



Transit X presents a preliminary proposal for a privately-financed, solar-powered micro-rail network — a fleet of automated electric vehicles (pods) for passengers and freight on a local and regional podway providing public transportation for

Chengdu, China [metro]

This proposal is downloadable at [transitx.com/proposals/Transit_X_for_Chengdu,China_\[metro\].pdf](https://transitx.com/proposals/Transit_X_for_Chengdu,China_[metro].pdf)

High capacity • High speed • Nonstop • 24/7
Solar powered • Zero Wait • Door-to-door • Resilient

A 24-page companion Transit X Handbook is available at transitx.com/transitxhandbook.pdf



**707 km network
with 311,625
pods**

**95% of population
within 4 min. of a stop**

**Nonstop service to 950
stops**

106 km @ 242 km/h

Transit X proposes to build and operate a green, privately-financed micro-rail podway to carry passengers and freight for Chengdu that makes the Transit X service convenient to 95% of the population.

Transit X efficiently services both suburbs and cities and provides for a higher quality of life. See transitx.com for more details. This 3-minute video (transitx.com/video) describes our innovative solution.

Major benefits

- Reduce congestion
- Provide parking relief
- Reduce pollution
- Improve safety

The Transit X Handbook (transitx.com/transitxhandbook.pdf) answers many questions about our service, the company, our technology, and the way we address: congestion, parking, road safety, pedestrian safety, ADA compliance, sustainability, fares, solar+storage, construction, aesthetics, operations, economic development, quality of service, security, station footprint, equitability, carbon footprint, transit integration, resiliency, reliability, rights-of-way, and open space.



Congestion, parking, pollution, and safety

Most regions suffer from traffic congestion, limited parking, air pollution, and unsafe roads. Potential solutions are costly, but Transit X can solve these challenges without public funding. Transit X can integrate into the built environment, providing both short term relief and a long term solution.

High Capacity

A single track carries 12,000 pods per hour (20,000 to 50,000 passengers per hour). Two boarding areas fit in a single car space and provide 2,000 boardings per hour.

Zero Footprint and Minimal Disruption

Transit X features stops that don't interfere with pedestrians or other forms of transportation. We use easements alongside highway and roads and integrate utility lines and poles. Non-stop interchanges fit above existing intersections. Factory-built tracks and posts enable fast installation with minimal disruption. Use of underground tunnels is an option. Posts are typically spaced at 23 m (25 yds).

No public funding

Transit X does not require government funding because our revenue from fares, freight, and advertising is greater than our costs. We have reduced or eliminated many costs of transportation including the cost of materials, land, construction, fuel,

debt service, and labor. Our projects are financed by investment banks and private equity firms.

Proven technology

Our team and partners have built fully automated systems that are now in operation around the world. Transit X may look unique, but the underlying design is very similar to systems that have been operating for 40 years with an exemplary safety record. The rollout and maiden flight occurred on Oct 29, 2018 in Leominster, Massachusetts. The first Transit X system will be demonstrated by the end of 2019.

Service Quality

Transit X provides on-demand, last-mile service that is superior to cars or buses. An operating agreement will guarantee high levels of availability and reliability. Our use of small vehicles (pods) makes this possible. By reducing car use, Transit X creates walkable and bike-friendly neighborhoods.

Less pollution: Air, Sound, Light, Visual, Water

Transit X offers a much higher quality of life by eliminating many forms of pollution. Pods are quiet, efficient and have zero emissions. Pods offer less visual impact than the existing roads and vehicles, and utility lines can be hidden within the track. At night, there is no light pollution from headlights or taillights. Water pollution from road runoff is significantly reduced. Parking lots and roadways can be converted into green space and community paths as they become unnecessary.

Sustainable and Efficient

Pods weigh only 45 kg (100 lbs) and achieve over 20 times the efficiency of electric cars. Solar, wind, and storage installed on our tracks and posts can provide 100% of the clean energy needed to power the system.

More Transit & Fewer Cars

Transit X provides the convenience and privacy that people value in cars, yet without the negative impacts of personal cars. Transit X combines the best of mass transit and personal transportation modes which will lead to greater use of public transit and fewer cars.

De-risking Projects

Transit X partners with large, established firms to provide fixed-price contracts for the engineering, certification, construction, and operations of a Transit X system. These partnerships enable Transit X to de-risk all of the major elements of the project, and provide performance guarantees. We work with local construction firms.

Jobs and Workforce Development

Many regional jobs will be created to build a new transportation infrastructure, as well many new types of jobs will be created from economic growth. The majority of the construction jobs will be locally sourced and preferential hiring is given to those displaced by the transition.

Revenue Generator for Government

Not only does Transit X not require public financing, but the government and private easement owners receive 4-5% of gross revenue, which would be US\$599 million per year average over the first 10 years.

