Pansanjan, Laguna, Philippines

New sustainable infrastructure

Tollway with integrated solar, wind, storage, EV charging, and utilities.

A vertically-integrated automated tollway for moving people and goods. Podway built alongside roadways and highways within public right-of-way easements. Includes a renewable energy grid with battery-backed solar and wind generation, on-street EV charging, and utilities.

Finance · Build · Own · Operate (FBOO)

Financial Summary - details on page 3-6					
Project Cost (CAPEX)	\$48.5M				
\$2.9M per route-km \$1,067 per resident cost					
Annual Revenue	\$86.8M				
Multiple long-term contracts and revenue streams from passengers, renewables, advertising, freight, parcels, carbon credits, and attachment fees.					
Operating Expenses (OPEX) Rev share, monitor, security, clean, maintain	\$24.1M				
Net Operating Income Multiple scenarios and metrics on page 4	\$50.5M				

Project Details

Length: 17 km

Guideway with stainless steel exterior, aluminum rails, galvanized steel supports at 24 m (79 ft) spacing. Expected 75+ year lifespan.

Number of Vehicles: 326

Automated, on-demand, battery-electric pods can carry 4 seated passengers or 1400 kg (1.5 ton) pallet-sized payload.

Number of Access Points: 114

Access points (pod stops) are electric lifts that lower pods to ground-level for boarding off the main line.

Serves all major destinations including: Airport(s), Train station(s), Bus terminal(s), Hospitals, Schools, Places of worship, Tourist sites, Grocery stores, Retail, Residential, Freight hubs, Industrial, Distribution centers, and Seaports.

Population served: 36K

72 km/h (45 mph) non-stop. Convenient to population of 36,338. Integrates with existing travel modes. Provides car-like convenience and train-like capacity.

Renewable Energy System: 4.1 MW

4 MW generation of clean and renewable energy. GHG reduction of 11,100 tCO2e per year.







Status and Milestones

First PilotInstalled & testing (Boston 2021)Feasibility studyCompletedFundingPartial (see page 5)Insurance & BondingHave commitmentRights-of-Way agreementTBDRoute approvedTBDEPC selected04/2023First phase Permitted05/2023On-site Pilot installed07/2023Financial close07/2023First phase operational01/2024Full system operational08/2024

Additional Info

Public webpage for Philippines Request feasibility study



Feasibility Study and Industry Comparables

Feasibility Study Summary

- ✓ Financial: Multiple sources of revenue, long-term contracts and network effects deliver durable cash flows and high margin operations.
- **Regulatory**: International Automated People Mover standards for system safety.
- ✓ Land acquisition: None. Installed within public rights-of-way (RoW) alongside roadways within utility-like aerial easements.
- **Government**: Provides aerial RoW easements through long-term concession agreement. Strong government support from revenue stream and no government funding. Provides public transport that is convenient, inclusive, accessible, sustainable, and equitable. No land use or negative impact on other modes of travel. Lowers gov't cost for road & bridge maintenance.
- ✓ Construction: 90% of work is competitively bid on fixed-price contracts with gualified and reputable firms. Infrastructure is built in factory which makes for fast installation and low disruption.
- ✓ Environmental: No significant environmental impact. Carbon negative. Pollution free. Powered by clean and renewable energy
- **Societal**: Fast to build and not disruptive. Improved safety, reduced crime. Creates jobs and economic growth. Eliminates congestion & parking issues. Integrates with existing transport.
- **Technical**: Exclusive, elevated, fully-automated guideway avoids complexities of multi-modal roadway. Similar to systems that have been safely operating for 45+ years. See box to right \rightarrow

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Pansanjan, Laguna, Philippines

Solar Podway Project Feasibility Study

For lenders and equity investors to conduct due diligence and analyze business, financial, and technical feasibility of a podway project

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PROJECT OVERVIEW MARKET ...

Chapters

FARES ...

RIDERSHIP

8. SAFETY

9. REGULATORY 10. STAKEHOLDERS

11. MANAGEMENT

12. EMPLOYMENT 13. ROUTE

14. PROJECT COSTS

16. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

18. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

22. ROLLING STOCK 23. UTILITY 24 ENERGY

26. CAPACITY

28. INSURANCE

19. SYSTEM

21. ELECTRICAL & MECH WORKS

15. TIMELINE

17. DESIGN PHASE .

20. CIVIL WORKS ..

25. RESILIENCY

27. OPERATIONS

29. RISKS ...

FINANCIALS

RIGHTS-OF-WAY ..

