



AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report

Sample edition

Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Aluminium Ingot from Aluminium Scrap

Installed capacity 10 MT per day

Sector Metal products

Total project cost ₹1,155.85 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

Project at a glance

Aluminium Ingot from Aluminium Scrap
10 MT per day

Product	Aluminium Ingot from Aluminium Scrap	Sector	Metal products
Installed capacity	10 MT per day	Annual capacity	3,300 MT per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹2,15,000 per MT	Working days	330 a year
Manpower	110 people	Plant and machinery	₹518.63 lakh
Total project cost	₹1,155.85 lakh	Promoter's contribution	₹288.96 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹866.89 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹544.15 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹4,966.50 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹176.44 lakh
Return on investment	15.2% a year	Break-even, Year 3	49.8% of capacity
Average DSCR	1.44	Payback period	4.5 years

This is an illustrative sample. Its figures are generated from industry-typical ratios to show the format and depth of an NPCS project report. They are not taken from any NPCS report or any real project, and should not be used for investment or lending decisions.

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1 Introduction

The project modelled here is a unit producing aluminium ingot from aluminium scrap in the metal products sector, sized at 10 MT per day. Working 330 days a year, the plant can turn out 3,300 MT per year at full capacity. The product's applications range from pressure die cast automobile and two-wheeler parts to deoxidation of steel in steel plants.

Each section follows the layout of a bank-format project report: project cost, means of finance, working capital, profitability, cash flow, balance sheet, debt service and break-even. In Year 3, running at 70% of capacity, the model unit sells ₹4,966.50 lakh worth of aluminium ingot from aluminium scrap and keeps ₹176.44 lakh as net profit.

2 Uses and applications

Demand for the product comes mainly from the following uses:

- Pressure die cast automobile and two-wheeler parts
- Gravity and sand castings for engineering
- Electrical motor and fan housings
- Deoxidation of steel in steel plants

3 Market potential

Demand comes mainly from pressure die casters that supply two-wheeler, car and electrical makers and buy alloy ingots such as ADC12 and LM6 against a fixed chemistry. Steel plants buy lower grades for deoxidation. A unit competes on scrap buying, metal recovery and consistent chemistry backed by a spectrometer test certificate.

Typical buyers include automotive pressure die casters, gravity and sand foundries, steel plants for deoxidation, electrical motor and fan housing makers, and metal traders and stockists.

Because demand and competition vary from one district to the next, the market section of a full report is prepared for the promoter's chosen location, with a list of existing manufacturers.

4 Manufacturing process

The plant converts raw materials into finished aluminium ingot from aluminium scrap in eight steps, shown in the flow chart and described below.



Process flow for aluminium ingot from aluminium scrap

- 1 Scrap sorting and testing.** Incoming scrap is weighed, checked with a portable analyser and sorted by alloy family.
- 2 Size reduction and cleaning.** Bulky scrap is shredded, iron is pulled out by magnets and oily turnings are dried before melting.
- 3 Melting.** Scrap is melted under a salt cover flux in a tilting rotary furnace at about 720 to 780 degrees Celsius.
- 4 Alloy correction.** A spectrometer sample is taken and silicon, copper or primary aluminium is added in the holding furnace to reach the target grade.
- 5 Degassing and filtering.** Nitrogen or argon is bubbled through the melt to remove hydrogen and the metal passes a ceramic foam filter.
- 6 Ingot casting.** Molten metal is poured into moulds on a casting conveyor and the ingots are cooled and knocked out.
- 7 Dross handling.** Dross skimmed from the furnace is cooled and pressed to recover metal and the residue goes to an authorised processor.
- 8 Marking and dispatch.** Ingots are stacked in bundles, marked with grade and heat number and dispatched with a test certificate.

