

ECLIPSE AVIATION

The Very Light Jets (VLJs) are coming...

Don Taylor March 18, 2005



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VLJ Manufacturers (Not all will survive!)



Eclipse 500



Adam A700



Diamond D-Jet



Cessna Mustang



Avocet Projet



Safire Jet



The Eclipse 500 A new breed of GA aircraft

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- Similar in size, weight and cost to a new Baron
- But the similarity ends there
- Slower approach speeds, over twice the cruise speed and three times the altitude performance
 - Capable of operation from smaller airports, yet able to cruise comfortably in the high Flight Levels
- Disruptive technology is coming to GA

Once it hits the market, GA will never be the same again





Value Proposition: Twin-Engine Jet for \$1.175M

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Guaranteed

Cruise speed	375 kt
Stall speed	67 kt
Range	1,280 nm w/pilot, 3 pax NBAA IFR
Useful load	2,250 pounds

- Takeoff/landing distance <2,200 ft
- Ceiling 41,000 ft
- Certified for single-pilot operation
- Powered by PW610F turbofan engine





Key Enablers for the Eclipse 500

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Modern turbine technology



Highly integrated avionics and systems

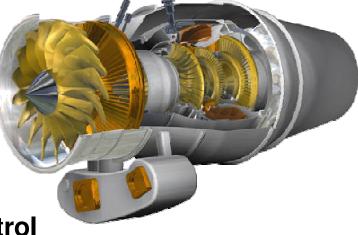


Innovative manufacturing technology and practices

A New Generation of Small, Light Weight Jet Engines by Pratt & Whitney Canada

- PW600 engine family is the leader in the very light jet (VLJ) segment
 - P&WC corporate strategy is to invest heavily in capturing this new category
 - PW615F (1,350 lbf) for Cessna Mustang
 - PW610F (900 lbf) for Eclipse 500
- PW610F key features
 - Dual-channel FADEC total automatic control
 - APR OEI rated
 - Initial maintenance 1,750 hours HSI, 3,500 hour TBO
 - Easy and quick maintenance
 - HSI on pylon
 - 1 ½ hour engine change



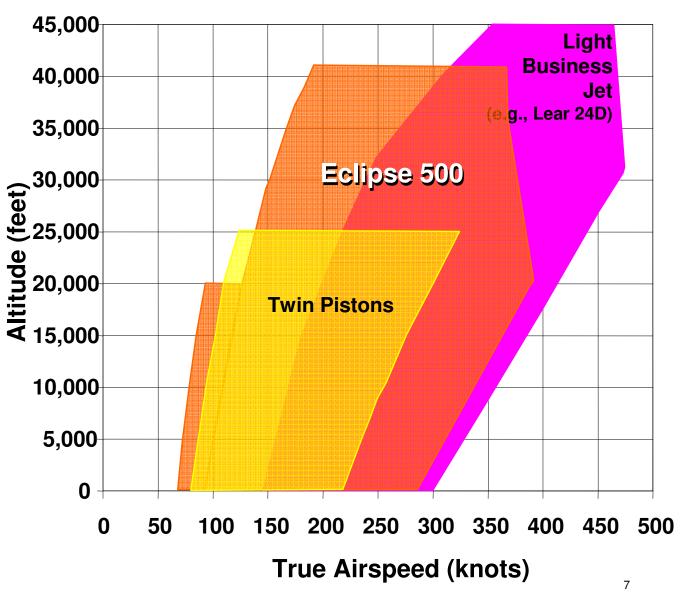




Eclipse 500 Is Designed for Safety

Large envelope of operations with low inertia

- 67 knot stall speed and 375 knot max cruise speed
 - 87 knot approach, easy to avoid landing accidents (42% of business jet/turboprop)
- Quick accelerate / decelerate rates make possible quick, safe transitions from one phase of operations to the next
- High gear/flap operation speeds
 - **V**_{FE} = 200kts
 - **V**_{LO} = 250kts
 - V_{LE} = 285kts
 - V_{MO} = 285kts



Eclipse Aviation Is Succeeding

- Flight testing with FAA conforming aircraft underway
- \$398M of equity and debt funding
- 2,150+ orders on books
- 190,000 ft² of facilities in place

- Company is 380+ employees and growing
- Manufacturing 6 additional test aircraft
- On track for FAA certification in March 2006
- On track for JAA certification by the end Q2 2006

Very Light Jets How will they fit in the airspace?

