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Additions	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	
Patents	15 years	\$ 19, 275	\$ 29, 393	(6, 367)	\$ 42, 301	
Computer software	5 years	132, 816	161, 331	(219, 388)	74, 759	
Operating licenses	Indefinite	8, 375, 514	8, 375, 514	Internally developed software	4-5 years	2, 146, 501
Material contracts	Indefinite	62, 550	62, 550	Customer relationship	8-9 years	12, 397, 954
Trademark	8 years	326, 646	(3, 403)	323, 243	\$ 14, 731, 842	\$ 15, 449, 021
						(7, 211, 617)
						\$ 22, 969, 246

December 31, 2021

Estimated Useful Life (Years) Gross Carrying Amount Additions Accumulated Amortization Net Carrying Amount Patents 15 years \$ 19, 275 \$ 29, 393 (6, 367) \$ 42, 301 Computer software 5 years 132, 816 161, 331 (219, 388) 74, 759 Operating licenses Indefinite 8, 375, 514 8, 375, 514 Internally developed software 4-5 years 2, 146, 501 3, 867, 012 (3, 828, 038) 2, 185, 475 \$ 10, 674, 106 \$ 4, 057, 736 (4, 053, 793) \$ 10, 678, 049

F-23 The estimated future amortization expense of definite life intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Amortization Expense	2023	2024	2025	2026
	\$ 2, 494, 148	2024	1, 917, 338	2025	1, 867, 861
		2026	1, 453,		

827 2027 1, 453, 109 Thereafter 4, 921, 409 Total \$ 14, 107, 692 8. Accrued Liabilities Accrued liabilities consisted of the following at the dates indicated: December 31, 2022 December 31, 2021 Accrued bonus \$ 1, 500, 717 \$ 7, 260, 456 Accrued lab fees 584, 203 4, 885, 539 Accrued payroll 4, 245, 838 3, 539, 301 Medicare advance 975, 415 FICA / Medicare liability 555, 166 739, 629 Accrued general expenses 11, 436, 462 3, 497, 418 Accrued subcontractors 8, 101, 150 9, 564, 833 Accrued fuel and maintenance 253, 243 450, 842 Accrued workers compensation and insurance liabilities 3, 766, 469 2, 259, 571 Other current liabilities 706, 528 736, 021 Accrued legal fees 344, 417 1, 143, 629 Credit card payable 78, 838 58, 223 Total accrued liabilities \$ 31, 573, 031 \$ 35, 110, 877 9. Line of Credit On December 17, 2021, Ambulnz - FMC North America, LLC ("FMC NA"), entered into a revolving loan and bridge credit and security agreement with a subsidiary of one of its members with a maximum revolving advance amount of \$ 12, 000, 000. Each Revolving Advance shall bear interest at a per annum rate equal to the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate (7.75% as of March 10, 2023), as the same may change from time to time, plus one percent (1.00%), but in no event less than five percent (5.00%) per annum, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days in the applicable period. The agreement is subject to certain financial covenants such as an unused fee, whereas the Company shall pay to the subsidiary of one of its members an unused fee in the amount of 0.5% of the average daily amount by which the Revolving Commitment Amount (\$ 12, 000, 000) exceeds the principal balance of the aggregate outstanding advances. All accrued and unpaid interest and unused fee shall be due and payable on the first anniversary of the date of the agreement ("Revolving Credit Maturity Date"). This loan is secured by all assets of entities owned 100% by DoeGo Inc. As of December 31, 2021, the outstanding balance of the line of credit was zero. On January 26, 2022, the company drew \$ 1, 000, 000 to fund operations and meet short-term obligations. In December 2022, the Company did not renew the agreement, and repaid the outstanding balance. On November 1, 2022, the Company entered into a revolving loan and security agreement with two banks, with one bank as the administrative agent (the "Lenders"), with a maximum revolving advance amount of \$ 90, 000, 000. The revolving facility includes the ability for the Company to request an increase to the commitment by an additional up to \$ 50, 000, 000, though no Lender (nor the Lenders collectively) are obligated to increase their respective commitments. Borrowings under the revolving facility bear interest at a per annum rate equal to, (i) at the Company's option, the (x) the base rate or (y) the adjusted term SOFR rate, plus (ii) the applicable margin. The applicable margins are based on the Company's consolidated net leverage ratio, adjusted on a quarterly basis. The Initial applicable margins are 1.25% for an adjusted term SOFR loan and 0.25% for a base rate loan and will be updated based on the consolidated net leverage ratio reported in the compliance certificate. The revolving facility matures on the five-year anniversary of the closing date, November 1, 2027. The revolving facility is secured by a first-priority lien on substantially all of the Company's present and future personal assets and intangible assets. The revolving facility is subject to certain financial covenants such as a net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio, as defined in the agreement. The Company has not made any draws under the facility and there is no amount outstanding. As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding balance of the line of credit is \$ 0. F-24 10. Notes Payable The Company has various loans with finance companies with monthly installments aggregating \$ 76, 546, inclusive of interest ranging from 2.5% through 8%. The notes mature at various times through 2027 and are secured by transportation equipment. The following table summarizes the Company's notes payable: December 31, 2022 December 31, 2021 Equipment and financing loans payable, between 2.5% and 8% interest and maturing between January 2022 and October 2027 \$ 1, 901, 514 \$ 1, 903, 288 Loan received pursuant to the PPP Term Note - Total notes payable 1, 901, 514 1, 903, 288 Less: current portion of notes payable \$ 664, 913 \$ 600, 449 Total non-current portion of notes payable \$ 1, 236, 601 \$ 1, 302, 839 Interest expenses were \$ 117, 664 and \$ 61, 324 for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Future minimum annual maturities of notes payable as of December 31, 2022 are as follows: Notes Payable 2023 \$ 563, 366 2024 443, 416 2025 425, 863 2026 345, 557 Thereafter 123, 312 Total maturities \$ 1, 901, 514 Current portion of notes payable (664, 913) Non-current portion of notes payable \$ 1, 236, 601 11. Derivative Warrant Liabilities For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company determined the fair value of its Public Warrants, which were previously traded in active markets, using quoted market prices for identical instruments. Accordingly, the Public Warrants were classified as Level 1 financial instruments. As of December 31, 2021, there were 3, 833, 333 Public Warrants outstanding at a fair value of \$ 8.1 million. Because the transfer of Private Warrants to anyone outside of a small group of individuals constituting the sponsors of DoeGo would result in the Private Warrants having substantially the same terms as the Public Warrants, management determined that the fair value of each Private Warrant was the same as that of a Public Warrant, with an insignificant adjustment for marketability restrictions. Accordingly, the Private Warrants were classified as Level 1 financial instruments. As of December 31, 2021, 2, 533, 333 Private Warrants remained outstanding at a fair value of \$ 5.4 million. Due to fair value changes throughout the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded a gain on remeasurement of warrant liabilities of \$ 5.2 million. As of December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a gain of approximately \$ 1.1 million from the remeasurement of warrant liabilities. The warrants are marked-to-market in each reporting period, and this loss reflected the increase in DoeGo's stock price relative to the beginning of the period. On August 15, 2022, the Company announced the redemption of all of its outstanding warrants under the Warrant Agreement, dated as of October 14, 2020, by and between Motion Acquisition Corp. ("Motion") and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, as part of the units sold in Motion's initial public offering, on the redemption date of September 16, 2022 (the "Redemption Date"). Warrants surrendered for exercise on a cashless basis resulted in the issuance of 1, 406, 371 shares. A total of 68, 514 warrants were not surrendered on the Redemption Date and were redeemed for \$ 0.10 per warrant. F-25 12. Business Segment Information The Company conducts business as two operating segments, Transportation Services and Mobile Health services. In accordance with ASC 280, Segment Reporting, operating segments are components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, who is the chief executive officer, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's business operates in two operating segments because the Company's entities have two main revenue streams, and the Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's financial information and resources and assesses the performance of these resources by revenue

stream. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as the accounting policies of the Company as a whole. The Company evaluates the performance of its Transportation services and Mobile Health services segments based primarily on results of operations. Operating results for the business segments of the Company are as follows: Transportation Services Mobile Health Services Total For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Revenues \$ 114, 624, 306 \$ 325, 891, 440 \$ 440, 515, 746 Income (loss) from operations (45, 676, 221) 67, 507, 849 21, 831, 628 Total assets 276, 456, 130 116, 821, 498 393, 277, 628 Depreciation and amortization expense 8, 787, 570 1, 778, 008 10, 565, 578 Stock compensation 2, 013, 643 6, 040, 928 8, 054, 571 Long-lived assets 32, 302, 611 50, 825, 223 83, 127, 834 For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 Revenues \$ 84, 268, 817 \$ 234, 449, 763 \$ 318, 718, 580 Income (loss) from operations (26, 365, 962) 41, 723, 260 15, 357, 298 Total assets 229, 206, 964 80, 395, 688 309, 602, 652 Depreciation and amortization expense 5, 508, 679 2, 002, 900 7, 511, 579 Stock compensation 592, 664 783, 689 1, 376, 353 Long-lived assets 28, 814, 481 3, 284, 423 32, 098, 904 Long-lived assets include Property and equipment, Goodwill and Intangible assets. Geographic Information Revenues by geographic location included in Note 2. F-26-13. Equity In November 2021, the Company's Series A preferred stock was cancelled and converted into the right to receive a portion of merger consideration issuable as common stock of DoeGo, par value \$ 0.0001 ("Common Stock"), pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement. The Company's Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity reflect the 2020 shares as if the merger occurred in 2020. Prior to the reverse merger, on May 23, 2019, the Series A preferred stock was formed, and 40,000 shares were authorized. Each share of Series A preferred stock was convertible into Class A common stock at a conversion price of \$ 3,000 per share, subject to adjustment as defined in the articles of incorporation. Series A preferred stockholders had voting rights equivalent to the number of common stock shares issuable upon conversion. The Series A preferred stockholders were entitled to a non-cumulative dividends equal to 8% of the original issue price as defined in the agreement when declared by the board of directors. The holders of the Series A preferred stock had preferential liquidation rights and rank senior to the holders of common stock. If a liquidation were to occur, the holders of the Series A preferred stock would have been paid an amount equal to \$ 3,000 per share, subject to adjustment as defined in the articles of incorporation, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon. After the payment of the Series A preferred stockholders, the common stockholders would have been paid out on a pro-rate basis. On November 1, 2017, Ambulnz, Inc. converted its legal structure from a limited liability company to a corporation and converted its membership units into shares of common stock at a rate of 1,000 shares per membership unit. The total authorized number of shares of common stock converted was 100,000 shares, comprised of 35,597 shares of Class A common stock and 64,402 shares of Class B common stock. Prior to the reverse merger, on May 23, 2019, the Ambulnz, Inc amended and restated its articles of incorporation and the total authorized common shares increased to 154,503 shares, comprised of 78,000 shares of Class A common stock and 76,503 shares of Class B common stock. The Class A common stockholders had voting rights equivalent to one vote per share of common stock and the Class B common stockholders have no voting rights. Dividends may be paid to the common stockholders out of funds legally available, when declared by the Board. Share Repurchase Program On May 24, 2022, the Company was authorized to purchase up to \$ 40 million of the Company's common stock under a share repurchase program (the "Program"). During the second and fourth quarter of 2022, the Company repurchased 536,839 shares of its common stock for \$ 3,731,712. These shares were subsequently cancelled. There were no shares repurchased during the third quarter of 2022. The Program does not oblige the Company to acquire any specific number of shares and will expire on November 24, 2023. Under the Program, shares may be repurchased using a variety of methods, including privately negotiated and/or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as part of accelerated share repurchases, block trades and other methods. The timing, manner, price and amount of any common stock repurchases under the Program are determined by the Company in its discretion and depend on a variety of factors, including legal requirements, price and economic and market conditions. F-27-14. Stock Based Compensation Stock Options In 2021, the Company established the DoeGo Inc. Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") replacing Ambulnz, Inc's 2017 Equity Incentive Plan. The Plan reserved 16,607,894 shares of Class A common stock for issuance under the Plan. The Company's stock options generally vest on various terms based on continuous services up to five years. The stock options are subject to time vesting requirements through 2026 and are nontransferable. Stock options granted have a maximum contractual term of 10 years. On December 31, 2022, approximately 2.6 million employee options had vested. The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Management took the company specific volatility and the average of several publicly traded companies that were representative of the Company's size and industry in order to estimate its expected stock volatility. The expected term of the options represents the period of time the instruments are expected to be outstanding. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate on the rate payable on the U. S. Treasury securities corresponding to the expected term of the awards at the date of grant. Expected dividend yield is zero based on the fact that the Company has not historically paid and does not intend to pay a dividend in the foreseeable future. Prior to the merger, the Company utilized contemporaneous valuations in determining the fair value of its shares at the date of option grants. Each valuation utilized both the discounted cash flow and guideline public company methodologies to estimate the fair value of its shares on a non-controlling and marketable basis. The March 11, 2021 valuation report relied solely on the fair value of the Company's shares implied by the March 8, 2021 Merger Agreement with Motion Acquisition Corp. For certain stock options issued prior to the Merger, a discount for lack of marketability was applied to the non-controlling and marketable fair value estimates determined above. The determination of an appropriate discount for lack of marketability was based on a review of discounts on the sale of restricted shares of publicly traded companies and put-based quantitative methods. Factors that influenced the size of the discount for lack of marketability include (a) the estimated time it would take for a Company stockholder to achieve marketability, and (b) the volatility of the Company's business. Subsequent to the Merger, the Company utilized publicly available pricing. The following assumptions were used to compute the fair value of the sole stock option grant during the period ended December 31, 2022 and 2021: Years Ended December 31 2022 2021 Risk-free interest rate 0.71% 4.

31% 0.12% 0.67% Expected term (in years) 6.25 1.5 Volatility 60% 69% 63% 65% Dividend yield 0% 0% The following table summarizes the Company's stock option activity under the Plan for the period ended December 31, 2022:

Options Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Balance as of December 31, 2020	Granted / Vested during the year	Exercised during the year	Cancelled during the year	Balance as of December 31, 2021	Granted / Vested during the year	Exercised during the year	Cancelled during the year	Balance as of December 31, 2022
4,635,898	\$ 1.84	7.28	\$ 8,129,671	4,495,095	88,900	1,235,130	504,320	4,228,972	6,218,770	24,706,020	443,368	7,040,000
8,422,972	\$ 6.21	8.77	\$ 24,706,020	8,443,368	7,040,000	1,699,720	2,030,000	5,953,368	8,280,000	11,571,308	7,119,050	39,389,063

Options vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2022 2,628,288 \$ 6.15 8.02 \$ 6,982,555 The aggregate intrinsic value in the above table is calculated as the difference between fair value of the Company's common stock price and the exercise price of the stock options. The weighted average grant date fair value per share for stock option grants during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$ 7.04 and \$ 2.88, respectively. On December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the total unrecognized compensation related to unvested stock option awards granted was \$ 41,666,564 and \$ 20,792,804, respectively, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of approximately 2.16 years.