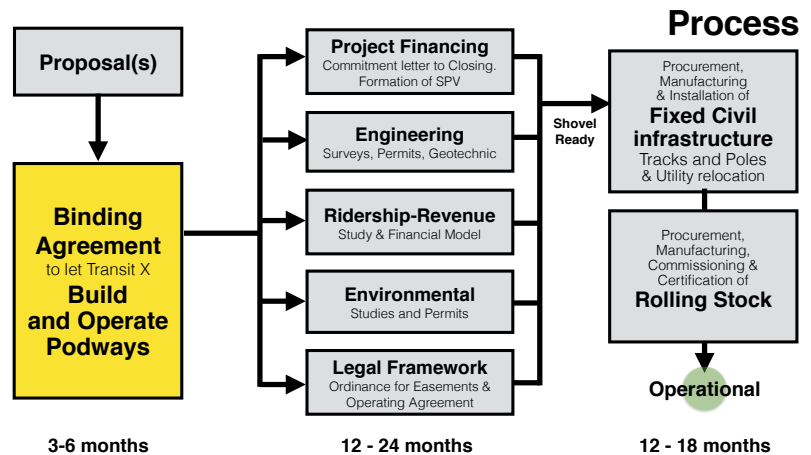
Short and Long Term Solution

A project could be operational within 24 months from the start of a project. Transit X offers a rapidly-deployable solution that provides long term benefits. We would form a local company to build, operate, and maintain the network. At least 75% of the profits would be invested back into the region.

Moving Forward

The diagram shows our process for a project. We submit a project proposal, then ask for a commitment for Transit X to build and operate a podway along rights-of-way easements. Example documents and a sample project schedule can be viewed at:

transitx.com/process



Evaluation

Please review our preliminary proposal, and then ask us any questions. We would be happy to provide further information, address specific concerns, or meet with specific people or groups. Any routes or coverage areas shown on the map are only preliminary suggestions and actual routes would be determined based on needs, rights-of-ways, utility corridors, location of trees, and many other factors.

We expect this proposal to be reviewed by one or more committees or working groups. Familiar transportation options, such as buses, light rail, subways, and ride-sharing services (including autonomous vehicles) may have already been considered. Very few options offer the convenience of cars with at least the capacity of buses, and most, if not all, require public funding and subsidies.

Private cars have a dominant mode share because people like the privacy and convenience of a car — despite the significant risks and negative impact associated with them. People won't give up their cars unless the alternative is both better and cheaper. That is what Transit X can provide.

We hope you agree that this proposal offers a way to address your challenges in both the short and long term, providing an option that is better and lower risk than any alternative — including continuing with the status quo.

We hope you will conclude that moving forward with Transit X is an excellent opportunity to meet your current and future challenges.

Once we agree to move forward, we look to receive a commitment for Transit X to build and operate a podway along rights-of-way easements.

A podway network is rolled out in phases that each take less than 24 months.

Other Resources

The links below provide general information about Transit X:

- One minute video overview (transitx.com/video)
- Transit X Handbook (transitx.com/transitxhandbook.pdf)
- Letters of Project Financing, Due Diligence, Contracts (transitx.com/letters.pdf)
- Memorandum of Understanding template (transitx.com/process/mou.html)
- Example Right-of-Way agreement (transitx.com/process/resolution.html)
- Operating Agreement (transitx.com/process/operating_agreement.html)
- General Q & A (transitx.com/QandA.html)
- Other proposals (transitx.com/proposals)

Addendum

The remaining pages of this proposal provide project-specific details:

- Project Overview and Impact — *pages 6 and 7*
- Taxes and Fees — *pages 8 and 9*
- Fares — *page 10 and 11*
- Financial Project Summary with Pro Forma — *pages 12 and 13*

We look forward to working with you to improve the quality of life for Chengdu through better transportation.

Sincerely,



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Zoom e-room: <https://zoom.us/j/8229009123>