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are aluminium scrap (imported and domestic), silicon metal and master alloys, primary aluminium for dilution, and cover flux and degassing agents. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹3,699.20 lakh, about 74.5% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Aluminium scrap (imported and domestic)	84.0%	3,107.33
Silicon metal and master alloys	9.0%	332.93
Primary aluminium for dilution	4.0%	147.97
Cover flux and degassing agents	3.0%	110.97
Total raw materials	100.0%	3,699.20

6 Plant and machinery

The machinery list below covers the main production equipment, costed at ₹518.63 lakh in total. Prices are indicative. A full report gives specifications and supplier names, and a bank-format DPR uses the quotations you obtain.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Tilting rotary furnace with oxy-fuel burner	145.22
Reverberatory holding and alloying furnace	72.61
Scrap shredder with magnetic separator	57.05
Rotary degassing unit and ceramic filter box	31.12
Automatic ingot casting conveyor	62.24
Optical emission spectrometer	36.30
Fume extraction and bag filter system	77.79
Dross cooler and press	36.30
Total plant and machinery	518.63

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹69.08 lakh and building and civil works of ₹265.54 lakh, covering the production shed, raw material and finished goods stores, and an office. Other fixed assets such as electrification, furniture, laboratory equipment and a DG set add ₹58.24 lakh.

Power and fuel cost ₹304.45 lakh in Year 3, about 6.1% of sales. Water is needed for cleaning, domestic use and, where the process calls for it, production.

8 Manpower

The unit employs 110 people. Wages and salaries come to ₹236.94 lakh in Year 1 and are assumed to rise by 5% a year.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	17	30,500	62.22
Skilled workers and operators	38	19,500	88.92
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	55	13,000	85.80
Total (Year 1)	110		236.94

9 Licences and approvals

A unit of this kind typically needs the following registrations and approvals. Requirements vary by state and by the exact product, so confirm them with the local authorities before applying.

- Udyam (MSME) registration
- GST registration
- Consent to establish and consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Board
- Factory licence or registration under the applicable labour law, where the workforce threshold applies
- Fire safety NOC, where required
- Trade licence from the local body
- BIS licence under IS 617 where the aluminium Quality Control Order applies
- Hazardous waste authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board for dross and bag filter dust
- Recycler registration on the CPCB EPR portal for non-ferrous metal scrap

10 Project cost and means of finance

Setting up the unit costs ₹1,155.85 lakh in all, of which plant and machinery is ₹518.63 lakh. The estimate includes a 5% contingency on building and machinery, pre-operative expenses and the margin money needed to start working capital.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	69.08
Building and civil works	265.54
Plant and machinery	518.63
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	58.24
Contingencies	39.21
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	23.77
Margin money for working capital	181.38
Total cost of project	1,155.85

Means of finance

Funding follows a 75:25 split between bank loan and promoter's contribution, with a term loan of ₹866.89 lakh and promoter funds of ₹288.96 lakh. The bank also provides a cash credit limit of ₹544.15 lakh for working capital.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	288.96
Term loan from bank (75%)	866.89
Total means of finance	1,155.85
<i>Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)</i>	<i>544.15</i>