F-28 Restricted Stock Units The fair value of restricted stock units ("RSUs") is determined on the date of grant. The Company records compensation expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period for RSUs. The vesting period for employees and members of the Board of Directors ranges from one to four years. Activity under RSUs was as follows:

RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per RSU	Balance as of December 31, 2021	Granted	Vested during the year	Balance as of December 31, 2022	Vested and unissued as of December 31, 2022	Non-vested as of December 31, 2022
50,192	\$ 9.97	311,637	8,170	56,242	5,860	305,587	8,350

The total grant-date fair value of RSUs granted during the period ended December 31, 2022 was \$ 2,547,498. In 2022, the company entered into agreements to issue \$ 535,000 in aggregate RSUs in 2023. The number of shares to be issued in 2023 will be based on the stock prices at stated dates in these agreements. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs of \$ 870,579. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had \$ 2,177,713 in unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.7 years.

15. Leases The Company is obligated to make rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases for office, dispatch station space, and transportation equipment, expiring at various dates through 2029. Under the terms of the leases, the Company is also obligated for its proportionate share of real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs of the property. The Company is required to hold certain funds in restricted cash and cash equivalents accounts under some of these agreements. Certain leases for property and transportation equipment contain options to purchase, extend or terminate the lease. Determining the lease term and amount of lease payments to include in the calculation of the right-of-use (ROU) asset and lease obligations for leases containing options requires the use of judgment to determine whether the exercise of an option is reasonably certain and whether the optional period and payments should be included in the calculation of the associated ROU asset and lease obligation. In making the determination of such judgment, the Company considers all relevant economic factors that would require whether to exercise or not exercise the option. The Company's lease agreements generally do not provide an implicit borrowing rate. Therefore, the Company used a benchmark approach to derive an appropriate imputed discount rate. The Company benchmarked itself against other companies of similar credit ratings and comparable quality and derived imputed rates, which were used to discount its real estate lease liabilities. The Company used estimated borrowing rates of 6% on January 1, 2019, for all leases that commenced prior to that date, for office spaces and transportation equipment.

F-29 Lease Costs The table below comprise lease expenses for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively:

Components of total lease cost:	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Operating lease expense	\$ 2,294,636	\$ 1,993,984
Short-term lease expense	1,201,622	1,012,260
Total lease cost	\$ 3,496,258	\$ 3,006,244

Position as of December 31, 2022

Right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities for the Company's operating leases were recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets	Lease right-of-use assets \$ 9,074,277	\$ 4,195,682
Liabilities	Current liabilities: Lease liability—current portion \$ 2,325,024	\$ 1,461,335
	Noncurrent liabilities: Lease liability, net of current portion 7,040,982	2,980,946
Total lease liability	\$ 9,366,006	\$ 4,442,281

Lease Terms and Discount Rate

Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)—operating leases	5.57
Weighted average discount rate—operating leases	6.00%

F-30 Undiscounted Cash Flows

Future minimum lease payments under the operating leases as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Operating Leases	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and thereafter	Total future minimum lease payments
	\$ 2,788,584	2,346,789	2,345,424	1,716,501	1,440,116	10,637,414
Less effects of discounting	\$(1,271,408)					
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 9,366,006					

Operating lease expenses approximated \$ 2,294,636 and \$ 1,993,984 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company made \$ 2,294,636 of fixed cash payments related to operating leases and \$ 2,985,568 related to finance leases. The Company leases vehicles under a non-cancelable finance lease agreements with a liability of \$ 8,646,803 and \$ 10,139,410 for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (accumulated depreciation of \$ 7,906,966 and \$ 7,095,242 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively). Depreciation expenses for the vehicles under non-cancelable lease agreements amounted to \$ 3,236,418 and \$ 2,913,925 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Gain on Lease Remeasurement In June 2022, the Company reassessed its finance lease estimates relating to vehicle mileage and residual value. As a result, the Company determined to purchase the vehicles at the end of the leases which resulted in a gain of \$ 1.4 million recorded as gains from lease accounting on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Lease Payments The table below comprise lease payments for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively:

Components of total lease payment:	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Finance lease payment	\$ 2,985,568	\$ 2,741,784
Short-term lease payment	2,741,784	
Total lease payments	\$ 2,985,568	\$ 2,741,784

F-31 Right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities for the Company's finance leases were recorded in

the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows: December 31, 2022 December 31, 2021 Assets Lease right-of-use assets \$ 9, 039, 663 \$ 9, 307, 113 Total lease assets \$ 9, 039, 663 \$ 9, 307, 113 Liabilities Current liabilities: Lease liability—current portion \$ 2, 732, 639 \$ 3, 271, 990 Noncurrent liabilities: Lease liability, net of current portion 5, 914, 164 6, 867, 420 Total lease liability \$ 8, 646, 803 \$ 10, 139, 410 The table below presents certain information related to the weighted average remaining lease term and the weighted average discount rate for the Company’s finance leases as of December 31, 2022: Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)—finance leases 4 Weighted average discount rate—finance leases 6. 0 % Future minimum lease payments under the finance leases as of December 31, 2022 are as follows: Finance Leases 2023 \$ 3, 156, 298 2024 2, 438, 224 2025 2, 159, 661 2026 1, 377, 432 2027 and thereafter 468, 651 Total future minimum lease payments 9, 600, 266 Less effects of discounting \$ (953, 463) Present value of future minimum lease payments \$ 8, 646, 803 16. Other Income (Loss) The Company recognized \$ 950, 264 and 4, 437, 887 of Other income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, as follows: Years Ended December 31 2022 2021 Other income (expenses): Interest income (expense), net 762, 685 (763, 030) Gain on remeasurement of warrant liabilities 1, 127, 388 5, 199, 496 Gain (loss) on initial equity method investment 8, 919 (66, 818) Gain on remeasurement of finance leases 1, 388, 273 Gain on bargain purchase 1, 593, 612 Gain from PPP loan forgiveness 142, 667 Loss on disposal of fixed assets (21, 173) (34, 342) Goodwill impairment (2, 921, 958) Other expenses (987, 482) (40, 086) Total other income 950, 264 4, 437, 887 F- 32 17. Related Party Transactions Historically, the Company has been involved in transactions with various related parties. Ely D. Tendler Strategie & Legal Services PLLC provides legal services for the Company. Ely D. Tendler Strategie & Legal Services PLLC is owned by the General Counsel of the Company, and therefore is a related party. The Company made legal payments to Ely D. Tendler Strategie & Legal Services PLLC totaling \$ 960, 081 and \$ 702, 083 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. PrideStaff provides subcontractor services for the Company. PrideStaff is owned by the operations manager of the Company and his spouse, and therefore, a related party. The Company made subcontractor payments to PrideStaff totaling \$ 547, 500 and \$ 656, 883 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Included in Accounts payable were \$ 86, 555 and \$ 230, 517 due to related parties as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. 18. Income Taxes A reconciliation of the statutory U. S. federal income tax rate to the Company’s effective tax rate consist of the following: For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 2021 Statutory federal income tax benefit 21. 00 % 21. 00 % Permanent items 0. 56 % (2. 71) % State taxes, net of federal tax benefit 7. 77 % 5. 99 % Effects of Rates Different from Statutory 0. 17 % (0. 06) % Rate Change 0. 01 % 0. 00 % Other (3. 64) % (0. 71) % Change in valuation allowance (54. 94) % (20. 98) % Income tax (benefit) / provision (29. 07) % 2. 53 % F- 33 The components of income tax provision (benefit) are as follows: For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 2021 Current: Federal \$ 1, 493, 772 \$ 295, 956 State and local 502, 872 319, 741 Foreign— \$ 1, 996, 644 \$ 615, 697 Deferred: Federal \$ (7, 683, 475) \$ State and local (2, 649, 791) Foreign 375, 301 (9, 957, 965) Total income tax (benefit) expense \$ (7, 961, 321) \$ 615, 697 Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for income tax purposes. The temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows: For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 2021 Deferred tax assets (liabilities): Net operating loss carryforwards \$ 11, 523, 632 17, 153, 341 Allowance for doubtful accounts 893, 329 874, 029 Amortization (157, 839) (582, 284) Prepaid expenses (994, 644) (411, 798) Property and **certain** equipment (2, 798, 988) (2, 245, 003) Research and development expense 303, 446 (580, 497) Accrued bonus (184, 724) 1, 414, 357 Stock compensation 2, 780, 019 883, 317 Other **other** 114, 080 197, 218 Net deferred tax **attributes may** assets 11, 478, 311 16, 702, 680 Valuation allowance (1, 520, 345) (16, 702, 680) Deferred tax assets, net of allowance \$ 9, 957, 966 \$ The Company has determined, based upon available evidence, that it is more likely than not that all of the net deferred tax asset will not be **limited. As** realized and, accordingly, has provided a partial and a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax asset as of December 31, **2023, 2022** and 2021, **DocGo** respectively. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, net operating loss carryback potential, and tax planning strategies in making these assessments. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had **aggregate** federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$ **0, \$ 35 . 3 million**, 289, 184 and \$ **53 . 6 million**, 573, 046, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had approximately \$ 1, 520, 345 and \$ **202 2023**, 965 of foreign net operating loss carryforwards, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had state net operating loss **carryforward carryforwards** of approximately \$ **36 million, \$ 2 . 6 million**, 592, 560 and \$ **67 . 2 million**, 229, 895, respectively. **As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, DocGo had approximately \$ 10. 7 million, \$ 1. 5 million and \$ 203 thousand respectively, of foreign net operating loss carryforwards.** The federal net operating loss carryforwards generated after December 31, 2017 **(including by Ambulnz prior to the Business Combination)** of **approximately \$ 35 . 3 million**, 289, 184 carry forward **infinitely indefinitely**, while the remaining federal net **carryforwards of approximately \$ 0 begin to expire in 2037**. State and foreign net operating loss carryforwards generated in the tax years from 2017 to 2020 will begin to expire, if not utilized, by 2039. **Utilization of DocGo’s unused losses generally carry forward to offset future taxable income, if any, until such unused losses expire. DocGo may be unable to use these losses to offset income before such unused losses expire. However, U. S. federal net operating losses generated in 2019 and forward are not subject to expiration and, if not utilized by fiscal 2021, are only available to offset 80 % of taxable income each year due to changes in tax law attributable to the passage of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. In addition, if DocGo undergoes an “ownership change” under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (generally defined as a greater than 50 % cumulative change in the equity ownership of certain shareholders over a rolling three- year period), DocGo’s ability to use its pre- change net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to an and annual limitation according to Section 382 of the other Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, and similar provisions. F- 34 The difference between the statutory income taxes on the Company’s pre- change tax loss attributes to offset future taxable income or taxes may be limited. Although the Business Combination did not constitute such and an ownership change, DocGo may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of changes in its stock ownership,**

some of which may not be within DocGo's control, which could materially reduce or eliminate DocGo's ability to use these Company losses or tax attributes to offset future taxable income or tax and have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in tax laws or unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect DocGo's effective income tax rate during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 profitability. DocGo is subject primarily due to income taxes in the United States (federal and state) and various foreign jurisdictions. DocGo's effective income tax rate could be adversely affected in the future by a recorded number of factors, including changes in the valuation of allowance. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in tax laws and regulations or their interpretations and application, and the outcome of income tax audits in various jurisdictions around the world. In particular, the Biden administration has proposed increases to the U. S. corporate income tax rate from 21 % to 28 % and made other proposals. If any of these (or similar) proposals are ultimately enacted into law, in whole or in part, they could have a negative impact on DocGo's effective tax rate. DocGo cannot predict the likelihood, timing or substance of U. S. tax proposals and will continue to monitor the progress of such proposals, as well as other global tax reform initiatives. DocGo continues to monitor changes in tax laws in the U. S. and the impact of proposed and enacted legislation in the foreign jurisdictions in which it operates. In August 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 was enacted, which, among other things, includes a new 15 % alternative minimum tax on the adjusted financial statement income of certain large corporations for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$ 1, 520, 345 and \$ 16, 702, 680, respectively. President Biden has also provided informal guidance on The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 was a decrease of \$ 15, 182, 335 and \$ 5, 328, 621, respectively. In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax law changes assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the he may support deferred tax assets will not be realized. Among The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the other generation of future table things, proposed changes would raise the rate on both domestic and foreign income. If any of during the periods in which those these proposals are ultimately enacted into legislation temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company recognizes interest accrued to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties as income tax expense. The Company accrued total penalties and interest of \$ 0 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and in total, as of both December 31, 2022 and 2021 has recognized penalties and interest of \$ 0. The Company files tax returns as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdictions in which they operate. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by federal and foreign jurisdictions where applicable based on the statute of limitations that apply in each jurisdiction. As of December 31, 2022, open years related to all jurisdictions are 2021, 2020, and 2019. The Company has no open tax audits with any taxing authority as of December 31, 2022. 19. 401 (K) Plan The Company has established a 401 (k) plan in January 2022 that qualifies as a deferred compensation arrangement under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code. All U. S. employees that complete two months of service with the Company are eligible to participate in the plan. The Company did not make any employer contributions to this plan as of December 31, 2022 except for one subsidiary. Exceptional matched the 401K plan contributions amounting to \$ 226, 260 for the year ended December 31, 2022. 20. Legal Proceedings From time to time, the Company may be involved as a defendant in legal actions that arise in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, the Company has adequate legal defense on all legal actions, and the results of any such proceedings would could not materially impact DocGo's tax provision, cash tax liability and effective tax rate. Changes in accounting rules, assumptions or judgments could materially and adversely affect DocGo. Accounting rules and interpretations for certain aspects of DocGo's financial reporting are highly complex and involve significant assumptions and judgment. These complexities could lead to a delay in the preparation and dissemination of DocGo's financial statements. Furthermore, changes in accounting rules and interpretations or in DocGo's accounting assumptions or judgments, such as asset impairments and contingencies, are likely to significantly impact its financial statements. In some cases, DocGo could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in restating financial statements from prior period (s). Any of these circumstances could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. For additional information, see the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. The Company discloses and records loss contingencies in accordance with the loss contingencies accounting guidance. In accordance with such guidance, the Company establishes accruals for such matters when potential losses become probable and can be reasonably estimated. If the Company determines that a loss is reasonably possible and the loss or range of loss can be estimated, the Company discloses the possible loss in its Consolidated Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a liability of \$ 1, 000, 000, which represented an and agreed upon settlement of various class based claims, both actual and potential, under California state law, as described in detail below. Stephanie Zamora, Jascha Dlugatch, et al. v. Ambulnz Health, LLC, et al. was filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court on October 11, 2018, and the complaint alleged wage and hour violations pursuant to California's Private Attorneys' General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"). On February 24, 2020, this case was consolidated with Jascha Dlugatch, et al. v. Ambulnz Health, LLC (the "Consolidated Complaint"), another lawsuit filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court. On May 6, 2021, the parties attended mediation and settled the claims pled in the Consolidated Complaint on a class wide and PAGA basis in exchange for a proposed \$ 1, 000, 000 payment by the defendant parties, inclusive of administrative costs and fees. On September 9, 2022, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement. A final approval hearing is currently scheduled for April 28, 2023. F- 35 21. Risk and Uncertainties COVID- 19 Risks, Impacts and Uncertainties The spread of COVID- 19 and the related country wide shutdowns and restrictions had a mixed impact on the Company's business. In the ambulance transportation business, which predominantly comprises of non-emergency medical transportation, the Company saw a decline in volumes from historical and expected levels, as elective surgeries and other the accompanying notes included elsewhere procedures were postponed. In some of the Company's larger markets, such as New