ENVIRONMENTAL

Podway vs. ATN/PRT

No land use: podways go alongside existing roads use use low-cost stops to enter pods at ground level.

Low cost: mass production of civil infrastructure

Goods: automated transport of freight and packages

Utilities: integrates utility lines & street lighting

Energy: solar & wind on podway generate distributed renewable energy & storage to sell.

High capacity: 6-pod trains every second carry 86.400 seats/hr. Pod lifts can handle any loading demand.

High speed: 242 km/h (150 mph) over long distances

Convenience: road-like network with stops on every block achieve car-like convenience and availability.

Operational ATN/PRT Systems

Location	Name and Vendor	Route (km)	Vehicles	Service Year
Morgantown, West Virginia	Morgantown PRT	5.8	70	1975
London Heathrow Airport	ULTra	3.8	21	2011
Masdar City, UAE	2getthere	1.8	10	2010
Suncheon, South Korea	Vectus	4.6	40	2014
Raytheon, Massachusetts (tested)	PRT 2000	1.5	3	1995-1997

Related podway projects

Barishal, Bangladesh: In Development Phase. AECOM providing program management. Local firm preparing route survey and environment impact study.

Pilot: Installed in Oct 2021 in Massachusetts, USA. Testing underway and operational in Q4 2022.

Government commitments

for 8+ countries in Africa, Asia, and North America

Feasibility Study and Industry Report available upon request.



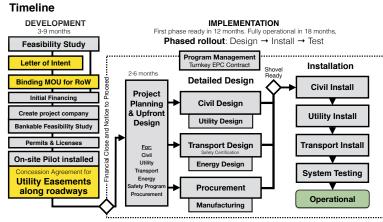
32 35 4243 45 4651 67

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 Impact and Resources 	

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Project Details



Top-level timeline and schedule

Partners and Major Contracts

Lead Developer Transit X

- Accounting / CPA big 4
- Concession Agreement Gov't (or private)

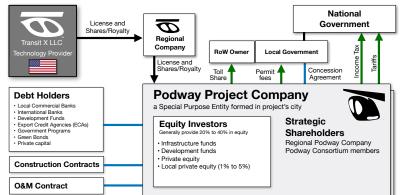
Financial advisor EACP

- **Program Management AECOM**
 - Bankable Study KPMG/PwC/EY

Insurance Lloyds of London

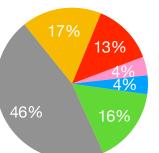
- Transit Engineering Capgemini
 - Civil Works Competitive bid
 - Energy Systems Competitive bid
 - Manufacturing Multiple contracts

Project Structure



Use of Funds





Use of Funds

	Task item	Cost (US\$)
1	DEVELOPMENT: 3 to 9 months	\$1.9M
2	Feasibility Study	213,000
3	Ridership-Revenue Study	136,000
4	Pilot	310,000
5	Civil planning & assessment	698,000
6	Contracts, Documentation & Legal	174,000
7	Project Management	155,000
8	Travel & Meetings	58,000
9	Contingency for Development Phase	194,000
10	MPLEMENTATION / EPC	\$46.5M
11	DESIGN: 3 to 6 months duration	7,753,000
12	Financing fees	1,396,000
13	Contracts & Legal	465,000
14	Commission fee	1,411,258
15	Civil Design	1,396,000
16	Transport Design	1,008,000
17	Utility Design	930,000
18	Permitting & Approvals	543,000
19	Owner's Engineer and Rep	698,000
20	Project Management (through construction)	775,000
21	Independent Engineering Consultant	310,000
22	PROCUREMENT	22,288,473
23	Substructure (vertical supports)	1,560,000
24	Superstructure (guideway)	9,584,000
25	Pods (vehicles)	1,783,000
26	Lifts	1,337,000
27	Solar & Wind generation	6,909,000
28	Battery packs (energy storage)	223,000
29	Shipping & Tariffs	892,000
30	NSTALLATION: 12 to 18 month duration	\$8.2M
31	Insurance & Bonding	164,741
32	Civil Structures (Podway)	3,789,000
33	Site work	379,000
34	Utility diversions	1,212,000
35	Foundations	947,000
36	Erection (labor + equipment)	1,137,000
37	Inspections and Certifications	114,000
38	Rolling Stock (Pods & Lifts)	2,718,000
39	Installation & Commissioning	1,087,000
40	Testing & Safety Certification	1,196,000
41	Documentation & Training	435,000
42	Facilities	824,000
43	Pod cleaning facilities	165,000
44	Repair & maintenance facilities	173,000
45	Pod parking garage	198,000
46	Control room	288,000
47	Energy Systems	741,000
48	Installation	592,800
49	Utility Interconnects	148,200
50	Other	8,258,111
	15% Contingency	6,319,983
	nterest During Construction	1,938,128
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$48.5M