11 Working capital

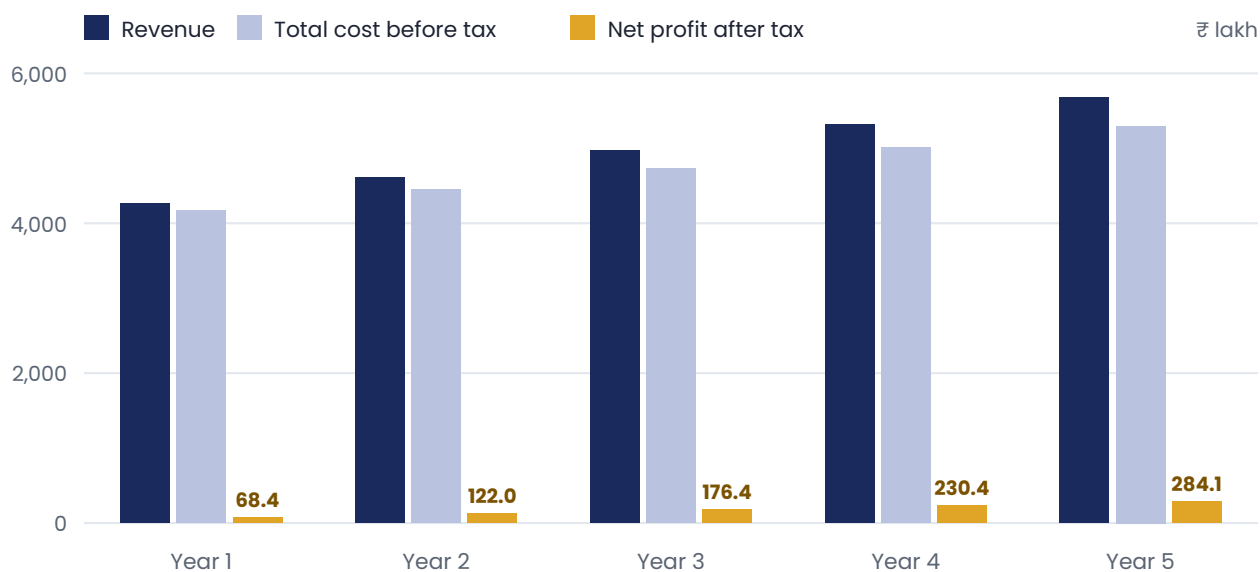
Working capital is worked out from holding periods: 30 days of raw material, 15 days of finished goods and 45 days of credit to customers, less 30 days of credit from suppliers. In Year 1 the requirement is ₹725.53 lakh. The bank funds ₹544.15 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹181.38 lakh.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Raw material stock (30 days)	260.61	282.33	304.04	325.76	347.48
Work in progress (5 days)	50.26	54.34	58.42	62.52	66.62
Finished goods (15 days)	152.24	164.58	176.94	189.33	201.75
Trade receivables (45 days)	524.84	568.57	612.31	656.04	699.78
Total current assets	987.95	1,069.82	1,151.71	1,233.65	1,315.63
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	262.42	284.29	306.16	328.03	349.90
Working capital requirement	725.53	785.53	845.55	905.62	965.73

12 Projected profitability

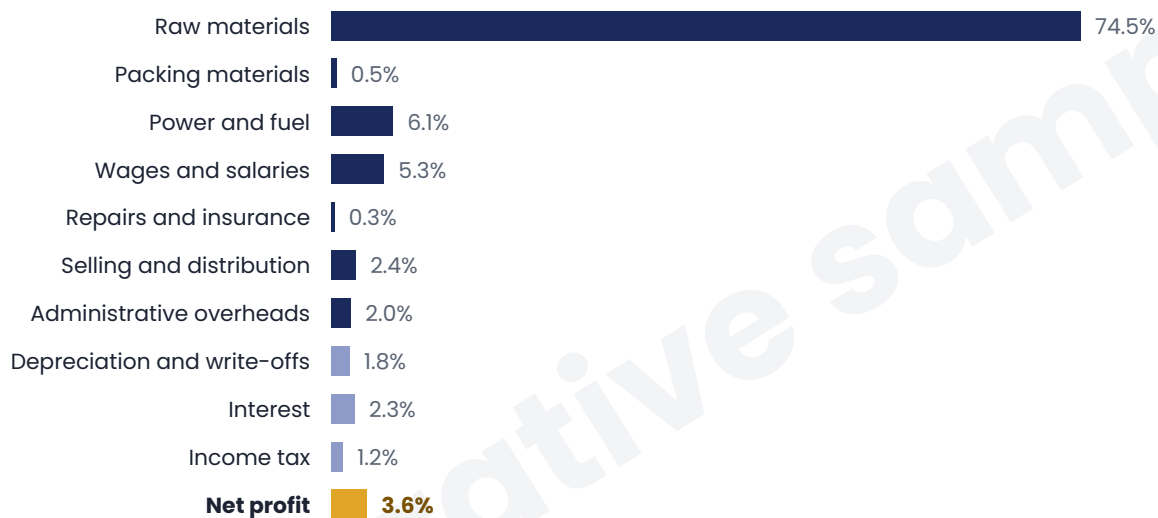
The unit is profitable from the first year, with a net profit of ₹68.38 lakh on sales of ₹4,257.00 lakh. By Year 5 sales reach ₹5,676.00 lakh and net profit ₹284.07 lakh, giving an average net margin of 3.4% across the projection.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Revenue from operations	4,257.00	4,611.75	4,966.50	5,321.25	5,676.00
Raw materials consumed	3,170.74	3,434.97	3,699.20	3,963.43	4,227.66
Packing materials	22.05	23.89	25.73	27.56	29.40
Power and fuel	260.95	282.70	304.45	326.19	347.94
Wages and salaries	236.94	248.79	261.23	274.29	288.00
Repairs and maintenance	10.37	10.89	11.44	12.01	12.61
Insurance	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53
Cost of production	3,704.58	4,004.77	4,305.58	4,607.01	4,909.14
Gross profit	552.42	606.98	660.92	714.24	766.86
Selling and distribution expenses	103.57	112.20	120.83	129.47	138.10
Administrative overheads	88.33	92.75	97.39	102.26	107.37
Operating profit (EBITDA)	360.52	402.03	442.70	482.51	521.39
Depreciation	115.38	99.76	86.32	74.74	64.75
Preliminary expenses written off	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.77
Interest on term loan	89.35	74.98	56.51	36.01	13.25
Interest on cash credit	59.86	59.86	59.86	59.86	59.86
Profit before tax	91.18	162.68	235.26	307.15	378.76
Income tax	22.80	40.67	58.82	76.79	94.69
Profit after tax	68.38	122.01	176.44	230.36	284.07