York and California, there were declines in trip volume. In addition, the Company experienced lost revenues associated with sporting, concerts and other events, as those events were cancelled or had a significantly restricted (or entirely eliminated) the number of permitted attendees. Ambulance transports and event-related revenues have both since recovered to pre-COVID levels or higher. There are two areas where the Company has experienced positive business impacts from COVID-19. In April and May 2020, the Company participated in an emergency project with Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") in the New York City area. This engagement resulted in incremental transportation revenue. In addition, in response to the need for widespread COVID-19 testing and available EMT and Paramedics, the Company formed a new subsidiary, Rapid Reliable Testing, LLC ("RRT"), with the goal to perform COVID-19 tests at nursing homes, municipal sites, businesses, schools and other venues. RRT is part of the Mobile Health segment. Since early 2020, RRT has grown significantly, and its services have expanded beyond COVID-19 testing to a wide variety of tests, vaccinations and other procedures. While COVID-19 testing activity continued to grow throughout 2021 and into early 2022, such activity has slowed considerably over the past several months, as the pandemic has waned, and COVID-19 testing accounted for a relatively small proportion of the Company's overall revenues during the third and fourth quarters of 2022. DocGo anticipates that COVID-19 will continue to account for a shrinking proportion of the Company's revenues in 2023 and beyond. The Company's current business plan assumes continued recovery of industry-wide transportation volumes to historical levels and beyond, plus an increased demand for mobile health services, a demand that was accelerated by the pandemic, but which is also being driven by longer-term secular factors, such as the increasing desire on the part of patients to receive treatments outside of traditional settings, such as doctor's offices and hospitals. However, given the unpredictable, unprecedented, and fluid nature of the pandemic and its economic consequences, we are unable to predict the duration and extent to which the pandemic and its related positive and negative impacts will affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations in future periods. Likewise, we are unable to predict the emergence of future, unrelated pandemics, which would have some of the same impacts as those experienced with COVID-19. Medicare Accelerated Payments Medicare accelerated payments of approximately \$ 2, 397, 024 were received by the Company in April 2020. Effective October 8, 2020, CMS is no longer accepting new applications for accelerated payments. There were no Medicare accelerated payments reflected within accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022, compared to \$ 975, 415 as of December 31, 2021. F-36 22. Subsequent Events Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures. Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our management, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer, evaluated, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. **DocGo** Based on this evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2022, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of such date are effective at the reasonable assurance level. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (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 are 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 us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, 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 our management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting **may not be effective, and its independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to their effectiveness, which could adversely affect DocGo's business. As a public company, DocGo has significant requirements for enhanced financial reporting and internal controls, including the SEC's rules implementing Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), which require management to certify financial and other information in its quarterly and annual reports and provide and an annual management report on 15d-15(f) under the effectiveness of Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies, DocGo has made, and will continue to make, changes to its internal controls and procedures for designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation accounting systems to meet its reporting obligations as a public company. The process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires DocGo to anticipate and react to changes in its business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy its reporting obligations as a public company. The measures DocGo takes may not be sufficient to satisfy its obligations as a public company, and if DocGo is unable to establish or maintain appropriate internal financial statements for external reporting purposes controls and procedures, it could cause DocGo to fail to meet its reporting obligations on a timely basis, result in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles material misstatements in its Consolidated Financial Statements and harm its results of operations . As of December 31, 2022-2023 , our management assessed DocGo is no longer an emerging growth company, and, as a result, its independent registered public accounting firm is required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 and may issue a report that is adverse using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in the event that it is not satisfied with the level at which DocGo's controls are documented, designed or operating, or it may not issue an unqualified report. To comply with the requirements of being a public company, DocGo may need to**

undertake various actions, such as implementing additional internal control controls and procedures and hiring additional accounting – Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, our – or internal audit staff. The rules governing the standards that must be met for DocGo’s management concluded that our – to assess its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31 are complex and require significant documentation . 2022 testing and possible remediation . Attestation Report Testing and maintaining internal controls can divert management’s attention from other matters that are important to the operation of Registered Public Accounting Firm This Annual Report on Form 10 DocGo’s business. In connection with the implementation of the necessary procedures and practices related to internal control over financial reporting, DocGo may identify deficiencies that it may not be able to remediate in time to meet the deadline imposed by the Sarbanes – K does not include an attestation report Oxley Act for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. DocGo’s testing, our – or the subsequent testing (if registered public accounting firm because, as an emerging growth company, we are not required) by its to provide an attestation report from our independent registered public accounting firm on, may reveal deficiencies in its internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. Any material weaknesses could result in a material misstatement of DocGo’s annual our – or quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures that may not be prevented or detected. If DocGo identifies material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting – Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting There were no changes in our – or is unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or assert that its internal control over financial reporting (is effective, or if DocGo’s independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as defined in Rules 13a–15 (f) and 15d–15 (f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting – Item 9B–, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of DocGo’s financial reports and the market price of its Common Stock could be negatively affected, and DocGo could become subject to investigations by the SEC or Other other information regulatory authorities, any of which could have an adverse effect on DocGo’s business, financial condition and results of operations . Item 9C– DocGo conducts business in the heavily regulated healthcare industry, and any failure to comply with these laws and government regulations could require DocGo to make significant changes to its operations and could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations . Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions The U. S. healthcare industry is heavily regulated and closely scrutinized by federal and state governments. Comprehensive statutes and regulations govern the manner in which DocGo provides and bills for its services and collects reimbursement from governmental programs and private payors, its relationship with its providers, vendors and clients, its marketing activities and other aspects of its operations. Of particular importance are: • the federal False Claims Act that Prevent Inspections imposes civil and criminal liability on individuals or entities that knowingly submit false or fraudulent claims for payment to the government or knowingly make, or cause to be made, a false statement in order to have a false claim paid, including qui tam or whistleblower suits; • the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, the offering or transfer of remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary’s selection of a particular provider, practitioner or supplier of services reimbursable by Medicare or a state healthcare program, unless an exception applies; • reassignment of payment rules that prohibit certain types of billing and collection practices in connection with claims payable by the Medicare or Medicaid programs; • a provision of the Social Security Act that imposes criminal penalties on healthcare providers who fail to disclose or refund known overpayments; • federal and state laws that prohibit providers from billing and receiving payment from Medicare and Medicaid for services unless the services are medically necessary, adequately and accurately documented, and billed using codes that accurately reflect the type and level of services rendered; • the criminal healthcare fraud provisions of HIPAA that prohibit knowingly and willfully executing a scheme or artifice to defraud any healthcare benefit program or falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services . Not HIPAA also imposes certain regulatory and contractual requirements regarding the privacy, security and transmission of PHI. Similar to the federal Anti- Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it to have committed a violation; • federal and state laws and policies that require healthcare providers to maintain licensure, certification or accreditation to provide professional healthcare services, to enroll and participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, to report certain changes in their operations to the agencies that administer these programs, as well as state insurance laws; • the federal Anti- Kickback Statute that prohibits the knowing and willful offer, payment, solicitation or receipt of any bribe, kickback, rebate or other remuneration for referring an individual, in return for ordering, leasing, purchasing or recommending or arranging for or to induce the referral of an individual or the ordering, purchasing or leasing of items or services covered, in whole or in part, by any federal healthcare program, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Remuneration has been interpreted broadly to be anything of value, and could include compensation, discounts or free marketing services. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it to have committed a violation. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti- Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the False Claims Act; • similar state law provisions pertaining to false claims, self- referral and anti- kickback issues, some of which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third- party payor, including commercial insurers or services paid out- of- pocket by patients; • the federal physician self- referral law under Section 1877 of the Social Security Act, commonly referred to as the Stark Law, that, unless one of the statutory or regulatory exceptions applies, prohibits physicians from referring Medicare or Medicaid patients to an entity for the provision of certain “ designated health services ” if the physician or a

member of such physician's immediate family has a direct or indirect financial relationship (including an ownership interest or a compensation arrangement) with the entity, and prohibits the entity from billing Medicare or Medicaid for such designated health services. Failure to refund amounts received as a result of a prohibited referral on a timely basis may constitute a false or fraudulent claim and may result in civil penalties and additional penalties under the federal False Claims Act noted below; • state laws that prohibit general business corporations, such as DocGo, from practicing medicine, controlling physicians' medical decisions or engaging in some practices such as splitting fees with physicians; • the Federal Trade Commission Act and federal and state consumer protection, advertisement and unfair competition laws, which broadly regulate marketplace activities and activities that could potentially harm consumers; and • laws that regulate debt collection practices. DocGo's ability to provide its services internationally is subject to similar laws and regulations in those jurisdictions, and the interpretation of these laws is evolving and varies significantly from country to country. As in the United States, many of these laws and regulations are enforced by governmental, judicial and regulatory authorities with broad discretion. Although similar to their U. S. counterparts in the subject matters addressed, these foreign laws may be very different in what is required of the business and how they regulate the underlying activities. DocGo cannot be certain that its interpretation of such laws and regulations are correct in how it structures its operations, its arrangements with its healthcare provider partners, services agreements and customer arrangements. Many of these laws and regulations are complex, broad in scope and have few or narrowly structured exceptions and safe harbors. Often DocGo is required to fit certain activities within one of the statutory exceptions and safe harbors available, and it is possible that some of DocGo's current or future business activities could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws. Achieving and sustaining compliance with these laws can be time-consuming, requires the commitment of significant resources and may prove costly. The risk of DocGo being found in violation of these laws and regulations is increased by the fact that many of these laws and regulations have not been fully interpreted by the regulatory authorities or the courts, and their provisions are sometimes open to a variety of interpretations. DocGo's failure to accurately anticipate the application of these laws and regulations to its current or future business or any other failure or alleged failure to comply with legal or regulatory requirements could create liability for DocGo and negatively affect its business. Any action against DocGo for violation of these laws or regulations, even if DocGo successfully defends against it, could cause DocGo to incur significant legal expenses, divert management's attention from the operation of the business and result in adverse publicity. Enforcement officials have a number of mechanisms to combat regulatory compliance, fraud and abuse, and if DocGo fails to comply with applicable laws and regulations - PART III Item 10. Directors, Executive it could be liable for civil or criminal penalties, including fines, damages, recoupment of overpayments, loss of licenses needed to operate, loss of enrollment status and approvals necessary to participate in Medicare, Medicaid and other government and private third-party healthcare and payor programs, and exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other government healthcare programs. Investors, Officers-officers and Corporate Governance-managing employees associated with entities found to have committed healthcare fraud may also be excluded from participation in government healthcare programs. Except In addition, because of the potential for large monetary exposure, criminal liability and negative publicity, healthcare providers often resolve allegations without admissions of liability for significant and material amounts to avoid the uncertainty of damages that may be awarded in litigation proceedings. Such settlements often contain additional compliance and reporting requirements as indicated below-part of a consent decree, settlement agreement or corporate integrity agreement. DocGo believes that its business operations materially comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations. However, some of the healthcare laws and regulations applicable to DocGo are subject to limited or evolving interpretations, and a review of DocGo's business or operations by a court, law enforcement or a regulatory authority might result in a determination of non-compliance. Any failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the consequences of such non-compliance, including the those discussed above, could have a significant adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo is required to comply with laws governing the transmission, security and privacy of health information required under this Item 10 and personally identifiable information. Numerous state and federal laws and regulations govern the collection, dissemination, use, privacy, confidentiality, security, availability, integrity and other processing of Form 10-K is incorporated herein PHI and PII, including HIPAA. HIPAA establishes a set of national privacy and security standards for the protection of PHI by reference health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and certain healthcare providers, referred to our definitive proxy statement as "covered entities," and the business associates with whom such covered entities contract for services. HIPAA requires covered entities such as DocGo and their business associates to develop and maintain policies and procedures with respect to PHI that is used our- or 2023 Annual Meeting disclosed, including the adoption of Stockholders-administrative, physical and technical safeguards to protect this information. HIPAA also implemented the use of standard transaction code sets and standard identifiers that covered entities must use when submitting or receiving certain electronic healthcare transactions, including activities associated with the billing and collection of healthcare claims. HIPAA also authorizes state attorneys general to file suit on behalf of their residents. Courts may award damages, costs and attorneys' fees related to violations of HIPAA in these cases. While HIPAA does not create a private right of action allowing individuals to sue DocGo in civil court for violations of HIPAA, its standards have been used as the basis for duty of care in state civil suits such as those for negligence or recklessness in the misuse or breach of PHI. In addition, HIPAA mandates that the Secretary of HHS conduct periodic compliance audits of covered entities and business associates for compliance with the HIPAA privacy and security requirements. HIPAA also tasks HHS with establishing a methodology whereby harmed individuals who were the victims of breaches of unsecured PHI may receive a percentage of the fine paid by the violator under the Civil Monetary Penalties Law. HIPAA further