Website: transitx.com

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/TransitXCorp>

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| | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|---|
| 1 | Transit X network length | 707 km | |
| 2 | People (resident-equivalent) in region | 18,100,000 | resident-equivalent population |
| 3 | Route density ratio (route length to service area) | 0.39 | |
| 4 | Number of stops | 950 | |
| 5 | Triple-speed route length | 106 km | |
| 6 | Water crossing route length | 0 km | |
| 7 | Cost of fixed infrastructure | \$3,333,364,002 | |
| 8 | ...per person | \$184 | |
| 9 | Mode share of travel on Transit X (23% after first year) | 69% | after 10 years |
| 10 | Distance traveled by passengers on Transit X, per year | 118,059,752,325 km | |
| 11 | ...per day | 323,451,376 km | |
| 12 | Daily potential energy generation with standard panels on tracks | 5,429 MWh | |
| 13 | Sustainable energy use per day | 1,330 MWh | 24% of max capacity |
| 14 | Energy storage capital cost for 1 day(s) of supply at \$100 per kWh | \$132,959,829 | |
| 15 | Size (rated power) of solar installation | 309,110 KW | |
| 16 | Cost to generate sustainable energy (at \$1,000 per kW) | \$309,110,431 | |
| 17 | Cost of buying sustainable energy at \$0.15 per kWh | \$199,440 | per day 25% of OPEX |
| 18 | Daily passengers riding Transit X | 12,427,342 | customers 69% of the pop. |
| 19 | Distance per passenger per day | 26 km | |
| 20 | Average distance per trip (assuming 3 trips per day) | 9 km | |
| 21 | Single passenger fare for shared 9 km trip | \$0.47 | 3.17 RMB |
| 22 | Passenger distance traveled during peak hour | 64,690,275 km | |
| 23 | Breakeven | 2,062,119 | customers per day (17% of expected and 12% of people convenient to Transit X) |
| 24 | Boarding capacity | 342,000 | passengers per hour (3% of customers) |
| 25 | Number of pods for peak demand | 311,625 | pods at 69% mode share |
| 26 | Number of customers per pod | 39.9 | and 58 people per pod |
| 27 | Distance per pod per year | 168,192 km | |
| 28 | Two-layer pod garage area (45% of route with side-parking) | 342,788 m ² | 0.1% of car parking |
| 29 | Cost of pods | \$2,025,562,500 | is \$86 per person |
| 30 | Capital cost of energy generation and storage | \$574,691,338 | is \$32 per person |
| 31 | Project Finances | | |
| 32 | Total Project Cost (privately financed) | \$5,933,617,839 | 40,348,601,308 RMB |
| 33 | Project cost | \$8,393,203 | per km |
| 34 | Equity | \$1,780,085,352 | 12,104,580,392 RMB |
| 35 | Private debt financing | \$4,153,532,488 | 28,244,020,915 RMB |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | Debt service (per year) | \$706,100,523 | 4,801,483,556 RMB |
| 40 | Yearly fees and taxes (US\$42 per capita) | \$751,547,480 | 5,110,522,862 RMB |
| 41 | OPEX + Debt service + Tax + Fees | \$1,754,328,895 | 11,929,436,483 RMB |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | Project costs — per person | \$328 | 2,229 RMB |
| 45 | Number of motor vehicles displaced | 11,805,975 | motor vehicles |
| 46 | Yearly cost of cars displaced — per person | \$5,870 | 39,919 RMB |
| 47 | Operating costs per passenger-km | \$0.00 | |
| 47 | Full costs per passenger-km | \$0.01 | |
| 48 | Breakeven revenue distance per day | 53,671,589 km | |
| 49 | Number of tracks in one direction needed to satisfy peak demand | 1.44 | |



Impact of proposed network

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Reduction in GHG emissions (metric tons CO2-eq) | 11,658,401 MTCO2-eq annually |
| 2 | Estimated cost to maintain public roadways | \$125,242,678 annually |
| 3 | Reduced waste products | 1,891,908 metric tons annually |
| 4 | Travel time saved (non-stop travel and congestion) | 462 hrs/person annually |
| 5 | Cost savings from reduced car ownership | \$5,039 per person annually |
| 6 | Increase in household income (from time savings and car costs) | 54% |
| 7 | Reported injuries avoided | 73,197 annually |
| 8 | Lives saved (from safety) | 732 annually |
| 9 | Land freed from parking (67,096 acres) | 271,537,430 m ² |
| 12 | Temperature reduction (from heat island effect & GHG reductions) | 0.5 to 2 °C |
| 11 | Health care savings (from pollution, injuries) | High |