Revenue, total cost before tax and net profit after tax, ₹ lakh

Where each rupee of sales goes in Year 3



Each cost head as a percentage of Year 3 sales

13 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement sets out the sources and uses of funds year by year. The unit stays cash positive throughout and closes Year 5 with a cash balance of ₹238.89 lakh after meeting the loan repayments due.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Sources of funds					
Promoter's contribution	288.96	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	866.89	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	544.15	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	68.38	122.01	176.44	230.36	284.07
Depreciation	115.38	99.76	86.32	74.74	64.75
Preliminary expenses written off	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.77
Increase in trade creditors	262.42	21.87	21.87	21.87	21.87
Total sources	2,150.93	248.39	289.38	331.72	375.46
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	950.70	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	23.77	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	463.11	38.14	38.15	38.21	38.24
Increase in trade receivables	524.84	43.73	43.74	43.73	43.74
Repayment of term loan	77.44	167.57	186.04	206.54	229.30
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	2,039.86	249.44	267.93	288.48	311.28
Net cash flow	111.07	(1.05)	21.45	43.24	64.18
Opening cash balance	–	111.07	110.02	131.47	174.71
Closing cash balance	111.07	110.02	131.47	174.71	238.89

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹338.32 lakh to ₹1,170.22 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹789.45 lakh to nil as it is repaid.

As at year end (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Liabilities					
Promoter's capital	288.96	288.96	288.96	288.96	288.96
Reserves and surplus	68.38	190.39	366.83	597.19	881.26
Term loan	789.45	621.88	435.84	229.30	–
Cash credit from bank	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15	544.15
Trade creditors	262.42	284.29	306.16	328.03	349.90
Total liabilities	1,953.36	1,929.67	1,941.94	1,987.63	2,064.27
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	950.70	950.70	950.70	950.70	950.70
Less: accumulated depreciation	(115.38)	(215.14)	(301.46)	(376.20)	(440.95)
Net fixed assets	835.32	735.56	649.24	574.50	509.75
Preliminary expenses not written off	19.02	14.27	9.52	4.77	–
Inventories	463.11	501.25	539.40	577.61	615.85
Trade receivables	524.84	568.57	612.31	656.04	699.78
Cash and bank balance	111.07	110.02	131.47	174.71	238.89
Total assets	1,953.36	1,929.67	1,941.94	1,987.63	2,064.27

15 Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on the written-down value method, at 15% a year for plant and machinery, 10% for building and 10% for other assets. Land carries no depreciation.

Preliminary and pre-operative expenses are written off in equal parts over five years.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Building and civil works (cost ₹278.82 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	278.82	250.94	225.85	203.27	182.94
Depreciation	27.88	25.09	22.58	20.33	18.29
Closing written-down value	250.94	225.85	203.27	182.94	164.65
Plant and machinery (cost ₹544.56 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	544.56	462.88	393.45	334.43	284.27
Depreciation	81.68	69.43	59.02	50.16	42.64
Closing written-down value	462.88	393.45	334.43	284.27	241.63
Other fixed assets (cost ₹58.24 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	58.24	52.42	47.18	42.46	38.21
Depreciation	5.82	5.24	4.72	4.25	3.82
Closing written-down value	52.42	47.18	42.46	38.21	34.39
Total depreciation	115.38	99.76	86.32	74.74	64.75
Preliminary expenses written off	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.77