requires that patients be notified of any unauthorized acquisition, access, use or disclosure of their unsecured PHI that compromises the privacy or security of such information, with the SEC certain exceptions related to unintentional or inadvertent use or disclosure by employees or authorized individuals. HIPAA specifies that such notifications must be made “ without unreasonable delay and in not- no case later than 120-60 calendar days after discovery of the breach. ” If a breach affects 500 patients or more, it must be reported to HHS without unreasonable delay, and HHS will post the name of the breaching entity on its public web site. Breaches affecting 500 patients or more in the same state or jurisdiction must also be reported to a prominent media outlet serving the state or jurisdiction in which the breach occurred. If a breach involves fewer than 500 people, the covered entity must record it in a log and notify HHS within 60 days after the end of the fiscal calendar year during which the breach was covered discovered . In addition to HIPAA, numerous other federal and state laws and regulations protect the confidentiality, privacy, availability, integrity and security of PHI and other types of PII. State statutes and regulations vary from state to state, and these laws and regulations in many cases are more restrictive than, and may not be preempted by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, HIPAA. These laws and regulations are often uncertain, contradictory and subject to change or differing interpretations, and DocGo expects new laws, rules and regulations regarding privacy, data protection and information security to be proposed and enacted in the future. By way of example, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the “ CCPA Proxy Statement ”), which went into effect on January 1, 2020 and was amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (“ CPRA ”), a ballot measure approved by California voters in November 2020 that went into effect January 1, 2023, has had a profound impact on the privacy and data security landscape . We As the first comprehensive consumer privacy legislation in the U. S., the CCPA created new consumer rights where applicable (some information may be exempt from most of CCPA’ s / CPRA’ s requirements if subject to HIPAA, for example), which were further expanded by the CPRA. A number of other states have followed suit, with some of those laws already in effect and others coming into effect between 2024 and 2026, creating a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws and thus complicating compliance efforts. As existing data security laws evolve and new ones are implemented, DocGo may not be able to comply with such requirements in a timely manner, or such requirements may not be compatible with its current processes. Changing DocGo’ s processes could be time- consuming and expensive, and failure to implement required changes within the applicable timeframe could subject DocGo to liability for non- compliance. Some states may afford private rights of action to individuals who believe their PII has been misused. This complex, dynamic legal landscape regarding privacy, data protection and information security creates significant compliance issues for DocGo and potentially restricts its ability to collect, use and disclose data and can expose it to additional expense, adverse publicity and liability. There is ongoing concern from privacy advocates, regulators and others regarding data protection and privacy issues, and the number of jurisdictions with data protection and privacy laws has been increasing. In addition, the scope of protection afforded to data subjects by many of these data protection and privacy laws has been increasing. There are also ongoing public policy discussions regarding whether the standards for deidentified, anonymous or pseudonymized health information are sufficient, and whether the risk of re- identification is sufficiently small to adequately protect patient privacy. These trends may lead to further restrictions on the use of this and similar categories of information. These initiatives or future initiatives could compromise DocGo’ s ability to access and use data or to develop or market current or future services. While DocGo has implemented data privacy and security measures in an effort to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy and data protection, some PHI and other PII or confidential information is transmitted to or from DocGo by third parties, who may not implement adequate security and privacy measures, and it is possible that laws, rules and regulations relating to privacy, data protection or information security may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with DocGo’ s practices or those of third parties who transmit PHI and other PII or confidential information to DocGo. Additionally, as a business associate under HIPAA, DocGo may also be liable for privacy and security breaches of PHI and certain similar failures of DocGo’ s subcontractors. Even though DocGo contractually requires its subcontractors to safeguard PHI as required by law, DocGo has limited control over their actions and practices. If DocGo or these third parties are found to have violated such laws, rules or regulations, it could result in government- imposed fines, orders requiring that DocGo or these third parties change its or their practices, or criminal charges, which could adversely affect DocGo’ s business. Complying with these various laws and regulations could cause DocGo to incur substantial costs or require it to change its business practices, systems and compliance procedures in a manner adverse to its business. DocGo publishes statements to its patients and partners that describe how it handles and protects PHI. If federal or state regulatory authorities or private litigants consider any portion of these statements to be untrue, DocGo may be subject to claims of deceptive practices, which could lead to significant liabilities and consequences, including, without limitation, costs of responding to investigations, defending against litigation, settling claims and complying with regulatory or court orders. DocGo also sends short message service, or SMS, text messages to potential end users who are eligible to use its service through certain customers and partners. While DocGo obtains consent from or on behalf of these individuals to send text messages, federal or state regulatory authorities or private litigants may claim that the notices and disclosures DocGo provides, form of consents it obtains or its SMS texting practices, are not adequate. These SMS texting campaigns are potential sources of risk for class action lawsuits and liability for DocGo. An increased number of class action suits under federal and state laws have been filed in the past year against companies who conduct SMS texting programs, which have resulted in or may result in multimillion- dollar settlements to the plaintiffs. Any future such litigation against DocGo could be costly and time- consuming to defend. Any failure to comply with HIPAA or similar laws and regulations and the consequences of such non- compliance could have a material adverse impact on DocGo’ s business, financial condition and results of operations. If DocGo does not effectively adapt to changes in the healthcare industry,

including changes to laws and regulations regarding telehealth, DocGo's business may be harmed. The unpredictability of the healthcare regulatory landscape means that sudden changes in laws, rules, regulations and policy are possible. Federal, state and local legislative bodies frequently pass legislation and promulgate regulations that affect the healthcare industry. As has been the trend in the past decade with healthcare reform, it is reasonable to assume that there will continue to be increased government oversight and regulation of the healthcare industry in the future, particularly in times of changing political, regulatory and other influences. DocGo cannot provide any assurances regarding the ultimate content, timing or effect of any new healthcare legislation or regulations, nor is it possible at this time to estimate the impact of potential new legislation or regulations on its business. It is possible that future legislation enacted by Congress or state legislatures, or regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities at the federal or state level, could adversely affect DocGo's current or future business. The extent to which a jurisdiction considers particular actions or relationships to comply with the applicable legal requirements is also subject to evolving interpretations by medical boards and state attorneys general, among others, each with broad discretion. It is possible that the changes to the Medicare, Medicaid or other governmental healthcare program reimbursements may serve as precedent to possible changes in other payors' reimbursement policies in a manner adverse to DocGo. Similarly, changes in private payor reimbursements could lead to adverse changes in Medicare, Medicaid and other governmental healthcare programs. As one example, the telehealth industry is still relatively young, and DocGo's ability to provide its telehealth solutions is directly dependent upon the development and interpretation of the laws governing remote healthcare, the practice of medicine and healthcare delivery in the applicable jurisdictions and more broadly. A few states have imposed different, and, in some cases, additional, standards regarding the provision of services via telehealth. State medical boards have also established new rules or interpreted existing rules in their respective states in a manner that has limited the way telehealth services can be provided. Although the Covid-19 pandemic has led to the relaxation of certain Medicare, Medicaid and state licensure restrictions on the delivery of telehealth services and many of these relaxed policies were either made permanent or extended through December 31, 2024 (the "Extension"), it is uncertain how long some of the relaxed policies will remain in effect. There can be no guarantee that upon expiration of the Extension such restrictions will not be reinstated or changed in a way that adversely affects DocGo's current or future telehealth offerings. Accordingly, DocGo must monitor its compliance with law in every jurisdiction in which it operates, on a regular basis. While DocGo believes that it has structured its contracts and operations in material compliance with applicable healthcare laws and regulations, the healthcare laws and regulations applicable to DocGo may be amended or interpreted in new or different ways that are adverse to DocGo, and new laws and regulations adverse to DocGo's current or future business may be adopted in the future. There can be no assurance that DocGo will be able to successfully address changes in the current regulatory environment or new laws and regulations that may be implemented in the future, or that practices which are compliant now will continue to be so in the future. Any failure to comply with any changes to or new developments in the healthcare regulatory environment could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo must be properly enrolled in governmental healthcare programs before it can receive reimbursement for services, and there may be delays in the enrollment process. Each time DocGo expands into a new market, whether organically or by way of acquisition, DocGo must enroll the new operations under DocGo's applicable group identification number for Medicare and Medicaid programs and for certain managed care and private insurance programs before DocGo is eligible to receive reimbursement for services rendered to beneficiaries of those programs. The estimated time to receive approval for the enrollment is sometimes difficult to predict. With respect to Medicare, providers can retrospectively bill Medicare for services provided 30 days prior to the effective date of the enrollment. In addition, the enrollment rules provide that the effective date of the enrollment will be the later of the date on which the enrollment application was filed and approved by the Medicare contractor, or the date on which the provider began providing services. If DocGo is unable to complete the enrollment process within the 30 days after the commencement of services, DocGo will be precluded from billing Medicare for any services which were provided to a Medicare beneficiary more than 30 days prior to the effective date of the enrollment. With respect to Medicaid, new enrollment rules and whether a state will allow providers to retrospectively bill Medicaid for services provided prior to submitting an enrollment application varies by state. Failure to timely enroll could reduce DocGo's total revenues and have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations. The Affordable Care Act, as currently structured, added additional enrollment requirements for Medicare and Medicaid, which have been further enhanced through implementing regulations and increased enforcement scrutiny. Every enrolled provider must revalidate its enrollment at regular intervals and must update the Medicare contractors and many state Medicaid programs with significant changes on a timely basis. If DocGo fails to provide sufficient documentation as required to maintain its enrollment, Medicare and Medicaid could deny continued future enrollment or revoke DocGo's enrollment and billing privileges. The requirements for enrollment, licensure, certification and accreditation may include notification or approval in the event of a transfer or change of ownership or certain other changes. Other agencies or payors with which DocGo has contracts may have similar requirements, and some of these processes may be complex. Failure to provide required notifications or obtain necessary approvals may result in the delay or inability to complete an acquisition or transfer, loss of licensure, lapses in reimbursement or other penalties. While DocGo makes reasonable efforts to substantially comply with these requirements, it cannot assure you that the agencies that administer these programs or have awarded DocGo contracts will not find that DocGo has failed to comply in some material respects. A finding of non-compliance and any resulting payment delays, refund demands or other sanctions could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition or results of operations. Reductions in Medicare reimbursement rates or changes in the rules governing the

Medicare program could have a material adverse effect on DocGo. DocGo generates a significant amount of revenues from Medicare, either directly or through MA plans, particularly in its healthcare transportation segment. Medicare revenues represent approximately 7.7%, 7.6% and 6.6% of DocGo's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In addition, many private payors base their reimbursement rates on the published Medicare rates or are themselves reimbursed by Medicare for the services DocGo provides. As a result, DocGo's results of operations are, in part, dependent on government funding levels for Medicare programs and any changes that limit or reduce MA or general Medicare reimbursement levels, such as reductions in or limitations of reimbursement amounts or rates under programs, reductions in funding of programs, expansion of benefits without adequate funding or elimination of coverage for certain benefits or for certain individuals, could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Medicare program and its reimbursement rates and rules are subject to frequent change. These include statutory and regulatory changes, rate adjustments (including retroactive adjustments), administrative or executive orders and government funding restrictions, all of which may materially adversely affect the rates at which Medicare reimburses DocGo for its services. Budget pressures often cause the federal government to reduce or place limits on reimbursement rates under Medicare. Implementation of these and other types of measures could result in substantial reductions in DocGo's revenues and operating margins. For example, due to the federal sequestration, an automatic 2% reduction in Medicare spending took effect beginning in April 2013. Although temporarily paused / reduced from May 1, 2020 through June 30, 2022 due to The Cares Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020, and designed to provide financial support and resources to individuals and business affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2% reduction was reimposed as of July 1, 2022 and is still currently in effect as of the date of this filing. Each year, CMS issues a final rule to establish the MA benchmark payment rates for the following calendar year. Reductions to MA rates impacting DocGo may be greater than the industry average rate and the final impact of the MA rates can vary from any estimate DocGo may have. In addition, CMS may change the rules governing the Medicare program, including those governing reimbursement. Reductions in reimbursement rates or the scope of services being reimbursed could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations.

State and federal efforts to reduce Medicaid spending could adversely affect DocGo. Certain of DocGo's customers who are individuals are dual-eligible, meaning their coverage comes from both Medicare and Medicaid. As a result, a small portion of DocGo's revenue comes from Medicaid, accounting for approximately 1.4%, 1.8% and 1.1% of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Medicaid is a joint federal-state program purchasing healthcare services for the low income and indigent as well as certain higher income individuals with significant health needs. Under broad federal criteria, states establish rules for eligibility, services and payment. Medicaid is a state-administered program financed by both state funds and matching federal funds. Medicaid spending has increased rapidly in recent years, becoming a significant component of state budgets. This, combined with slower state revenue growth, has led both the federal government and many states to institute measures aimed at controlling the growth of Medicaid spending, and in some instances reducing aggregate Medicaid spending. For example, a number of states have adopted a Code of Business Conduct or are considering legislation designed to reduce their Medicaid expenditures, such as financial arrangements commonly referred to as provider taxes. Under provider tax arrangements, states collect taxes from healthcare providers and Ethics (the then "Code" use the revenue to pay the providers as a Medicaid expenditure, which allows the states to then claim additional federal matching funds on the additional reimbursements. Current federal law provides for a cap on the maximum allowable provider tax as a percentage of Ethics") the provider's total revenue. There can be no assurance that applies federal law will continue to all of provide matching federal funds on state Medicaid expenditures funded through provider taxes, our- or directors, officers and employees, including that the current caps on provider taxes will not be reduced. Any discontinuance our- or principal executive reduction in federal matching of provider tax-related Medicaid expenditures could have a significant and adverse effect on states' Medicaid expenditures, principal and as a result could have an adverse effect on DocGo's business, financial condition and results principal accounting officers, or persons performing similar functions. Our Code of operations Ethics is posted on our website located at www. Also DocGo.com. We intend to disclose future amendments to certain provisions of the Code of Ethics, and waivers of the Code of Ethics granted to executive officers and directors, on the website within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver, as part of the movement to repeal, replace or modify the Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and as a means to reduce the federal budget deficit, there are renewed congressional efforts to move Medicaid from and- an open-ended program with coverage to the extent required under the SEC and benefits set Nasdaq rules. Item 11. Executive Compensation. The information required by this Item 11 the federal government to one in which states receive a fixed amount of Form 10-K federal funds, either through block grants or per capita caps, and have more flexibility to determine benefits, eligibility or provider payments. If those changes are implemented, DocGo cannot predict whether the amount of fixed federal funding to the states will be included in based on current payment amounts, our- or if Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters. The information required by this Item 12 of Form 10-K will be based on lower payment amounts, which would negatively impact those states that expanded their Medicaid programs in response to the Affordable Care Act. DocGo expects these state and federal efforts to continue for the foreseeable future. The Medicaid program and its reimbursement rates and rules are subject to frequent change at both the federal and state level. These included- include in statutory and regulatory changes, rate adjustments (including retroactive adjustments), administrative our- or Proxy Statement executive orders and is incorporated herein government funding restrictions, all of which may materially adversely affect the rates at which DocGo's services are reimbursed by reference state Medicaid plans. Item 13. Certain