Model Inputs

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 15 | Ratio of road length to track length | 4 | |
| 16 | Walking speed | 4.9 | km/h |
| 17 | Width of convenient swath along track | 2.45 | km |
| 18 | Fixed cost per km (track & posts) | \$2,790,000 | 18,972,000 RMB |
| 19 | Water crossing: additional cost per km | \$8,370,000 | |
| 20 | Triple-speed: additional cost per km | \$5,580,000 | |
| 21 | Rate factor for water crossings or high-speed links. | 2.2 | |
| 22 | Average distance traveled per person per year (for trips under 1600 km) | 10,000 | km |
| 23 | Average distance per day per person | 27 | km |
| 24 | Mode share % of people convenient to Transit X | 85% | at 5 min walk. |
| 25 | Percentage of daily demand during peak hour | 20% | |
| 26 | Maximum capacity per track | 38,923 | p/h |
| 27 | Average dwell time during peak hour | 10 | seconds |
| 28 | % of pods traveling on route with highest demand | 18% | |
| 29 | Average speed of pod | 72 | km/h 45 mph |
| 30 | Average # of trips for a daily customer | 3 | per day |
| 31 | Average passengers per pod during peak hours | 3.6 | passengers |
| 32 | Average passengers per pod | 2.3 | passengers |
| | Average discount per passenger | 25% | |
| 33 | Maximum passengers per pod | 5 | passengers |
| 34 | Empty pods: Percentage non-revenue | 25% | |
| 35 | Ex-Factory cost per pod | \$5,000 | 34,000 RMB |
| 36 | Worldwide Median Income per Household (US\$) | 10,000 | 68,000 RMB |
| 37 | Average number of residents per household | 2.3 | RMB |
| 38 | Base fare per km | \$0.09 | 0.6 RMB |
| 39 | (per mile) | \$0.14 | 1.0 RMB |
| 40 | O&M as % of project cost | 5% | |
| 41 | Percentage debt financed | 70% | |
| 42 | Length of loan/debt | 10 | years |
| 43 | Interest rate for debt | 7% | |
| 44 | kg CO2 emissions per liter of gasoline | 2.37 | |
| 45 | Monetary value of 1 hour personal time (USD) | \$3.00 | 20 RMB |
| 46 | Eat. roadway maintenance per year per km | \$51,000 | 346,800 RMB |
| 47 | Area of one parking lot space | 23 | m ² |
| 48 | Commercial income of land (annual) | \$0.24 | per m ² RMB |
| 49 | Distance from roadway that is convenient | 0.74 | km |
| 50 | Stops per km | 1.3 | |
| 51 | Boarding capacity per stop | 360 | p/h |
| 52 | Solar panel area per meter of track | 2.0 | |
| 53 | Cost of sustainable energy and storage | \$0.15 | per kWh |
| 54 | Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) | 3.8 | kWh/m ² /day |
| 55 | Cost to generate sustainable energy | \$1,000 | per kW |
| 56 | Storage per column | 40 | kWh |
| 57 | Typical span | 23 | m cols/km: 44 |
| 58 | Energy storage cost | \$100 | per kWh |
| 59 | Energy storage capacity | 1 | days |
| 60 | Area of parked pod | 2.20 | m ² |
| 61 | Distance discount at max distance | 40% | |
| 62 | Max distance discount | 500 | km |
| 63 | Max usage discount at 10,000 km per capita | 50% | |
| 64 | Shared Pod Discount | 20% | |
| 65 | Shared Pod Compartment Discount | 40% | |
| 66 | Mode share starting discount | 67% | |

Model Inputs (continued)

| | | |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 68 | Name of region or project | Chengdu, China [met |
| 69 | Currency name | RMB |
| 70 | Equal to US\$1 | 6.8 |
| 71 | Sustainable energy/electricity generation & storage as | CAPEX |
| 72 | Land area of region (sq. km) | 4,558 |
| 73 | Number of residents in region | 18,100,000 |
| 74 | % travel within region | 95% |
| 75 | % of land area served by roads | 40% |
| 76 | Coverage: % of pop. convenient (15 min walk) to Transit X | 95% |
| 77 | Annual median household income (US\$) | \$12,000 |
| 78 | Convenient walk time to stop (min) | 15 |
| 79 | Triple-speed route length (km) | 106 |
| 80 | Water crossing route length (km) | 0.0 |
| 81 | Visitors per year | 0 |
| 82 | Average length of visit (days) | 2 |
| 83 | Solar production ratio | 1.57 |
| 84 | Regional Fare Factor | 1.0 |
| 85 | EPC costs & contingency | 30% |
| 86 | Triple-speed (km/h) | 242 |
| 87 | Trip Distance Factor | 1 |
| 88 | Number of Stops Factor | 1 |

Pod & Car

| | Pod | Car |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 87 | Service life (years) | 20 12 |
| 88 | Full cost of vehicle per year | \$200 \$9,000 |
| 89 | Public cost to maintain infrastructure (per km) | \$0 \$100,000 |
| 90 | Energy consumption (MPGe) | 3564 24 |
| 91 | Energy consumption (liters/100km) | 0.07 9.8 |
| 92 | Energy consumption (Watt-hours/km) | 9 1375 |
| 93 | mass of CO2 per vehicle per km (kg) | 0 0.09875 |
| 94 | Vehicle mass (kg) | 45 1950 |
| 95 | Average speed of urban travel (km/h) | 72 16 |
| 96 | Typical travel time (in minutes) for 9 km trip | 7 33 |
| 97 | Fare/cost per km | \$0.09 \$0.62 |
| 98 | Number of deaths per 100M passenger-km | 0.00001 1 |
| 99 | Number of injuries per 100M passenger-km | 0.0006 62 |
| 100 | Volume to park (cubic meters) | 5.7 70.9 |