16 Term loan repayment

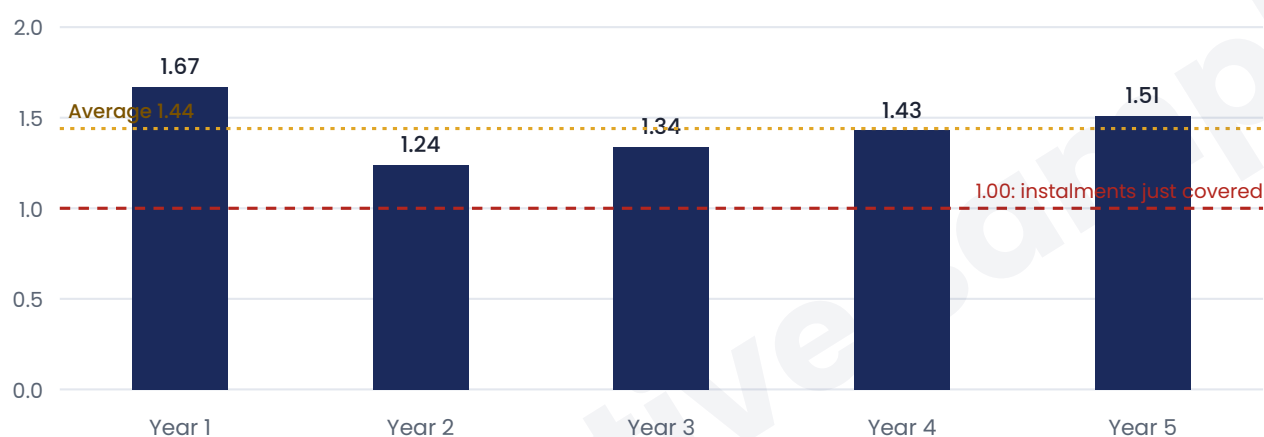
The term loan of ₹866.89 lakh carries interest at 10.5% a year. Only interest is paid during the 6-month moratorium, after which the loan is repaid in 54 equal monthly instalments of ₹20,21,257. The month-by-month schedule is in the annexure.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	866.89	789.45	621.88	435.84	229.30
Interest	89.35	74.98	56.51	36.01	13.25
Principal repaid	77.44	167.57	186.04	206.54	229.30
Closing balance	789.45	621.88	435.84	229.30	—

17 Debt service coverage

Cash available for debt service covers the term loan instalments 1.44 times on average, and never less than 1.24 times (Year 2).

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Net profit after tax	68.38	122.01	176.44	230.36	284.07
Depreciation and write-offs	120.13	104.51	91.07	79.49	69.52
Interest on term loan	89.35	74.98	56.51	36.01	13.25
Total available for debt service (A)	277.86	301.50	324.02	345.86	366.84
Principal repayment	77.44	167.57	186.04	206.54	229.30
Interest on term loan	89.35	74.98	56.51	36.01	13.25
Total debt service (B)	166.79	242.55	242.55	242.55	242.55
DSCR (A / B)	1.67	1.24	1.34	1.43	1.51