Relationships **DocGo has been the subject of federal, state and Related Transactions-municipal investigations, audits and Director-Independence-compliance reviews and may be subject to additional investigations, audits and reviews in the future.** The information required **Companies in the broader healthcare industry are subject to a high level of scrutiny** by various governmental agencies this Item 13 of Form 10-K will be included in our Proxy Statement and **their agents** is incorporated herein by reference. **Both federal** Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and **state government agencies have heightened** Services. The information required by this Item 14 of Form 10-K will be included in our Proxy Statement and **coordinated civil** is incorporated herein by reference. PART IV Item 15. Exhibits and **criminal enforcement efforts** Financial Statement Schedules. The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report **numerous ongoing investigations of healthcare companies, as well as their executives and managers. These investigations relate to a wide variety of topics, including referral and billing practices. For example, to enforce compliance with the federal laws, the U. S. Department of Justice and the OIG have established national enforcement initiatives that focus on Form 10-specific billing practices or other suspected areas of abuse. Given the significant size of actual and potential settlements, it is expected that the government will continue to devote substantial resources to investigating healthcare providers' compliance, including compliance with the healthcare reimbursement rules and fraud and abuse laws. DocGo is also required to conduct periodic internal audits in connection with its third-party relationships and, in the ordinary course of business receives repayment demands from third-party payors based on allegations that its services were not medically necessary, were billed at an improper level or otherwise violated applicable billing requirements that require investigation.** Further, DocGo periodically conducts internal reviews of its regulatory compliance. DocGo has been the subject of investigations, audits and reviews and may in the future be subject to additional investigations, audits and reviews by the government and its agents, a third-party or DocGo itself. Such investigations, audits and reviews could result in significant expense to DocGo in addition to adverse publicity and diversion of the management's attention from DocGo's business regardless of the outcome. Any adverse findings against DocGo could result in significant fines, penalties and other sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, **Financial financial Statements** condition and results of operations. DocGo's business practices may be found to constitute illegal fee-splitting or corporate practice of medicine, which may lead to penalties and could adversely affect DocGo's business. Many states have laws that prohibit business corporations such as DocGo from practicing medicine, employing physicians, exercising control over medical judgments or decisions of physicians or other healthcare professionals (such as EMTs and nurses), or engaging in certain business arrangements such as fee-splitting, with each of the foregoing activities collectively referred to as the "corporate practice of medicine." In some states these prohibitions are expressly stated in a statute or regulation, while in other states the prohibition is a matter of judicial or regulatory interpretation. Many of the states in which DocGo currently operates generally prohibit the corporate practice of medicine, and other states may as well, including those into which DocGo may expand in the future. **The Consolidated Financial Statements** filed state laws and regulations and administrative and judicial decisions that enumerate the specific corporate practice of medicine rules vary considerably from state to state and have been subject to limited judicial or regulatory interpretations. These laws and regulations are enforced by both the courts and government agencies, each with broad discretion. Courts, government agencies or other parties, including physicians, may assert that DocGo is engaged in the unlawful corporate practice of medicine. While penalties for violations of the corporate practice of medicine vary from state to state, **as a result of such allegations, DocGo could be subject to civil and criminal penalties, its contracts could be found legally invalid and unenforceable, in whole or in part, or DocGo could be required to restructure its contractual arrangements entirely. If found to be engaged in the corporate practice of this Annual Report medicine, DocGo may not be able to restructure its operations or its contractual arrangements on Form 10-favorable terms or at all. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations regarding the corporate practice of medicine and the consequences of such non-K-compliance could have a material adverse impact on DocGo's business, financial condition and results of operations. DocGo believes its business is structured to comply with the applicable regulations governing fee-splitting and the corporate practice of medicine in the states where it generates revenue; however, in many cases and as noted above, these laws and regulations applicable to DocGo are subject to listed-limited in-or evolving interpretations, and the there accompanying index** can be no assurances that a review of DocGo's business or operations by a court, law enforcement or a regulatory authority might result in a determination of non-compliance. **Risks Related to DocGo's Indebtedness** DocGo's future indebtedness could require that it dedicate a portion of its cash flows to debt service obligations and reduce the funds that would otherwise be available for other general corporate purposes and other business opportunities, which could adversely affect DocGo's operating performance, growth, profitability and financial condition statements on page F-1. 2. Financial Statement Schedules All financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, **which in turn could make it more difficult or for the required information-it to generate cash flow sufficient to satisfy all of its obligations under its indebtedness** shown in the Financial Statements or notes thereto. **As 3-**

Exhibit Index The following exhibits are filed (or incorporated by reference herein) as part of **December 31, 2023, DocGo had \$ 25 million outstanding under a credit** this Annual Report on Form 10-K: Exhibit Number Description 2. 1 Agreement agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 8, 2021, by and among Motion Acquisition Corp., Motion Merger Sub Corp., and Ambulnz, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 to Motion's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on March 9, 2021). 3. 1 Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of DocGo Inc., dated November 5, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 3. 2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of DocGo Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 2 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 4. 1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate of DocGo Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 3 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 4. 2 * Description of Securities 10. 1 # Form of

Indemnification Agreement, between Motion Acquisition Corp. and its officers and directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 of Motion's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 16, 2020). 10. 2 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 5, 2021, by and among Motion Acquisition Corp., Motion Acquisition LLC, and Stan Vashovsky (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 3 # DocGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Annex D to Motion's Proxy Statement / Consent Solicitation / Prospectus (File No. 333-257681), filed with the SEC on October 14, 2021). 10. 4 # New Executive Agreement, effective November 5, 2021, by and between Motion Acquisition Corp. and Stan Vashovsky (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 6 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 5 # New Executive Agreement, effective November 5, 2021, by and between Motion Acquisition Corp. and Andre Oberholzer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 6 # New Executive Agreement, effective November 5, 2021, by and between Motion Acquisition Corp. and Anthony Capone (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 7 # New Executive Agreement, effective November 5, 2021, by and between Motion Acquisition Corp. and Norm Rosenberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 9 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 8 # Form of Indemnification Agreement of DocGo Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 10 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 9 Stock Escrow Agreement, dated as of November 5, 2021, by and among Motion Acquisition Corp., Motion Acquisition LLC, and Continental Stock & Transfer Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 11 of DocGo's Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 12, 2021). 10. 10 * # Form of Grant Notice for Restricted Stock Unit Award and Standard Terms and Conditions for Restricted Stock Units under the DocGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (Director Form). 10. 11 * # Form of Grant Notice for Nonqualified Stock Options and Standard Terms and Conditions for Nonqualified Stock Options under the DocGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan. 10. 12 * # Form of Grant Notice for Incentive Stock Options and Standard Terms and Conditions for Incentive Stock Options under the DocGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan. 10. 13 # Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Agreement under the DocGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 of DocGo's Form 10-Q, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2022). 10. 14 Credit Agreement, dated November 1, 2022, among DocGo Inc., the lender parties thereto, and Citibank, N. A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 of DocGo's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 2, 2022). 21 * Subsidiaries of DocGo Inc. 23. 1 * Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. 31. 1 * Certification of Principal 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. 31. 2 * Certification of Principal Financial 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. 32. 1 * * Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 32. 2 * * Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 101. INS * Inline XBRL Instance Document. 101. SCH * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. 101. CAL * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. 101. DEF * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. 101. LAB * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. 101. PRE * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101). * Filed herewith. * * Furnished herewith. # Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement. Item 16. Form 10-K Summary SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. DOCGO, INC. Date: March 14, 2023 By: /s/ Anthony Capone Anthony Capone Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Signature Title Date /s/ Anthony Capone Chief Executive Officer March 14, 2023 Anthony Capone (principal executive officer) /s/ Norman Rosenberg Chief Financial Officer March 14, 2023 Norman Rosenberg (principal financial and accounting officer) /s/ Stanley Vashovsky Chairman March 14, 2023 Stanley Vashovsky /s/ Vina Leite Director March 14, 2023 Vina Leite /s/ Ely D. Tandler Director; General Counsel and Secretary March 14, 2023 Ely D. Tandler /s/ Ira Smedra Director March 14, 2023 Ira Smedra /s/ Steven Katz Director March 14, 2023 Steven Katz /s/ James M. Travers Director March 14, 2023 James M. Travers /s/ Michael Burdick Director March 14, 2023 Michael Burdick No No Yes Yes false FY2022-01-01 2022-12-31 2022-06-30 2023-03-10 2022-12-31 2021-12-31 2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: SeriesAPreferredStockMember us-gaap: PreferredStockMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassAMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassBMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: AdditionalPaidInCapitalMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: RetainedEarningsMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncomeMember2020-12-31 us-gaap: NoncontrollingInterestMember2020-12-31 2020-12-31 us-gaap: SeriesAPreferredStockMember us-gaap: PreferredStockMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassAMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassBMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: AdditionalPaidInCapitalMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: RetainedEarningsMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncomeMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: NoncontrollingInterestMember2021-01-01 2021-12-31 us-gaap: SeriesAPreferredStockMember us-gaap: PreferredStockMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassAMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassBMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: AdditionalPaidInCapitalMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: RetainedEarningsMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncomeMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: NoncontrollingInterestMember2021-12-31 us-gaap: SeriesAPreferredStockMember us-gaap: PreferredStockMember2022-01-01 2022-12-31 us-gaap: CommonClassAMember us-gaap: CommonStockMember2022-01-

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This summary is The borrowings under the Revolving Facility were used for general corporate purposes, including the funding of working capital needs. DocGo repaid all amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility in February 2024, and not no amounts intended to be a complete summary of the rights and preferences of such securities and is qualified entirely by reference to the Charter and Bylaws. You should refer to DoeGo's Charter and Bylaws, which are incorporated by reference to DoeGo's outstanding under the Revolving Facility as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for a complete description of the rights and preferences of DoeGo's securities. Borrowings under The summary below is also qualified by reference to the Revolving Facility bear interest at a per annum rate equal to: provisions of the DGCL, as applicable. Capital Stock The Charter authorizes the issuance of 550,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of (i) 500 at DocGo's option , 000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.0001 per share (x the "Common Stock") the base rate or (y) the adjusted term SOFR rate , and plus (ii) 50,000,000 shares the applicable margin. DocGo is also required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the Revolving Facility in respect of preferred any unutilized commitments thereunder. Any future borrowings under the Credit Agreement or similar future arrangements could require that DocGo dedicate a portion of its cash flows to debt service payments. As a result, any such future indebtedness could reduce the funds that would otherwise be available for operations and future business opportunities, and payments of such debt obligations could limit DocGo's ability to: • obtain additional financing, if necessary, for working capital and operations, or such financing may not be available on favorable terms; • pay dividends and make other distributions on, or redeem or repurchase, capital stock ; • make needed capital expenditures; • make strategic acquisitions or investments or enter into joint ventures; • react to changes or withstand a future downturn in its business , par value \$ 0.0001 per share. The Charter provides the industry or the economy in general; • meet expected demand growth, budget targets and forecasts of future results; • engage in business activities, including future opportunities that DoeGo has one class of common stock, Common Stock, par value \$ 0.0001 per share. The Charter provides that shares of preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board of Directors of DoeGo (the "Board") is its interest; authorized to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences and • react to competitive pressures or compete with competitors with less debt. These relative participating, optional, special and other rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, applicable to the shares of each series of preferred stock. The Board is able, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with voting and other rights that could adversely affect DocGo's operating performance, growth, profitability and financial condition, which would make it more difficult for it to generate cash flow sufficient to satisfy its obligations under its future indebtedness. DocGo's ability to make scheduled payments on its future debt obligations also depends on its the then voting power - current financial condition, results of operations and capital resources, which are subject to, among other things: the business, financial, economic, industry, competitive, regulatory and other factors discussed in these risk factors, and on other factors, some of which are beyond its control, including: the level of capital expenditures it makes, including those for acquisitions, if any; its debt service requirements; fluctuations in its working capital needs; its ability to borrow funds

and access capital markets; and restrictions on debt service payments and its ability to make working capital borrowings for future debt service payments contained in the Credit Agreement. If DocGo is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to permit it to meet its future debt obligations under the Credit Agreement or any future arrangements, then it would be in default and, in the case of the Credit Agreement, the Agent could accelerate repayment of all amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. If its indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that DocGo would have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness in full. In addition, under the Credit Agreement, in the event of a default, the Agent could seek foreclosure of the Agent's lien on the assets of DocGo and its subsidiary guarantors and exercise other customary secured creditor rights. DocGo might incur future debt, which could further increase the risks to its financial condition described above. DocGo may incur significant indebtedness in the future, including off-balance sheet financings, trade credit, contractual obligations and general and commercial liabilities. Although the Credit Agreement contains certain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions, and the additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. These restrictions also would not prevent DocGo from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness, and additionally it has its borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility, which as of December 31, 2023, had \$ 25 million outstanding and an available borrowing capacity of approximately \$ 65 million (which is subject to customary borrowing conditions). In February 2024, DocGo repaid all amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility, and no amounts are outstanding under the Revolving Facility as of the date of this Annual Report. DocGo may be able to increase the commitments under the Revolving Facility by an additional aggregate principal amount of up to \$ 50 million. DocGo's future debt levels could further exacerbate the related risks to DocGo's financial condition that it now faces. If DocGo is unable to generate sufficient cash to service its future indebtedness, it may be forced to take other actions to fund the satisfaction of its obligations under its future indebtedness, which may not be successful. If DocGo's cash flow is insufficient to fund its future debt service obligations, it could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, raise additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance its future indebtedness. DocGo may not be able to implement any such alternative measures on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow DocGo to meet its future debt service obligations. Even if new financing were available, it may be on terms that are less attractive to DocGo than its then holders' existing indebtedness or it may not be on terms that are acceptable to DocGo. In addition, the Credit Agreement restricts DocGo's ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from those dispositions. Thus, DocGo may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due. If DocGo cannot generate sufficient cash flow to permit it to meet future payment requirements on its debt, then, under the Credit Agreement, it would be in default and the Agent could accelerate repayment of all amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. If DocGo's future indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that it would have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to repay such future indebtedness in full. In addition, in the case of the Credit Agreement, in the event of a default, the Agent could seek foreclosure of the Agent's lien on the assets of DocGo and its subsidiary guarantors and exercise other customary secured creditor rights, and DocGo could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. The terms of the Credit Agreement and potential future debt arrangements could restrict its current and future operations, particularly its ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions. The Credit Agreement imposes significant operating and financial restrictions on DocGo and may limit its ability to engage in acts that may be in its best interest, including restrictions on DocGo's ability to: • incur or guarantee additional indebtedness; • make certain investments; • incur certain liens; • enter into transactions with affiliates; • merge or consolidate; and • transfer or sell assets. Additionally, the Credit Agreement also requires DocGo to maintain a certain interest coverage ratio and a net leverage ratio. DocGo's ability to comply with the covenants and restrictions contained in the Credit Agreement may be affected by events beyond its control. If market or other macroeconomic conditions deteriorate, its ability to comply with these covenants and restrictions may be impaired. A breach of the covenants could result in an event of default under the Credit Agreement, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on DocGo's business, results of operations and financial condition, including the acceleration of payments as described above. If DocGo's then-existing indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that it would have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness in full. In addition, in the event of a default, the Agent could seek foreclosure of the Agent's lien on the assets of DocGo and its subsidiary guarantors and exercise other customary secured creditor rights, and DocGo could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. Any future debt arrangements that DocGo may enter into could also impose similar restrictions. DocGo's variable rate indebtedness could subject it to interest rate risk, which could cause its debt service obligations to increase significantly. Borrowings under the Revolving Facility are at variable rates of interest and DocGo's future borrowings under the Revolving Facility could expose DocGo to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, DocGo's debt service obligations on its future variable rate indebtedness could increase even though the amount borrowed will remain the same, and DocGo's net income and operating cash flows, including cash available for servicing its indebtedness, would correspondingly decrease. If the financial institutions that are lenders under the Revolving Facility fail to extend credit under the facility, DocGo's liquidity and results of operations may be adversely affected. Each financial institution that is a lender under the Revolving Facility is responsible on a several but not joint basis for providing a portion of the loans to be made under the facility. If any participant or group of participants with a significant portion of the commitments under the Revolving Facility fails to satisfy its or their respective obligations to extend credit under the facility and DocGo is unable to find a replacement for such participant or participants on a timely basis (if at all), DocGo's liquidity may be