- Air Traffic Control assumptions:
 - All aircraft are the size of a large commercial jet
 - All aircraft want to land at the major airports
 - All aircraft should maintain the same speed on final
 - It makes lining them up easier

Results

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- Airspace has been designed to ease the controller's job, not the pilot's
- Traffic flow is set-up for hubs and spokes
- Vast quantities of airspace have been wasted because of uncertainty about where the aircraft really are
 - Because of the radar based ATC system



VLJ's & the Air Space

- Current Air Traffic Control system:
 - Uses 50 year old technology to separate aircraft
 - Radar on the ground needs multiple sweeps to build a track file on a target aircraft
 - Radar requires >15 seconds to obtain usable data
 - Only then can it determine position, direction and speed
 - Altitude information comes from the target aircraft via an on board altitude encoder
- Result
 - Positional uncertainty large airspace buffers are required and airspace is wasted
- Solution
 - RHSM (Reduced Horizontal Separation Minimums much like RVSM)



Reduced Separation

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Is RHSM possible?

- Yes, the technology has been around for years
 - Technology developed in the early 90's

Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B)

 Each aircraft broadcasts its highly accurate, GPS derived position, altitude, speed and direction once per second

• Cockpit Display of Traffic Information (CDTI)

 CDTI traffic information from ADS-B is highly accurate and may be received and displayed by any properly equipped aircraft

• Result: ADS-B/CDTI equipped aircraft can see each other

 If barometric altimetry is adequate for 1,000' vertical separation, GPS position data should allow 1,000' horizontal separation



Free Flight

- ADS-B and CDTI are enablers for Free Flight
- Autonomous aircraft and self separation will free up the airspace
- Resistance to change
 - Naysayer concerns improve radar and hire more controllers
 - The responsibility for separation should remain on the ground
- Is it possible that pilots could self separate?
 - Netherlands trials pilots liked it and reported it was much easier than they expected
- Question:
 - If a radar based ATC system did not exist and two "Free Flight" aircraft had a conflict in flight, would we elect to resolve this problem through a third party on the ground?



VLJ's as Air Taxis

- Air Taxi is a new business model
 - The market is in development and will change air travel
- VLJ's are the enabler for this concept
- The idea brings direct air service closer to the customers home or business
- VLJ aircraft will have very low operating cost
- Air Taxi aircraft will fly from one small airport to another, bypassing all hubs and spokes
- Result: A whole new method of transport that brings fast, affordable air travel closer to the customer's front door
 - NASA study shows that average door to door speed for a 500 mile trip is 70 mph using airlines
- Will the model work?
 - Eclipse has customers that are betting it will



VLJ's and Major Hubs

- VLJs will be able to utilize 10,000 airports in the U.S.
 - Airlines only serve around 600 airports
- Will VLJ's fly into the major airline hubs, adding congestion and taking up runway time?
 - Absent the special runways and procedures, logic suggests this will not happen
 - Why fly into a hub when there are feeder airports closer to ultimate destination
 - Rarely will a VLJ choose the congestion, TSA screening, landing fees and hassle associated with airports that have 10,000' runways they don't need
 - Owner operators will avoid the hassle and the Air Taxi model is based on using small airports closer to the customers home
 - VLJ's could easily operate into and out of major hubs using small, 3,000' runways
 - Curved approaches could provide easy access
 - One or more inexpensive, low load bearing runways could be located in the corner of a hub



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The VLJ Revolution

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