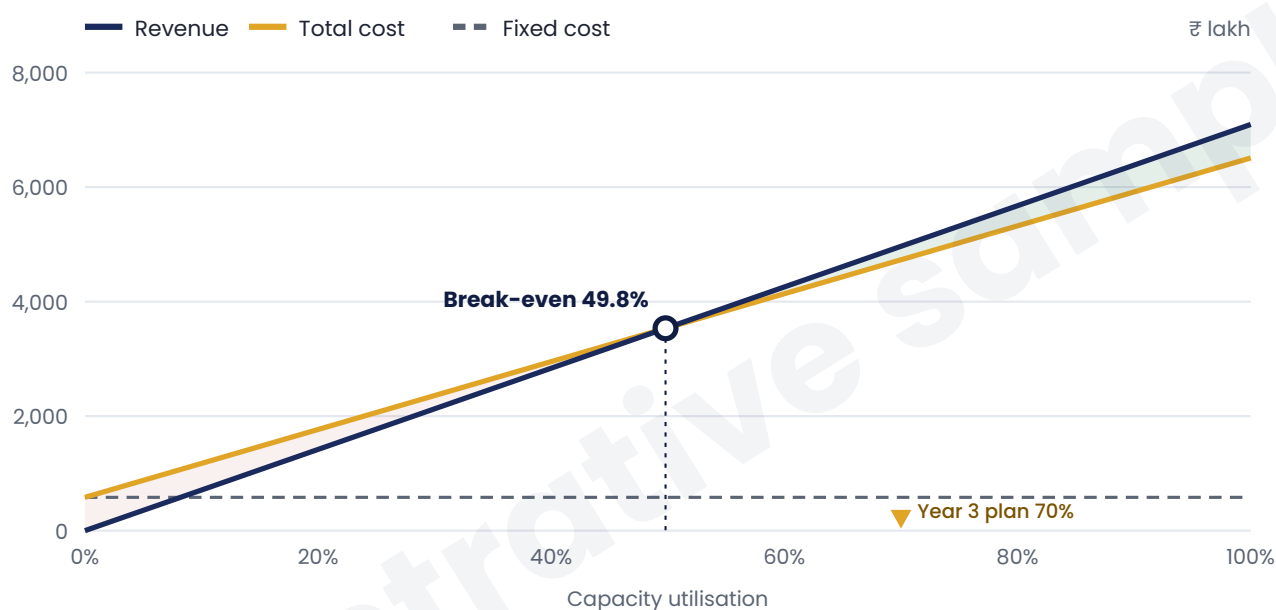


DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 49.8% of capacity to break even in Year 3, well below the 70% assumed for that year. Cash break-even, which excludes depreciation and write-offs, is 42%.

Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Revenue from operations	4,257.00	4,611.75	4,966.50	5,321.25	5,676.00
Variable costs	3,557.31	3,853.76	4,150.21	4,446.65	4,743.10
Contribution	699.69	757.99	816.29	874.60	932.90
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	608.51	595.31	581.03	567.45	554.14
Break-even as % of installed capacity	52.2	51.0	49.8	48.7	47.5
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.8	41.6
Break-even sales	3,702.25	3,621.98	3,535.12	3,452.48	3,371.53



Break-even chart at Year 3 prices and costs, scaled to full capacity. Shaded areas show the loss zone (left) and profit zone (right).

19 Financial ratios

Liquidity and leverage improve over the projection. The current ratio stays at or above 1.36, while debt-equity drops from 2.33 to zero as the term loan is repaid.

Ratio	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Current ratio	1.36	1.42	1.51	1.61	1.74
Quick ratio	0.79	0.82	0.87	0.95	1.05
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	2.33	1.34	0.67	0.26	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	4.72	3.12	1.99	1.25	0.76
Interest coverage ratio	1.61	2.21	3.02	4.20	6.18
DSCR	1.67	1.24	1.34	1.43	1.51
Gross profit margin (%)	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2
Net profit margin (%)	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.3	5.0
Return on capital employed (%)	14.4	18.2	21.6	24.4	26.4
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	52.2	51.0	49.8	48.7	47.5

20 Key assumptions

- Commercial production starts in April 2027, and all assets are in use from the first year.
- Capacity utilisation of 60% in Year 1, rising to 80% by Year 5, over 330 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹2,15,000 per MT, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 74.5% of sales, packing materials at 0.5%, power and fuel at 6.1%, and selling and distribution at 2.4%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 30 days of raw material, 5 days of work in progress, 15 days of finished goods and 45 days of receivables, less 30 days of creditors.
- Term loan at 10.5% interest with a 6-month moratorium and 54 monthly instalments; cash credit at 11% on 75% of the working capital requirement.
- Depreciation on the written-down value method at Income Tax Act rates; income tax at a flat 25% of profit for simplicity.
- Contingency of 5% on building and machinery; preliminary and pre-operative expenses written off over five years.
- All amounts in ₹ lakh unless stated otherwise, excluding GST.