adversely affected. In addition, the lenders under the Revolving Facility may terminate or reduce the Revolving Facility in certain circumstances, which could adversely impact DocGo's liquidity and results of operations. Risks Related to Ownership of Common Stock and Nasdaq may delist DocGo's securities from trading on its exchange, which could have anti-takeover effects, limit investors' ability to make transactions in its securities and subject DocGo to additional trading restrictions. The ability of Common Stock is listed on Nasdaq under the Board symbol "DCGO." DocGo is required to issue preferred meet continued listing requirements for its securities to continue to be listed on Nasdaq, including having a minimum number of public securities holders and a minimum stock price without stockholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of DocGo or the removal of existing management. DocGo has no preferred stock outstanding as of the date hereof. Although DocGo does not currently intend to issue any shares of preferred stock, DocGo cannot assure you that it will continue to meet those listing requirements in the future. If Nasdaq delists DocGo's securities from trading on its exchange and DocGo is not do so in the future. Under the Charter able to list its securities on another national securities exchange, holders DocGo expects its securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, it could face significant material adverse consequences, including: • a limited availability of market quotations for its securities; • reduced liquidity for its securities; • a determination that the Common Stock is a "penny stock" which will require brokers trading in Common Stock to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for its securities; • a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and • a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future. Because there are entitled to receive ratable dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by DocGo's Board out of legally available assets or funds. DocGo has no current plans to pay cash dividends on Common Stock for the foreseeable future, you may not receive Voting Power Except as otherwise required by law or as otherwise provided in any certificate of designation return on investment unless you sell your Common Stock for a price greater than that which you paid for it. DocGo intends to retain future earnings, if any series of preferred stock, under for future operations, expansion and debt repayment and the there Charter, are no current plans to pay any cash dividends for the holders foreseeable future. The declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends on shares of Common Stock will be at possess all of the voting power sole discretion of the Board. The Board may take into account general and economic conditions, DocGo's financial condition and results of operations, DocGo's available cash and current and anticipated cash needs, capital requirements, contractual, legal, tax, and regulatory restrictions, implications on the payment of dividends by DocGo to its stockholders for or by its subsidiaries to it the election of DocGo's directors and all such other matters requiring stockholder action and are entitled factors as the Board may deem relevant. In addition, DocGo's ability to one vote per share pay dividends is limited by covenants of DocGo's existing and outstanding indebtedness and may be limited by covenants of any future indebtedness DocGo incurs. As a result, you may not receive any return on an investment in matters to be voted on by stockholders. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the holders of Common Stock unless you sell shall at all times vote together, as one class, on all matters submitted to a vote of the holders of Common Stock under for a price greater than that which you paid for it. If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about DocGo's business or if they downgrade Charter. Preemptive or Other-- the Rights Common Stock or DocGo's sector, DocGo's stock price and trading volume could decline. The Charter trading market for Common Stock relies in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about DocGo or its business. DocGo does not control these analysts. In addition, some financial analysts may have limited expertise with DocGo's model and operations. If one or more of the analysts who do cover DocGo downgrade its stock or industry, or the stock of any of its competitors, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about its business, the price of Common Stock could decline. Furthermore, if one or more of these analysts cease coverage of DocGo or fail to publish reports on it regularly, DocGo could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause its stock price or trading volume to decline. Future sales, or the perception of future sales, by DocGo or its stockholders in the public market could cause the market price for Common Stock to decline. The sale of shares of Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, by senior executives, directors and significant stockholders could harm the prevailing market price of shares of Common Stock. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for DocGo to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that it deems appropriate. In addition, the shares of Common Stock reserved for future issuance under DocGo's equity incentive plans will become eligible for sale in the public market once those shares are issued, subject to provisions relating to various vesting agreements and, in some cases, limitations on volume and manner of sale applicable to affiliates under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, as applicable. The number of shares of Common Stock reserved for future issuance under its equity incentive plans represents approximately 10.13 % of outstanding Common Stock as of December 31, 2023. The compensation committee of the Board may determine the exact number of shares to be reserved for future issuance under its equity incentive plans at its discretion. DocGo has filed a Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares of Common Stock and securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to DocGo's equity incentive plan and may file additional registration statements on Form S-8 in the future. Any such Form S-8 registration statements will automatically become effective upon filing. Accordingly, shares registered under such registration statements will be available for sale in the open market. In the future, DocGo may also issue its securities in connection with investments or acquisitions. The number of shares of Common Stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of DocGo's then-outstanding shares of Common Stock. Any issuance of additional securities in connection with investments or acquisitions may result in additional dilution to DocGo's stockholders. DocGo's share repurchase program may subject it to certain risks, and DocGo cannot provide for any guarantees that it will repurchase Common Stock pursuant preemptive or other similar rights. Conflicts of Interest;

Corporate Opportunity Delaware law permits corporations to its share repurchase program. DocGo has adopted adopted a share repurchase program to repurchase shares of its Common Stock. Although the Board has authorized the share repurchase program, the timing, manner, price and amount of any Common Stock repurchases will be determined by the Company in its discretion and will depend on a variety of factors, including legal requirements, price and economic and market conditions. DocGo's share repurchase program does not obligate it to acquire any Common Stock., and DocGo may discontinue the program at any time. If DocGo fails to meet any expectations related to share repurchases, it could have a material adverse impact on investor confidence and the market price of the Common Stock could decline. Additionally, price volatility of the Common Stock over a given period may cause the average price at which DocGo repurchases Common Stock to exceed the stock's market price at a given point in time. Any reduction or discontinuance by DocGo of repurchases of its Common Stock pursuant to its current share repurchase program could cause the market price of its Common Stock to decline. Moreover, in the event DocGo's repurchases of its Common Stock are reduced or discontinued, its failure or inability to resume repurchasing Common Stock at historical levels could result in a lower market valuation of its Common Stock. Anti-takeover provisions renouncing any interest or expectancy in DocGo's organizational documents could delay or prevent a change of control. certain Certain opportunities that are presented to the provisions of DocGo's certificate of incorporation incorporation (or its officers, directors, or stockholders. The Charter provides that, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the doctrine of corporate opportunity, or any other analogous doctrine, shall not apply with respect to DocGo or any of its officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, in circumstances where the application of any such doctrine would conflict with any fiduciary duties or contractual obligations they may have as of the date of the Charter or in the future, and further provides that DocGo will renounce any expectancy that any of the directors or officers of DocGo will offer any such corporate opportunity of which he or she may become aware to DocGo, except the doctrine of corporate opportunity shall apply with respect to any of the directors or officers of DocGo. Limitations on Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors The Charter provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended , no director of DocGo shall and / or restated from time to time) and bylaws (as the same may be amended and / personally liable to DocGo or its stockholders for- or restated from time monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director. The Bylaws also provide that no director or officer of DocGo shall be personally liable to time DocGo or to any stockholder of DocGo for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, but does not limit liability: (i) for any breach of the director's or the officer's duty of loyalty to DocGo or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director or officer derived an improper personal benefit. DocGo has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers. The Charter requires DocGo to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage of at least \$ 5, 000, 000 per occurrence, to the fullest extent permitted by law covering, among other things, violations of federal or state securities laws. These provisions may discourage current or future stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against DocGo's directors for a breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against officers and directors, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit DocGo or its stockholders. Furthermore, a stockholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent DocGo pays the costs of settlement and damage awards against officers and directors pursuant to these indemnification provisions. DocGo believes that these provisions, the directors' and officers' liability insurance and the indemnity agreements are necessary to attract and retain talented and experienced officers and directors. Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of the DGCL, DocGo's Charter and the Bylaws The Charter, Bylaws and DGCL contain provisions as summarized in the following paragraphs that are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of DocGo's Board. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, reduce DocGo's vulnerability to a hostile change of control, and enhance the ability of DocGo's Board to maximize stockholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire DocGo. However, these provisions may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter defer or prevent a merger or, acquisition , of DocGo by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or other takeover attempt or other change of control transaction that a stockholders- stockholder might consider to be in their its best interests - interest , including those attempts that might result in a premium over the prevailing market price for the shares of Common Stock held by DocGo's stockholders. These provisions provide for, among other things: • a classified board of directors; • the ability of the Board to issue one or more series of preferred stock; • advance notice for nominations of directors by stockholders and for stockholders to include matters to be considered at DocGo's annual meetings; • certain limitations on convening special stockholder meetings; • limiting the ability of stockholders to act by written consent; • supermajority provisions to amend the bylaws and certain sections of the certificate of incorporation; and • providing the Board with express authority to make, alter or repeal the bylaws. These anti-takeover provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire DocGo, even if the third party's offer may be considered beneficial by many of DocGo's stockholders. As a result, DocGo's stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their shares. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and to cause DocGo to take other corporate actions you desire. DocGo's certificate of incorporation designates, subject to limited exceptions, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive Forum forum Selection Clause The Charter for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by stockholders and the federal district courts as the sole and exclusive forum for Securities Act claims, which could limit stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with DocGo or its directors, officers, employees or stockholders. DocGo's certificate of incorporation provides that , unless DocGo , in writing, selects or consents , in writing, to the selection of an alternative forum: (a) the sole and exclusive forum for any complaint asserting any internal corporate claims (as defined below), to the fullest extent permitted by law, and subject to applicable jurisdictional requirements, is shall

be the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have, or declines to accept, jurisdiction, another state court or a federal court located within the State of Delaware); and (b) the sole and exclusive forum for any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to the fullest extent permitted by law, shall be the federal district courts of the United States U. S.; **provided** however, **these provisions of the certificate of incorporation** will not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Securities Exchange Act (of 1934, as amended explained below). As a result, any **(1) the "Exchange Act" derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of DocGo, (2) action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, stockholder or employee to DocGo or its stockholders, (3) action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law or DocGo's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or (4) action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have, or declines to accept, jurisdiction, another state court or a federal court located within the State of Delaware). Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of DocGo's capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of the certificate of incorporation described above. This 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 DocGo or its directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against DocGo and its directors, officers and employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of DocGo's certificate of incorporation inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, DocGo may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect DocGo's business and financial condition. DocGo's certificate of incorporation provides that the exclusive forum provision is applicable to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, subject to certain exceptions.** Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. As a result, the exclusive forum provision **will does** not apply to suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. **For purposes The market price and trading volume of this provision Common Stock may be volatile, "internal corporate claims" means claims and the value of Common Stock has declined and could continue to decline. Stock markets**, including **Nasdaq** claims in the right of DocGo that are based upon a violation of a duty by a current or former director, **have** officer, employee or stockholder in such capacity, or as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Chancery. Advance Notice of Director Nominations and New Business The Bylaws state that in order for a stockholder to propose nominations of candidates to be elected as directors or any other proper business to be considered by stockholders at an annual meeting of stockholders, such stockholder must, among other things, provide notice thereof in writing to the Secretary at DocGo's principal executive offices not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting (provided however that if the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after such anniversary date, or if no annual meeting was held the preceding year, notice must be delivered no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the date on which public announcement of such meeting is first made by DocGo). Such notice must contain, among other things, certain information about the stockholder giving the notice (and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made as well as certain control persons) and certain information about any nominee or other proposed business. No Cumulative Voting The DGCL provides that a stockholder's right to vote cumulatively in the election of directors does not exist unless the certificate of incorporation specifically provides otherwise. DocGo's Charter does not provide for cumulative voting. Classified Board of Directors The Charter provides that the Board shall be divided into three classes of directors, designated Class I, Class II and Class III, and with the directors serving three-year terms. As a result, approximately one-third of DocGo's Board is elected each year. The classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of DocGo's Board. DocGo's Charter and Bylaws provide that the number of directors on the Board shall be fixed solely by resolution adopted from time to time by the Board by a majority **experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. The market price of the directors then- the Common Stock has been and in office. Removal of Directors;** Vacancies DocGo's Charter provides that directors may **continue to be removed only volatile and has declined could continue to decline significantly, whether due to matters specific to DocGo for- or** cause and only upon the affirmative vote of holders of 66 2/3% of the voting power of the stock outstanding and entitled to vote thereon **general market conditions**. In addition, DocGo's Charter provides that any newly-created directorships and any vacancies on the Board shall be filled only by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors then- **the trading volume** in office. Therefore, stockholders are not able to elect new directors to fill any resulting vacancies that may be created as a result of any such removal of directors or as a result of a vacancy resulting from a director's death, resignation, retirement or disqualification. Supermajority Vote Requirement to Amend the Bylaws and Certificate of Incorporation The affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of the stock outstanding and entitled to vote thereon, voting as a single class, is required for stockholders to adopt, amend or repeal (i) the Bylaws and (ii) Section 5.2 of Article V, Article VI, Article VIII, Article IX, Article X or Article XI of the Charter. The Board is expressly authorized to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws. Stockholder Action by Written Consent The DGCL permits any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders to be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares of stock entitled to vote thereon were present and voted, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. DocGo's Charter precludes stockholder action by written consent in lieu of a meeting of stockholders.