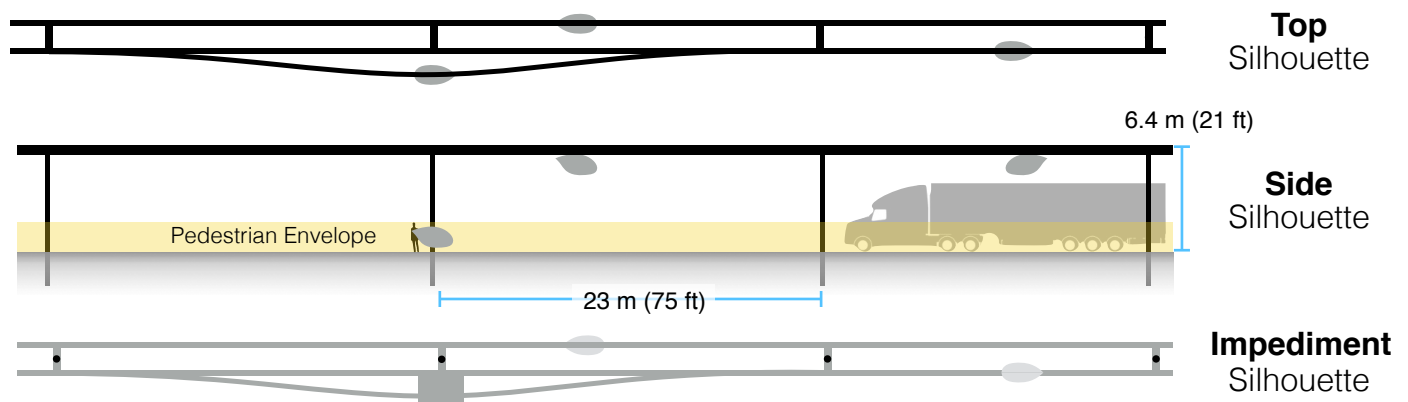
5% of gross revenue is paid for air rights and local taxes.

A minimum payment is based on the Footprint and the Transit X Commercial Rate (TXCR).

| | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Air-rights and Local Taxes | (for calculating minimums) | |
| 2 | Total commercial land (estimated) | 182,320,000 m ² | acres |
| 3 | Total commercial gov't revenue (US\$) | \$43,756,800 | 297,546,240 RMB |
| 4 | TXCR (Transit X Commercial Rate) | \$0.24 per m ² | 1.6 RMB |
| 5 | <i>TXCR is the yearly tax rate per land area. Calculation: total land area of commercial properties in the governmental region, divided by all the governmental income generated by those properties. The TXCR is used to calculate the minimum tax/fee.</i> | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | Private Easement Fees | For example | |
| 8 | 4% of gross revenue | \$212.62 per route-meter | |
| 9 | Minimum per year | \$0.36 per route-meter | |
| 10 | Transit X payment to Government | | |
| 11 | % of route on government easements | 98% | |
| 12 | 5% on government easements | \$736,516,530 | 5,008,312,405 RMB |
| 13 | 1% on private easements | \$3,006,190 | |
| 14 | Total air-rights and local taxes | \$739,522,720 per year | 5,028,754,497 RMB |
| 15 | per resident | \$41 | 278 RMB |
| 16 | with a minimum of | \$252,164 per year | 1,714,714 RMB |
| 17 | | | 0 RMB |
| 18 | Other financial benefits to Government | | RMB |
| 19 | Less road maintenance from lower VMT | | RMB |
| 20 | Public land made available from less parking and lanes | | RMB |
| 21 | Reduced emergency and police services for road-related incidents | | RMB |
| 22 | Less investment needed in road-based infrastructure (charging stations, signals, BRT, etc) | | RMB |

Footprint calculations for minimum fee

Yearly fees and taxes



| 1 | Footprint Calculations | Metric | Imperial |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 2 | Track width | 0.30 m | |
| 3 | Track height | 0.60 m | |
| 4 | Post diameter | 0.3 m | |
| 5 | Post cross section | 0.07 m ² | |
| 6 | Stop landing area | 3.75 m ² | |
| 7 | ...width | 1.5 m | |
| 8 | ...length | 2.5 m | |
| 9 | Ramp length | 21 m | |
| 10 | Typical Span | 23 m | |
| 11 | Number of posts per unit length | 43.5 poles per km | |
| 12 | Post height | 6 m | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | Single track | 1022.1 m ² | |
| 15 | ...Area of Side Silhouette | 678.3 m ² | |
| 16 | ...Area of Top Silhouette | 313.1 m ² | |
| 17 | ...Impediment Area (adjusted) | 30.7 m ² | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | Dual track | 1322.1 m ² | |
| 20 | ...Area of Side Silhouette | 678.3 m ² | |
| 21 | ...Area of Top Silhouette | 613.1 m ² | |
| 22 | ...Impediment Area (adjusted) | 30.7 m ² | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | Stop | 82.1 m ² | |
| 25 | ...Area of Side Silhouette | 25.2 m ² | |
| 26 | ...Area of Top Silhouette | 19.4 m ² | |
| 27 | ...Impediment Area (adjusted) | 37.5 m ² | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | Stops with dedicated landing areas | 2 stops per km | |
| 30 | % of dual track | 100% | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | Average area per unit length | 1,486 m ² per route-km | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | Contract values | | |
| 35 | % gross revenue for government on private prop. | 1% | |
| 36 | % gross revenue for private easement | 4% | |
| 37 | % gross revenue for government easement | 5% | |
| 38 | Impediment Factor | 10 | |