Business model

Operate tollway and collect fees for • Predictable revenue from long-term contracts and passenger trips, freight, and parcels. In multiple revenue streams, including PPA. pod direct marketing/advertising. • Durable High Margins from long-term contracts, network effects, high barriers to entry, a platform business Renewable energy generation with model, a vertically integrated system, and exclusivity. storage. Utility attachment fees. Fixed price & time construction installation of • factory-built light civil infrastructure. Phased roll-out. • **Low CAPEX** and competitive with rebuilding a roadway **Concession Agreement with Government** or transition to electric vehicles. Lightweight vehicles and loads Easement rights-of-way for 5% share of revenue enable low cost civil structures. Rapid construction reduces Guaranteed minimum usage by government interest on debt. 35 to 50 yr term with extension or removal at end • Low OPEX because no driver cost, no fuel cost, low · A common carrier with social benefit maintenance and repair costs, low marketing costs · Can sell and distribute renewable energy · No land ownership • Low fixed OPEX over 75% of expenses are variable Local content %, Job transition programs and proportional to revenue. Clear tender process & reasonable import tariffs

- · Formula for setting majority of fares.
- · Utility integration with attachment fees
- · Service quality levels, capped liability, safety program

Project's IRR

· Ability to move project funds into and out of the country

Financial Strengths

- Sustainable/Equitable Clean energy and transport delivers superior ESG/SDG/Triple-bottom line
- Proven tech Comparable systems have been operating safety for 40+ years in US. Fixed price contracts.

Financial			50% less passenger trips
Projections	Expected	50% less passenger trips	& 50% less freight trips
Project cost / CAPEX	\$48.5M	\$48.5M	\$48.5M
NET REVENUE	\$86.8M	\$65.3M	\$45.0M
Passenger fares	\$41.8M	\$20.9M	\$20.9M
Long-term guaranteed contracts (est.)		\$1.0M	\$1.0M
Daily trips (% mode share)	57,263 (42%)	28,631 (21%)	28,631 (21%)
Avg. revenue per trip: \$	\$2.00		
Revenue per vehicle	\$266,259		
Advertising	\$1.1M	\$540.1K	\$540.1K
per hour per passenger	· · · · ·		
Freight & Parcels	\$40.6M	\$40.6M	\$20.3M
Long-term guaranteed contracts (est.)		\$2.8M	\$1.4M
Energy	\$688.5K	\$688.5K	\$688.5K
\$/MWh (\$/GJ)		\$000.51	\$000.51
EV & Carbon Credits	\$1.7M	\$1.7M	\$1.7M
per tCO2e		φ1./ Ινι	φ1./ Ινί
Attachment fees	\$939.7K	\$939.7K	\$939.7K
OPEX	\$24.1M	\$18.8M	\$13.7M
Toll share	\$4.3M	\$3.3M	\$2.3M
Operations & Maintenance, SG&A	\$17.4M	\$13.1M	\$9.0M
Depreciation / Reserve	\$2.4M	\$2.4M	\$2.4M
EBIT	\$62.7M	\$46.6M	\$31.4M
Interest Payment	\$3.3M	\$3.3M	\$3.3M
Net Operating Income (NOI)	\$50.5M	\$36.8M	\$23.9M
Gross Margin (OPEX/Revenue)	72%	71%	70%
NOI / Project cost ratio	1.04	0.76	0.49
Breakeven Revenue	23%		•
Return of Capital	2.9 years]	
DSCR	Year 1: 5.98 Year 5: 19.93		
Cash-Flow-to-Debt Ratio	1.24		
Valuation at year 5 (with P/E ratio of 4)	\$347.2M (35.8 times initial equity)		