Special Meetings The Charter provides that a special meeting of the stockholders of DoeGo may be called at any time only by the Board. Only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the Board. Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute We are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, which prohibits persons deemed to be “interested stockholders” from engaging in a “business combination” with a publicly-held Delaware corporation for three years following the date these persons became interested stockholders unless the business combination is, or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder was, approved in a prescribed manner or another prescribed exception applies. Generally, an “interested stockholder” is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status did own, 15% or more of a corporation’s voting stock. Generally, a “business combination” includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. The existence of this provision may have an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by the Board. Listing of Securities DoeGo’s Common Stock is listed on **may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If** the Nasdaq Stock Market **market price** under the symbol “DCGO.”

DIRECTOR FORM DCGO INC. 2021 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN GRANT NOTICE FOR RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, DoeGo Inc. (the “Company”) hereby grants to the Participant named below the number of Restricted Stock Units (the “RSUs”) specified below (the “Award”) under the DoeGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the “Plan”). Each RSU represents the right to receive one share of Common Stock declines significantly, you may upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Grant Notice, the Plan and the Standard Terms and Conditions (the “Standard Terms and Conditions”) promulgated under such Plan and attached hereto as Exhibit A. This Award is granted pursuant to the Plan and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by the Standard Terms and Conditions. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Plan. Name of Participant: Grant Date: Number of RSUs: Vesting Schedule: Subject to the Plan and the Standard Terms and Conditions, the RSUs shall vest on, so long as Participant does not have a Termination of Employment from the Grant Date through such vesting date. By accepting this Grant Notice, Participant acknowledges that Participant has received and read, and agrees that this Award shall be subject to, the terms of this Grant Notice, the Plan, and the Standard Terms and Conditions. DCGO INC. By: Name: Title: PARTICIPANT [Name] Signature Page to Grant Notice for Restricted Stock Unit Award EXHIBIT A DCGO INC. 2021 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS These Standard Terms and Conditions apply to the Award of Restricted Stock Units granted pursuant to the DoeGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the “Plan”), which are evidenced by a Grant Notice or an action of the Committee that specifically refers to these Standard Terms and Conditions. In addition to these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Restricted Stock Units shall be subject to the terms of the Plan, which are incorporated into these Standard Terms and Conditions by this reference. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Plan. 1. TERMS OF RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS DoeGo Inc. (the “Company”) has granted to the Participant named in the Grant Notice provided to said Participant herewith (the “Grant Notice”) an award of Restricted Stock Units (the “Award” or “RSUs”) specified in the Grant Notice, with each Restricted Stock Unit representing the right to receive one share of Common Stock. The Award is subject to the conditions set forth in the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan. For purposes of these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Grant Notice, any reference to the Company shall include a reference to any Subsidiary. 2. VESTING AND SETTLEMENT OF RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS (a) The Award shall not be vested as of the Grant Date set forth in the Grant Notice and shall be forfeitable unless and until otherwise vested pursuant to the terms of the Grant Notice and these Standard Terms and Conditions. After the Grant Date, subject to termination or acceleration as provided in these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan, the Award shall become vested as described in the Grant Notice with respect to that number of Restricted Stock Units as set forth in the Grant Notice. Restricted Stock Units that have vested and are no longer subject to forfeiture are referred to herein as “Vested RSUs.” Restricted Stock Units awarded hereunder that are not vested and remain subject to forfeiture are referred to herein as “Unvested RSUs.” (b) As soon as administratively practicable following the vesting of the RSUs pursuant to the Grant Notice and this Section 2, but in no event later than the 15th day of the third calendar month of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the RSUs become Vested RSUs, the Company shall deliver to the Participant a number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of RSUs that vested on such date. (c) If the Participant’s Termination of Employment is as a result of the Participant’s death or Disability, all then Unvested RSUs shall become Vested RSUs as of the date of such Termination of Employment. (d) In the event of a Change in Control, all then Unvested RSUs shall become Vested RSUs as of the date of such Change in Control. (e) Upon Participant’s Termination of Employment for any other reason not set forth in Section 2 (c), any then Unvested RSUs held by the Participant shall be forfeited and canceled as of the date of such Termination of Employment. Exhibit A Standard Terms and Conditions for Restricted Stock Units 3. RIGHTS AS STOCKHOLDER; DIVIDEND EQUIVALENTS Participant shall not be, nor have any of the rights or privileges of, a stockholder of the Company in respect of any RSUs unless and until shares of Common Stock settled for such RSUs shall have been issued by the Company to Participant (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company). 4. RESTRICTIONS ON RESALES OF SHARES The Company may impose such restrictions, conditions or limitations as it determines appropriate as to the timing and manner of any resales by the Participant or other subsequent transfers by the Participant of any shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to Vested RSUs, including (a) restrictions under an insider trading policy, (b) restrictions designed to delay and / or coordinate the timing and manner of sales by Participant and other holders and (c) restrictions as to the use of a specified brokerage firm for such resales or other transfers. 5. NONTRANSFERABILITY OF AWARD The Participant understands, acknowledges and agrees that, except as otherwise provided in the Plan or as permitted by the Committee, the Award may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise directly or indirectly encumbered or disposed of other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. 6. OTHER AGREEMENTS SUPERSEDED The Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan

constitute the entire understanding between the Participant and the Company regarding the Award. Any prior agreements, commitments or negotiations concerning the Award are superseded.

7. LIMITATION OF INTEREST IN SHARES SUBJECT TO RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS Neither the Participant (individually or as a member of a group) nor any beneficiary or other person claiming under or through the Participant shall have any right, title, interest, or privilege in or to any shares of Common Stock allocated or reserved for the purpose of the Plan or subject to the Grant Notice or these Standard Terms and Conditions except as to such shares of Common Stock, if any, as shall have been issued to such person in connection with the Award. Nothing in the Plan, in the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions or any other instrument executed pursuant to the Plan shall confer upon the Participant any right to continue in the Company's employ or service nor limit in any way the Company's right to terminate the Participant's employment at any time for any reason.

8. NO LIABILITY OF COMPANY The Company and any affiliate which is in existence or hereafter comes into existence shall not be liable to the Participant or any other person as to: (a) the non-issuance or sale of shares of Common Stock as to which the Company has been unable to **resell your** obtain from any regulatory body having jurisdiction the authority deemed by the Company's counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any shares hereunder; and (b) any tax consequence expected, but not realized, by the Participant or other person due to the receipt or settlement of any RSUs granted hereunder.

A-29. GENERAL (a) In the event that any provision of these Standard Terms and Conditions is declared to be illegal, invalid or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provision shall be reformed, if possible, to the extent necessary to render it legal, valid and enforceable, or otherwise deleted, and the remainder of these Standard Terms and Conditions shall not be affected except to the extent necessary to reform or delete such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision. (b) The headings preceding the text of the sections hereof are inserted solely for convenience of reference, and shall not constitute a part of these Standard Terms and Conditions, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect. Words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender, and where appropriate, the plural shall include the singular and the singular shall include the plural. The use herein of the word "including" following any general statement, term or matter shall not be construed to limit such statement, term or matter to the specific items or matters set forth immediately following such word or to similar items or matters, whether or not non-limiting language (such as "without limitation", "but not limited to", or words of similar import) is used with reference thereto, but rather shall be deemed to refer to all other items or matters that could reasonably fall within the broadest possible scope of such general statement, term or matter. References herein to any agreement, instrument or other document means such agreement, instrument or other document as amended, supplemented and modified from time to time to the extent permitted by the provisions thereof and not prohibited by the Plan or these Standard Terms and Conditions. (c) These Standard Terms and Conditions shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective permitted heirs, beneficiaries, successors and assigns. (d) These Standard Terms and Conditions shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, without regard to principles of conflicts of law. (e) In the event of any conflict between the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan, the Grant Notice and these Standard Terms and Conditions shall control. In the event of any conflict between the Grant Notice and these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Grant Notice shall control. (f) All questions arising under the Plan or under these Standard Terms and Conditions shall be decided by the Committee in its total and absolute discretion.

10. CLAWBACK The RSUs and any shares of Common Stock received upon settlement of the RSUs will be subject to recoupment in accordance with any clawback policy adopted by the Company. No recovery of compensation under such a clawback policy will be an event giving rise to a right to resign for "good reason" or "constructive termination" (or similar term) under any agreement with the Company. By accepting the Award, the Participant is agreeing to be bound by any such clawback policy, as in effect or as may be adopted and / or modified from time to time by the Company in its discretion.

11. ELECTRONIC DELIVERY By executing the Grant Notice, the Participant hereby consents to the delivery of information (including, without limitation, information required to be delivered to the Participant pursuant to applicable securities laws) regarding the Company and the Subsidiaries, the Plan, and the Restricted Stock Units via Company web site or other electronic delivery.

A-3 Exhibit 10. 11 EMPLOYEE FORM GRANT NOTICE FOR NONQUALIFIED STOCK OPTIONS FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, DoeGo Inc. (the "Company"), hereby grants to Participant named below the Nonqualified Stock Option (the "Option") to purchase any part or all of the number of shares of Common Stock that are covered by this Option at the Exercise Price per share, each specified below, and upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Grant Notice, the DoeGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the "Plan") and the Standard Terms and Conditions (the "Standard Terms and Conditions") promulgated under such Plan and attached hereto as Exhibit A. This Option is granted pursuant to the Plan and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by the Standard Terms and Conditions. This Option is not intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422 of the Code. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Plan. Name of Participant: Grant Date: Number of Shares of Common Stock covered by Option: Exercise Price Per Share: Expiration Date: The tenth (10th) anniversary of the Grant Date. Vesting Schedule: Subject to the Plan and the Standard Terms and Conditions, the Option shall vest in accordance with the following schedule, so long as Participant remains continuously employed by the Company or its Subsidiaries from the Grant Date through such vesting date: IN ORDER TO RECEIVE THE BENEFITS OF THIS AGREEMENT, PARTICIPANT MUST EXECUTE AND RETURN THIS GRANT NOTICE (THE "ACCEPTANCE REQUIREMENTS"). IF YOU FAIL TO SATISFY THE ACCEPTANCE REQUIREMENTS WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE GRANT DATE, THEN (1) THIS GRANT NOTICE WILL BE OF NO FORCE OR EFFECT AND THE OPTION GRANTED HEREIN WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY FORFEITED TO THE COMPANY WITHOUT CONSIDERATION, AND (2) NEITHER PARTICIPANT NOR THE COMPANY WILL HAVE ANY FUTURE RIGHTS OR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THIS GRANT NOTICE OR THE STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS. By accepting this Grant Notice, Participant acknowledges that he or she has received and read, and agrees that this Option shall be subject to, the terms of this Grant Notice, the Plan, and the Standard Terms and Conditions and the Covenants Agreement. DOCGO-INC. By: Name: Title:

PARTICIPANT [Name] Nonqualified Stock Options STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR NONQUALIFIED STOCK OPTIONS These Standard Terms and Conditions apply to the Options granted pursuant to DoeGo Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the " Plan "), which are identified as nonqualified stock options and are evidenced by a Grant Notice or an action of the Committee that specifically refers to these Standard Terms and Conditions. In addition to these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Option shall be subject to the terms of the Plan, which are incorporated into these Standard Terms and Conditions by this reference. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Plan. 1. Terms of Option DoeGo Inc. (the " Company ") has granted to the Participant named in the Grant Notice provided to said Participant herewith (the " Grant Notice ") a Nonqualified Stock Option (the " Option ") to purchase up to the number of shares of Common Stock at an exercise **or above the market** price per share, each as set forth in the Grant Notice. The Option is subject to the conditions set forth in the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions, and the Plan. For purposes of these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Grant Notice, any reference to the Company shall include a reference to any Subsidiary. 2. Nonqualified Stock Option The Option is not intended to be an incentive stock option under Section 422 of the Code and will be interpreted accordingly. 3. Exercise of Option (a) The Option shall not be exercisable as of the Grant Date set forth in the Grant Notice. After the Grant Date, to the extent not previously exercised, and subject to termination or acceleration as provided in these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan, the Option shall be exercisable only to the extent it becomes vested, as described in the Grant Notice or the terms of the Plan, to purchase up to that number of shares of Common Stock. **DocGo cannot assure you** as set forth in the Grant Notice; provided, that (except as set forth in Section 4 (a) below) the **market** Participant remains employed with the Company and does not experience a Termination of Employment. The vesting period and /or exercisability of an Option may be adjusted by the Committee to reflect the decreased level of employment during any period in which the Participant is on an approved leave of absence or is employed on a less than full time basis. (b) To exercise the Option (or any part thereof), the Participant shall deliver to the Company a " Notice of Exercise " in a form specified by the Committee, specifying the number of whole shares of Common Stock the Participant wishes to purchase and how the Participant' s shares of Common Stock should be registered (in the Participant' s name only or in the Participant' s and the Participant' s spouse' s names as community property or as joint tenants with right of survivorship). (c) The exercise price (the " Exercise Price ") of the Option is set forth in the Grant Notice. The Company shall not be obligated to issue any shares of Common Stock until the Participant shall have paid the total Exercise Price for that number of shares of Common Stock. The Exercise Price may be paid in Common Stock, cash or a combination thereof, including an irrevocable commitment by a broker to pay over such amount from a sale of the Common Stock issuable under the Option, the delivery of previously owned Common Stock, withholding of shares of Common Stock deliverable upon exercise of the Option (but only to the extent share withholding is made available to the Participant by the Company), or in such other manners as may be permitted by the Committee. (d) Fractional shares may not be exercised. Shares of Common Stock will be issued as soon as practicable after exercise. Notwithstanding the above, the Company shall not be obligated **fluctuate widely or decline significantly in the future in response** to deliver **a number of factors, including, among others, the following:** • the realization of any shares of Common Stock during any period when the Company determines that the exercisability of the Option or the delivery of shares of Common Stock hereunder would violate Company policy or any federal, state or other applicable laws. 4. Expiration of Option The Option shall expire and cease to be exercisable as of the earlier of (i) the Expiration Date set forth in the Grant Notice or (ii) the date specified below in connection with the Participant' s Termination of Employment: (a) If the Participant' s Termination of Employment is as a result of the Participant' s death or Disability, subject to the Participant' s (or the Participant' s personal representative' s) execution and nonrevocation of a general release of claims in a form provided by the Company, (i) the entire Option shall be fully vested and (ii) the Participant may exercise any portion of the Option until the first anniversary of the Termination Date (as defined below). (b) If the Participant' s Termination of Employment is as a result of an Involuntary Termination (as defined below) on or within 24 months following a Change in Control, subject to the Participant' s execution and nonrevocation of a general release of claims in a form provided by the Company, (i) the entire Option shall be fully vested and (ii) the Participant may exercise any portion of the Option until the date that is 90 days following the Termination Date. (c) If the Participant' s Termination of Employment is by the Company for Cause, the entire Option, whether or not then **the risk factors presented** vested and exercisable, shall be immediately forfeited and canceled as of the Termination Date. (d) If the Participant' s Termination of Employment is for any reason other than as set forth in Section 4 (a); 4 (b), or 4 (c), the Participant may exercise any portion of the Option that is vested and exercisable at the time of such Termination of Employment until the date that is 90 days following the Termination Date. (e) Any portion of the Option that is not vested and exercisable at the time of a Termination of Employment (after taking into account any accelerated vesting under this Section 4, Section 15 of the Plan or any other agreement between the Participant and the Company) shall be forfeited and canceled as of the Termination Date. (f) As used in this Section 4: (i) " Involuntary Termination " means a Termination of Employment by the Company without Cause (and not as a result of death or Disability). (ii) " Termination Date " means the date of the Participant' s Termination of Employment. 5. Restrictions on Resales of Shares Acquired Pursuant to Option Exercise The Company may impose such restrictions, conditions or limitations as it determines appropriate as to the timing and manner of any resales by the Participant or other subsequent transfers by the Participant of any shares of Common Stock issued as a result of the exercise of the Option, including (a) restrictions under an insider trading policy, (b) restrictions designed to delay and /or coordinate the timing and manner of sales by Participant and other option holders and (c) restrictions as to the use of a specified brokerage firm for such resales or other transfers. 6. Income Taxes The Company shall not deliver shares of Common Stock in respect of the exercise of any Option unless and until the Participant has made arrangements satisfactory to the Company to satisfy applicable withholding tax obligations. Unless the Participant pays the withholding tax obligations to the Company by cash or check in connection with the exercise of the Option (including an irrevocable commitment by a broker to pay over such amount from a sale of the Common Stock issuable under the Option), withholding may be effected, at the

Company's election, withholding Common Stock issuable in connection with the exercise of the Option (provided that shares of Common Stock may be withheld only to the extent that such withholding will not result in adverse accounting treatment for the Company). The Participant acknowledges that the Company shall have the right to deduct any taxes required to be withheld by law in connection with the exercise of the Option from any amounts payable by it to the Participant (including future cash wages).