Fair Fare Formula

| | |
|---------|--|
| Summary | <p>The average commute would be 3.5 times faster saving each commuter 295 hours per year.*</p> <p>At 0.37 RMB per km, a typical commute on Transit X is 17% less than public transit and 74% less than a Taxi.*</p> |
|---------|--|

| All prices in RMB | | Trip Length | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 2 km | 10 km | 40 km |
| Transit X | 0.73 to 1.22 | 3.60 to 6.04 | 13.84 to 23.58 | |
| | 2 min., 3.6x faster | 8 min., 3.6x faster | 33 min., 3.4x faster | |
| Public transit average | | 4.08 | 6.50 | 9.53 |
| Common public modes | Taxi | 5.66 2 to 6 minutes | 24.66 8 to 30 minutes | 95.91 30 to 120 minutes |
| | Uber/Lyft | 4.31 2 to 6 minutes | 17.76 8 to 30 minutes | 68.18 30 to 120 minutes |
| | Public Bus | 3.29 3 to 12 minutes | 3.29 15 to 60 minutes | 5.04 60 to 240 minutes |
| | Train | 4.93 2 to 12 minutes | 5.81 8 to 60 minutes | 9.10 30 to 240 minutes |
| Personal car | | 4.43 2 to 6 minutes | 13.40 8 to 30 minutes | 47.04 30 to 120 minutes |

| Travel mode | Avg. Speed | Low Speed | High speed | Base | Includ es km | Over per-km | Min Dist. | Max Dist. | Time cost | Mode share | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----|-----|
| | km/h | km/h | km/h | | | | km | km | per min | 2 | 10 | 40 |
| Taxi | 30 | 20 | 80 | 3.29 | 1 | 1.64 | 0.5 | 100 | 1.46 | 5% | 4% | 1% |
| Uber/Lyft | 30 | 20 | 80 | 2.63 | 1 | 1.32 | 0.5 | 100 | 0.73 | 10% | 10% | 2% |
| Public Bus | 15 | 10 | 40 | 3.29 | 20 | 0.09 | 0.5 | 50 | 0 | 50% | 50% | 40% |
| Train | 30 | 10 | 80 | 4.93 | 2 | 0.11 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 35% | 36% | 57% |
| Transit X | 72 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0.37 | 0.1 | 50 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Personal car | 30 | 20 | 80 | 2.19 | 0 | 1.10 | 0.1 | 400 | 0.05 | - | - | - |

* All numbers on mode shares, speeds, and costs are rough estimates..

Base fares are set for first 5 years, then adjusted by formula. A 20% discount on a shared pod and a 40% discount on a shared compartment. Trips are discounted proportional to their length reaching a maximum of a 40% discount on a 500 km trip. No congestion-based pricing. Fares are proportional to the median income of the area and inversely proportional to per capita use, so the more use of Transit X, the lower the base fare up a to 50% discount. The amount of market-rate fares must be less than the amount of discounted fares. Transit X Fair Fare Formula and Fair Freight Formula is universal and applies to all regions and all times.