66%

10-year Pro Forma

Dollar values in thousands USD ('000)

Years	►	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	789	10
INCOME STATEMENT										
Net Revenues	\$	0\$	26,040 \$	36,456 \$	51,039 \$	71,454 \$	86,800 \$	86,800		\$ 86,800
% of steady-state revenue		0%	30%	42%	59%	82%	100%	100%		100%
Operating Costs	\$	0	6,510	9,114	12,760	17,864	24,220	24,220		24,220
Toll Share	\$	0.00	1,302	1,823	2,552	3,573	4,340	4,340		4,340
Operations & Maintenance, SG&A	\$	0	5,208	7,291	10,208	14,291	17,360	17,360		17,360
Depreciation / Reserve	\$	0	0	0	0	0	2,520	2,520		2,520
EBIT	\$	0	19,530	27,342	38,279	53,591	62,581	62,581		62,581
Interest Payment	\$	3,266 \$	3,266 \$	3,266 \$	3,266 \$	3,266 \$	3,266 \$	3,266		\$ 3,266
Taxes	\$	0	2,440	3,611	5,252	7,549	8,897	8,897		8,897
Net Operating Income (NOI)	\$	(3,266)	13,825	20,465	29,761	42,776	50,418	50,418		50,418
BALANCE SHEET										
Total Assets	\$	49,246	49,443	49,717	50,102	50,391	50,391	50,391		50,391
Cash & Marketable Secur. (BOP)										
Fixed Assets (acquisition cost)	\$	49,246	49,443	49,717	50,102	50,391	50,391	50,391		50,391
Depreciation	\$	2,462	2,472	2,486	2,505	2,520	2,520	2,520		2,520
Accumulated Depreciation	\$	2,462	4,934	7,420	9,925	12,445	14,965	17,484		27,562
Total Liabilities	\$	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701		40,701
Debt	\$	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701	40,701		40,701
Equity	\$	9,691	23,515	43,980	73,741	116,517	166,935	217,352		419,023
Capital	\$	9,691	9,691	9,691	9,691	9,691	9,691	9,691		9,691
Retained Earnings	\$	0	13,825	34,289	64,050	106,826	157,244	207,662		409,332
CASH FLOW										
Free Cash Flow	\$	(49,246)	19,334	27,067	37,894	53,301	65,100	65,100		65,100
Cash From Operations	\$	0	19,530	27,342	38,279	53,591	65,100	65,100		65,100
Increases in Working Capital	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
CAPEX	\$	49,246	196	275	385	289	0	0		C
Fixed Infrastructure	\$	39,902	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
Energy	\$	6,916	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
Pods	\$	491	196	275	385	289	0	0		C
Interest during construction	\$	1,938	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
Cash Flow From/To Finance	\$	47,125	(3,266)	(3,266)	(3,266)	(3,266)	(3,266)	(3,266)		(3,266)
Cash From/To Equity Investors	\$	9,691	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
Cash From/To Debt (Principal)	\$	40,701	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
Dividends	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		C
IRR to date		loss	(61%)	(4%)	29%	47%	56%	61% 3		66%

Offering

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		IPO or			
Phase 🕳	Initial Development Equity		Implementation Equity	Debt	Brownfield Investors
Amount to be Raised	\$0.2M	\$1.9M	\$7.6M	\$40.7M	
Status	To be raised	To be raised	Have com	12-18 months from start of operations	
Collateral/Asset	MOU an	d/or PPA	Installed equipmen	Installed equipment, Tax Credits, PPA	
Terms	Com	mon + Preferred S	hares	5-20 year term Limited Recourse	Dividends and share of profits
Exit		implementation months)	Exit @ 18 months after start of operations	n/a	Dividends and profit distribution
Investment goals	-	ted returns arantee (BG)	>20% IRR	Low risk of default	Long-term, dependable cash flow
Target Return on Capital	•		36%	n/a	15%
Use of Funds & Milestones	Contract for Bankable Feasibility Study. Environmental impact Route Survey. Pilot ordered. Create project company in country.	Permits & Planning. Major contracts signed. Pilot installed. Full investment docs. Concession signed.	Overall Design and Docs. First phase procurement and implementation. Insurance & bonding.	Remaining Procurement, installation, and commissioning.	