7. Non-Transferability of Option Except as permitted by the Committee or as permitted under the Plan, the Participant may not assign or transfer the Option to anyone other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution and the Option shall be exercisable only by the Participant during his or her lifetime. The Company may cancel the Participant's Option if the Participant attempts to assign or transfer it in a manner inconsistent with this Section 7.

8. Other Agreements Superseded The Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Covenants Agreement and the Plan constitute the entire understanding between the Participant and the Company regarding the Option. Any prior agreements, commitments or negotiations concerning the Option are superseded; provided, however, that the terms of the Covenants Agreement are in addition to and complement (and do not replace or supersede) all other agreements and obligations between the Company and any of its affiliates and the Participant with respect to noncompetition, nonsolicitation and noninterference.

9. Limitation of Interest in Shares Subject to Option Neither the Participant (individually or as a member of a group) nor any beneficiary or other person claiming under or through the Participant shall have any right, title, interest, or privilege in or to any shares of Common Stock allocated or reserved for the purpose of the Plan or subject to the Grant Notice or these Standard Terms and Conditions except as to such shares of Common Stock, if any, as shall have been issued to such person upon exercise of the Option or any part of it. Nothing in the Plan, in the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions or any other instrument executed pursuant to the Plan shall confer upon the Participant any right to continue in the Company's employ or service nor limit in any way the Company's right to terminate the Participant's employment at any time for any reason.

10. No Liability of Company The Company and any affiliate which is in existence or hereafter comes into existence shall not be liable to the Participant or any other person as to: (a) the non-issuance or sale of shares of Common Stock as to which the Company has been unable to obtain from any regulatory body having jurisdiction the authority deemed by the Company's counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any shares hereunder; and (b) any tax consequence expected, but not realized, by the Participant or other person due to the receipt, exercise or settlement of any Option granted hereunder.

11. General (a) In the event that any provision of these Standard Terms and Conditions is declared to be illegal, invalid or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provision shall be reformed, if possible, to the extent necessary to render it legal, valid and enforceable, or otherwise deleted, and the remainder of these Standard Terms and Conditions shall not be affected except to the extent necessary to reform or delete such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision. (b) The headings preceding the text of the sections hereof are inserted solely for convenience of reference, and shall not constitute a part of these Standard Terms and Conditions, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect. Words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender, and where appropriate, the plural shall include the singular and the singular shall include the plural. The use herein of the word "including" following any general statement, term or matter shall not be construed to limit such statement, term or matter to the specific items or matters set forth immediately following such word or to similar items or matters, whether or not non-limiting language (such as "without limitation", "but not limited to", or words of similar import) is used with reference thereto, but rather shall be deemed to refer to all other items or matters that could reasonably fall within the broadest possible scope of such general statement, term or matter. References herein to any agreement, instrument or other document means such agreement, instrument or other document as amended, supplemented and modified from time to time to the extent permitted by the provisions thereof and not prohibited by the Plan or these Standard Terms and Conditions. A-4 (c) These Standard Terms and Conditions shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective permitted heirs, beneficiaries, successors and assigns. (d) These Standard Terms and Conditions shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, without regard to principles of conflicts of law. (e) In the event of any conflict between the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Plan, the Grant Notice and these Standard Terms and Conditions shall control. In the event of any conflict between the Grant Notice and these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Grant Notice shall control. (f) All questions arising under the Plan or under these Standard Terms and Conditions shall be decided by the Committee in its total and absolute discretion.

12. Electronic Delivery By executing the Grant Notice, the Participant hereby consents to the delivery of information (including information required to be delivered to the Participant pursuant to applicable securities laws) regarding the Company and the Subsidiaries, the Plan, the Option and the Common Stock via Company web site or other electronic delivery. A-5 Exhibit 10.

12 GRANT NOTICE FOR INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS FOR GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, DoeGo, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby grants to Participant named below the Incentive Stock Option (the "Option") to purchase any part or all of the number of shares of Common Stock that are covered by this Option at the Exercise Price per share, each specified below, and upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Grant Notice, the DoeGo, Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the "Plan") and the Standard Terms and Conditions (the "Standard Terms and Conditions") promulgated under such Plan and attached hereto as Exhibit A. This Option is granted pursuant to the Plan and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by the Standard Terms and Conditions. This Option is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422 of the Code to the maximum extent permitted thereunder. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Plan. Name of Participant: Grant Date: Number of Shares of Common Stock covered by Option: Exercise Price Per Share: Expiration Date: The tenth (10th) anniversary of the Grant Date. Vesting Schedule: Subject to the Plan and the Standard Terms and Conditions, the Option shall vest in accordance with the following schedule, so long as Participant remains continuously employed by the Company or its Subsidiaries from the Grant Date through such vesting date: DOCGO, INC. By: Name: Title: PARTICIPANT [Name] Incentive Stock Options DOCGO, INC. 2021 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS These Standard Terms and Conditions apply to the Options granted pursuant to DoeGo, Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the "

Plan”), which are identified as incentive stock options and are evidenced by a Grant Notice or an action of the Committee that specifically refers to these Standard Terms and Conditions. In addition to these Standard Terms and Conditions, the Option shall be subject to the terms of the Plan, which are incorporated into these Standard Terms and Conditions by this reference. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Plan. DocGo, Inc. (the “Company”) has granted to the Participant named in the Grant Notice provided to said Participant herewith (the “Grant Notice”) an Incentive Stock Option (the “Option”) to purchase up to the number of shares of Common Stock at an exercise price per share, each as set forth in the Grant Notice. The Option is subject to the conditions set forth in the Grant Notice, these Standard Terms and Conditions, and the Plan. For purposes of these Standard Terms and Conditions and the Grant Notice, any reference to the Company shall include a reference to any Subsidiary.

2. INCENTIVE Stock Option The Option is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and will be interpreted accordingly. Section 422 of the Code provides, among other things, that the Optionee shall not be taxed upon the exercise of a stock option that qualifies as an incentive stock option provided the Optionee does not dispose of the shares of Common Stock acquired upon exercise of such option until the later of two years after such option is granted to the Optionee and one year after such option is exercised. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Section 422 of the Code provides that incentive stock options (including, possibly, the Option) shall not be treated as incentive stock options if and to the extent that the aggregate fair market value of shares of Common Stock (determined as of the time of grant) with respect to which such incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by the Optionee during any calendar year (under all plans of the Company and its subsidiaries) exceeds \$ 100,000, taking options into account in the order in which they were granted. Thus, if and to the extent that any shares of Common Stock issued under a portion of the Option exceeds the foregoing \$ 100,000 limitation, such shares shall not be treated as issued under an incentive stock option pursuant to Section 422 of the Code. The Company and any affiliate which is in existence or hereafter comes into existence shall not be liable to the Participant or any other person as to: (a) the non-issuance or sale of shares of Common Stock as to which the Company has been unable to obtain from any regulatory body having jurisdiction the authority deemed by the Company’s counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any shares hereunder; and (b) any tax consequence expected, but not realized, by the Participant or other person due to the receipt, exercise or settlement of any Option granted hereunder.

Exhibit 21 Subsidiaries of DocGo Inc. The registrant’s subsidiaries and affiliates as of December 31, 2022 are included in the list below.

Name	Jurisdiction
AF-DE-LNZ LLC	Delaware, United States
AF-PR-Ambulnz, LLC	Puerto Rico, United States Territory
AF-WI-LNZ, LLC	Wisconsin, United States
AF-WI, LLC	Wisconsin, United States
Ambulnz AL, LLC	Alabama, United States
Ambulnz CO, LLC	Colorado, United States
Ambulnz Community Partners Ltd	England and Wales
Ambulnz Health, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz Holdings, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz NJ, LLC	New Jersey, United States
Ambulnz NJ-PA, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz NY 2, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz NY 3, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz NY 5, LLC	New York, United States
Ambulnz NY, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz PA, LLC	Pennsylvania, United States
Ambulnz RE 1, LLC	New York, United States
Ambulnz TN, LLC	Tennessee, United States
Ambulnz TX, LLC	Texas, United States
Ambulnz UK LTD	England and Wales
Ambulnz UK, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz, Inc.	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz-FMC AL, LLC	Alabama, United States
Ambulnz-FMC MO LLC	Missouri, United States
Ambulnz-FMC North America LLC	Delaware, United States
Ambulnz-FMC NY, LLC	New York, United States
Ambulnz-FMC TN, LLC	Tennessee, United States
Ambulnz-PA WC, LLC	Pennsylvania, United States
ARM Insurance, Inc.	Vermont, United States
AZ Ambulette, LLC	New York, United States
Century Ambulnaee Services Inc.	New York, United States
Community Ambulnaee Services, Ltd	England and Wales
Dara Development OU	Estonia
Dara Technologies, LLC	Delaware, United States
DocGo-EMS Training Center, LLC	New York, United States
EMS DIRECT, LLC	Texas, United States
Exceptional Medical Transport LLC	New Jersey, United States
First Responder Services, LLC	California, United States
Government Medical Services LLC	Delaware, United States
Healthworx LLC	Delaware, United States
Location Medical Services	England and Wales
MedResponse CA, LLC	California, United States
Medresponse, LLC	Delaware, United States
National Providers Association, LLC	Delaware, United States
Rapid Reliable Testing CA, LLC	California, United States
Rapid Reliable Testing FL, LLC	Florida, United States
Rapid Reliable Testing NY, LLC	New York, United States
Rapid Reliable Testing, LLC	Delaware, United States
Ryan Brother LLC	Wisconsin, United States

Exhibit 23. 1 CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statements No. 333-262108 on Form S-8 of our report dated March 14, 2023, relating to the consolidated financial statements of DocGo, Inc. and subsidiaries appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of: **actual or anticipated differences in DocGo’s estimates**, Inc. and subsidiaries **or in the estimates of analysts**, for the year ended December 31, 2022. Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I, Anthony Capone, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of DocGo’s revenues Inc.; 2. Based on my knowledge, **results** this report does not contain any untrue statement of **operations** a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, **level** in light of **indebtedness** the circumstances under which such statements were made, **liquidity or** 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; **additions** 4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and **departures of key personnel** 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; **failure** (b) Designed such internal

control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to **comply** 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 **the requirements of the Nasdaq**; **• failure** (e) 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 **comply** materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. Date: March 14, 2023 By: /s/ Anthony Capone Anthony Capone Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Exhibit 31.2 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER I, Norman Rosenberg, certify that: Date: March 14, 2023 By: /s/ Norman Rosenberg Norman Rosenberg Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) Exhibit 32.1 CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of DocGo Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Anthony Capone, 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 or other laws or regulations; **• future issuances, sales or resales, or anticipated issuances, sales or resales, of Common Stock; • DocGo's inability to execute its share repurchase program as planned, including failure to meet internal or external expectations around the timing or price of share repurchases, and any reductions or discontinuances of repurchases thereunder; • perceptions of the investment opportunity associated with Common Stock relative to other investment alternatives; • the performance and market valuations of other similar companies; • future announcements concerning DocGo's business or its competitors' businesses; • broad disruptions in the financial markets, including sudden disruptions in the credit markets; • speculation in the press or investment community; • negative publicity regarding DocGo's business; • actual, potential or perceived control, accounting or reporting problems; • changes in accounting principles, policies and guidelines; and • general macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, such as the effects of health crises; recessionary fears, rising interest rates and inflationary environment; local and national elections; fuel prices; international currency fluctuations; corruption political instability, including the conflicts in Ukraine and Israel and rising tensions in the Taiwan Strait; and acts of war or terrorism. In the past, securities class- action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. DocGo is subject to, and may in the future be subject to, such litigation. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert DocGo's management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on DocGo. Future issuances of debt securities and equity securities may adversely affect DocGo, including the market price of Common Stock and may be dilutive to existing stockholders. There is no assurance that DocGo will not incur debt or issue equity ranking senior to Common Stock the best of my knowledge: 1. The Those Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities securities Exchange Act of 1934 will generally have priority upon liquidation. Such securities also may be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting DocGo's operating flexibility. Additionally, as amended; any convertible or exchangeable securities that DocGo issues in the future may have rights, preferences and 2- and privileges more favorable than . The information contained in the those Report fairly presents of Common Stock. Separately, in additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, or at all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Exhibit 32. 2 In connection with Because DocGo's decision to issue debt or equity in the Annual Report future will depend on market conditions and Form 10-K of DocGo Inc. (the other "Company")-factors, it cannot predict for- or estimate the amount year ended December 31, 2022 timing, nature or success as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Norman Rosenberg, Chief Financial Officer of DocGo's future capital raising efforts the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U. As a result S. C. § 1350, future capital raising efforts as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my may knowledge: reduce the market price of Common Stock and be dilutive to existing stockholders.**