Fair Fare Formula

Fare rates are updated annually using this formula

| | Formula Name | Value | Units | Description of the value or model input |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| 1 | GlobalIncome | 68,000 | RMB | Global median household income. Updated annually based on most recent standard published data. |
| 2 | AllTravel | 23,000 | km | Travel distance per household per year on any mode for trips under 1600 km. A global constant |
| 3 | PercentIncomeForTransport | 20% | | % of median household income for all transportation under 1600 km trips. A global constant. |
| 4 | GlobalRate | 0.59 | RMB/km | Global rate: GlobalIncome * PercentIncomeForTransport / AllTravel |
| 5 | IncomeFirst | \$81,600 | RMB | Median household income at first stop (per person per day). External input. Based on reliable public data source updated annually. |
| 6 | IncomeDest | \$122,400 | RMB | Median household income at destination per trip. External input. Based on reliable public data updated annually. |
| 7 | RegionalRate | 0.71 | RMB/km | Regional rate based on median income: MedianIncomeFirst * PercentIncomeForTransport / AllTravel |
| 8 | UnderIncomeRate | 0.00 | RMB/km | Under global income adjustment: if (RegionalRate < GlobalRate, GlobalRate - RegionalRate, 0) |
| 9 | NominalRate | 0.71 | RMB/km | Nominal rate: RegionalRate + UnderIncomeRate |
| 10 | RegionalFactor | 1.00 | | Regional Fare Factor. Negotiated upfront to make network financially viable. |
| 11 | AdjustedRate | 0.71 | RMB/km | Regional adjusted rate: NominalRate * RegionalFactor |
| 13 | Population | 18,100,000 | | Population in region. Updated annually based on trusted public data source. |
| 12 | UsageMaxDiscount | 50% | | Fare Discount when Transit X travel per household equals AllTravel. Global constant. |
| 14 | PassengerTravel | 118,059,752,325 | km | Total passenger distance traveled previous calendar year. Based on expected mode share for first 3 years. Based on actual passenger trips. Audited. |
| 15 | ModeShare | 28% | | Percent of Total Travel Per Capita on Transit X: PassengerTravel / (Population x AllTravel) |
| 16 | BaseRate | 0.61 | RMB/km | Base rate for single-passenger pod (without discounts) (1 - UsageMaxDiscount x min(1,ModeShare)) x AdjustedRate |
| 17 | SpecialRateFactor | 2.20 | | Rate factor for water crossings or high-speed links. Global constant. |
| 18 | SpecialBaseRate | 1.34 | RMB/km | Base rate for high-speed travel or water crossings: BaseRate * SpecialRateFactor |
| 19 | DistanceDiscount | 40% | | Distance discount at max distance. Global constant. |
| 20 | MaxDistanceDiscount | 500 | km | Max distance discount. Global constant. |
| 21 | DistanceDiscountPerKm | 0.000487 | RMB/km | Discount amount per km: BaseRate x DistanceDiscount / MaxDistanceDiscount |
| 22 | SeniorDiscount | 20% | | Senior discount set according to local regulations |
| 23 | StudentDiscount | 20% | | Student discount set according to local regulations |
| | DisabilityDiscount | 20% | | Disability discount set according to local regulations |
| 24 | DiscountBaseRate | 0.49 | RMB/km | Discounted base rate: BaseRate x (1 - SeniorDiscount) |
| 25 | SharedPodDiscount | 20% | | Discount for a shared pod. Set by Transit X per year. 15% minimum and 30% maximum. Maximum yearly change is one percentage point. |
| 26 | SharedPodRate | 0.49 | RMB/km | Rate for a shared pod: BaseRate x (1 - SharedPodDiscount) |
| 27 | SharedCompartmentDiscount | 40% | | Discount for shared compartment. Set by Transit X per year. 25% minimum and 40% maximum. Maximum yearly change is one percentage point. |
| 28 | SharedCompartmentRate | 0.37 | RMB/km | Rate for shared compartment BaseRate x (1 - SharedCompartmentDiscount) |
| 29 | SingleOccupancyMaxDistance | 0.41 | RMB/km | Rate for 500 km in single-passenger pod. |
| 30 | Senior + SharedCompartmentRate | 0.18 | RMB/km | Rate for a Senior taking a 500 km trip in a shared compartment. BaseRate x (1 - SeniorDiscountAmount) x (1 - SharedCompartmentDiscount) x (1 - MaxDistanceDiscount) |
| 31 | 50PctIncomeAtDest | 25% | | % Higher fare rate if Destination has 50% higher median income than First (IncomeDest / IncomeFirst - 1) / 2 |
| 32 | DistanceBase | 87,364,216,721 | km | Passenger distance under base fare. Audited value from operational data. |
| 33 | PercentBase | 74% | | Percent of passenger distance under base fare: DistanceBase / PassengerTravel |
| 34 | BaseRevenue | 39,667,706,565 | RMB | Annual revenue from all travel under base rate. Audited value from operational data. |
| 35 | AverageDiscount | 25% | | Average fare discount from Base Rate: 1 - (BaseRevenue / (DistanceBase x BaseRate)) |
| 36 | MarketFactor | 1.0 | | Market rate factor. Negotiated value for setting ratio of AverageDiscount |
| 37 | MarketRateCap | 25% | | Cap on passenger travel distance at market rate: AverageDiscount x MarketFactor |
| 38 | MarketTravelCap | 22,223,207,324 | km | Cap on passenger travel distance at market rate: DistanceBase x MarketRateCap |

Project Summary

| | |
|--|---|
| Project Description | A fully-automated, solar-powered, micro-rail network. A transportation utility. |
| Project type | Privately-funded Public Transit Design, Build, Finance, Own, Operate, Maintain (DBFOOM) |
| Project equity | US\$1.78 billion |
| Cost to Gov't | \$0 |
| Structure | Privately financed equity and debt |
| Debt term | 10 years @ 7% |
| Equity terms | A waterfall profit distribution per year with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90% until capital payback, 2. then 50% until Target% is reached 3. then 10% |
| Taxes & Fees | \$739,522,720 per year |
| Benefits to society and environment | Extremely high |
| Estimated return | 83% average IRR over 12 yrs |

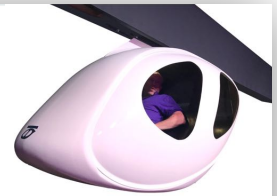
Financials

(US\$ in millions)

| | Year 1 | Total Years 1-12 |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Gross Revenues | 4,960 | 143,854 |
| Taxes and fees | 248 | 7,193 |
| Debt service | \$291 | \$3,198 |

ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) Benefits

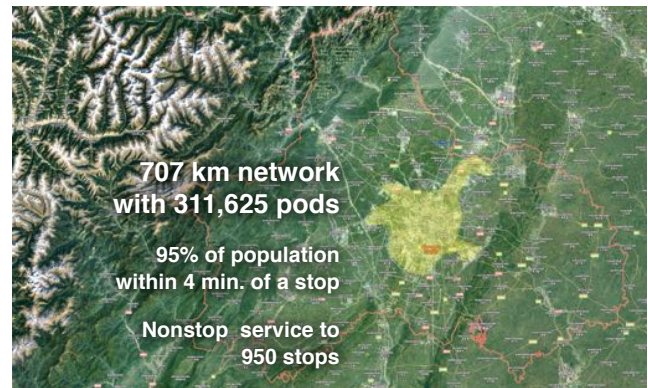
| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Clean energy yes | Resiliency yes |
| Energy security yes | Sustainable yes |
| Emissions-free yes | Equitable yes |
| GHG-free yes | Recyclable materials yes |
| Lowers pollution yes | Affordable housing yes |
| Clean water yes | Improved Health yes |
| Improved Safety yes | Econ. Development yes |
| New infrastructure yes | Access to Food yes |
| Equitable transport yes | New job creation yes |



Transit X presents a preliminary proposal for a privately-financed, solar-powered public transit network — a fleet of fully-autonomous, shared, electric, 4-passenger vehicles (pods) on a local and regional podway

Chengdu, China [metro]

High capacity • High speed • Nonstop • 24/7
Solar powered • Zero Wait • Door-to-door • Resilient



About Transit X

Transit X finances, designs, builds, and operates solar-electric micro-rail public transit podways to supplant buses, trains, cars, and trucks. Transit X offers its service to governments and commercial developers. Maiden Flight was on Oct 29, 2018 and pilot projects started in 2018. First pilots will break ground in 2019 and begin operations in 2020. Transit X is a privately held company founded in 2015, based in Boston, Massachusetts.

Status

| | Now | Prior to close |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Project financing | Letter of intent | Yes |
| Outdoor test system | Dec, 2019 | Yes |
| Rider-Revenue study | Preliminary | Yes |
| Environmental study | Per region | Yes |
| Air rights | Per project | Yes |
| Permitting | Per project | Yes |
| Safety certification | In process | Yes |
| Construction firm | Per project | Yes |
| Design and major subs | Per project | Yes |
| Operations & Maint | Yes | Yes |
| Utility relocation | Per project | Agreements |

General information available at transitx.com. Detailed information and references can be provided under appropriate non-disclosure/non-compete/non-circumvent agreements. Contact: Mike Stanley, CEO, Transit X, mike@transitx.com, 508-596-7024



Model Inputs and Assumptions

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---------|
| Route length (km) | 707 | Travel per year per pod (km) | 168,192 |
| Starting number of pods | 102,836 | Revenue per vehicle-km (US\$) | 0.29 |
| Projected revenue growth | 15% | OPEX as % of project cost | 5% |
| Project Cost (Privately funded) | \$5,933,617,839 | Debt Interest rate | 7% |
| % Debt financed | 70% | Debt term (yrs) | 10 |
| Debt | \$4,153,532,488 | Profit share when below capital return | 90% |
| Equity | \$1,780,085,352 | Profit share when below Target IRR | 50% |
| Debt payment (per year) | \$290,747,274 | Profit share when above Target IRR | 10% |

Pro Forma

| Years | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Revenue | 0 | 4,960,201,308 | 5,704,231,504 | 6,559,866,230 | 7,543,846,164 | 8,675,423,089 | 9,976,736,552 | 11,473,247,035 | 13,194,234,090 | 15,173,369,204 | 17,449,374,584 | 20,066,780,772 | 23,076,797,888 |
| 5% RoW+tax+fee | 0% | 248,010,065 | 285,211,575 | 327,993,311 | 377,192,308 | 433,771,154 | 498,836,828 | 573,662,352 | 659,711,705 | 758,668,460 | 872,468,729 | 1,003,339,039 | 1,153,839,894 |
| Debt service | 0 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 | \$290,747,274 |
| Investor share | 0 | 2,364,924,271 | 644,448,309 | 712,999,107 | 791,832,525 | 882,490,956 | 986,748,151 | 1,106,643,925 | 1,244,524,066 | 1,403,086,228 | 1,585,432,714 | 1,795,131,173 | 2,036,284,400 |
| Investor share (%) | | 64% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 11% |
| Share / Orig Capital | 0% | 133% | 36% | 40% | 44% | 50% | 55% | 62% | 70% | 79% | 89% | 101% | 114% |
| IRR to date | loss | 33% | 56% | 68% | 75% | 78% | 80% | 82% | 82% | 83% | 83% | 83% | 83% |

Important Notices

The information contained in this document is not an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy any security. These materials and documents and information from which they are derived or which are referred to by or accessible from them may contain forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 2E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward looking statements and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "believe" or "plan" or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. Although Transit X believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. All forward looking statements speak only as of the date made. Except as required by law, Transit X undertakes no obligation to update any forward looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which it is made or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances. These materials and documents and information from which they are derived or which are referred to by or accessible from them represent Transit X's best estimate as to the allocation of the funding proceeds based upon its present business plan and financial condition. The costs and expenses to be incurred in pursuing the Company's business plan cannot be predicted with certainty. There can be no assurance that unforeseen events will not occur or that the Company's business plan will be achieved or that it will not be changed, and it is possible that the funding proceeds may be applied in a manner other than that described herein.