21 Conclusion

On these illustrative assumptions, an aluminium ingot from aluminium scrap unit of 10 MT per day costs ₹1,155.85 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 15.2% on that investment and pays back in about 4.5 years. An average DSCR of 1.44 and break-even at 49.8% of capacity point to a project that can carry its bank debt. Actual figures depend on the location, the machinery chosen, input prices and the promoter's plans, which is why a full report is prepared for each project.

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A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹866.89 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
2	May 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
3	Jun 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
4	Jul 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
5	Aug 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
6	Sep 2027	866.89	7.59	–	7.59	866.89
7	Oct 2027	866.89	7.59	12.63	20.21	854.26
8	Nov 2027	854.26	7.47	12.74	20.21	841.52
9	Dec 2027	841.52	7.36	12.85	20.21	828.68
10	Jan 2028	828.68	7.25	12.96	20.21	815.71
11	Feb 2028	815.71	7.14	13.08	20.21	802.64
12	Mar 2028	802.64	7.02	13.19	20.21	789.45
13	Apr 2028	789.45	6.91	13.30	20.21	776.14
14	May 2028	776.14	6.79	13.42	20.21	762.72
15	Jun 2028	762.72	6.67	13.54	20.21	749.18
16	Jul 2028	749.18	6.56	13.66	20.21	735.53
17	Aug 2028	735.53	6.44	13.78	20.21	721.75
18	Sep 2028	721.75	6.32	13.90	20.21	707.85
19	Oct 2028	707.85	6.19	14.02	20.21	693.83
20	Nov 2028	693.83	6.07	14.14	20.21	679.69
21	Dec 2028	679.69	5.95	14.27	20.21	665.43
22	Jan 2029	665.43	5.82	14.39	20.21	651.04
23	Feb 2029	651.04	5.70	14.52	20.21	636.52
24	Mar 2029	636.52	5.57	14.64	20.21	621.88
25	Apr 2029	621.88	5.44	14.77	20.21	607.11
26	May 2029	607.11	5.31	14.90	20.21	592.21
27	Jun 2029	592.21	5.18	15.03	20.21	577.18
28	Jul 2029	577.18	5.05	15.16	20.21	562.01
29	Aug 2029	562.01	4.92	15.29	20.21	546.72
30	Sep 2029	546.72	4.78	15.43	20.21	531.29
31	Oct 2029	531.29	4.65	15.56	20.21	515.73
32	Nov 2029	515.73	4.51	15.70	20.21	500.03
33	Dec 2029	500.03	4.38	15.84	20.21	484.19
34	Jan 2030	484.19	4.24	15.98	20.21	468.21
35	Feb 2030	468.21	4.10	16.12	20.21	452.10
36	Mar 2030	452.10	3.96	16.26	20.21	435.84
37	Apr 2030	435.84	3.81	16.40	20.21	419.44
38	May 2030	419.44	3.67	16.54	20.21	402.90
39	Jun 2030	402.90	3.53	16.69	20.21	386.21

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	386.21	3.38	16.83	20.21	369.38
41	Aug 2030	369.38	3.23	16.98	20.21	352.40
42	Sep 2030	352.40	3.08	17.13	20.21	335.27
43	Oct 2030	335.27	2.93	17.28	20.21	317.99
44	Nov 2030	317.99	2.78	17.43	20.21	300.56
45	Dec 2030	300.56	2.63	17.58	20.21	282.98
46	Jan 2031	282.98	2.48	17.74	20.21	265.24
47	Feb 2031	265.24	2.32	17.89	20.21	247.35
48	Mar 2031	247.35	2.16	18.05	20.21	229.30
49	Apr 2031	229.30	2.01	18.21	20.21	211.09
50	May 2031	211.09	1.85	18.37	20.21	192.73
51	Jun 2031	192.73	1.69	18.53	20.21	174.20
52	Jul 2031	174.20	1.52	18.69	20.21	155.51
53	Aug 2031	155.51	1.36	18.85	20.21	136.66
54	Sep 2031	136.66	1.20	19.02	20.21	117.65
55	Oct 2031	117.65	1.03	19.18	20.21	98.46
56	Nov 2031	98.46	0.86	19.35	20.21	79.11
57	Dec 2031	79.11	0.69	19.52	20.21	59.59
58	Jan 2032	59.59	0.52	19.69	20.21	39.90
59	Feb 2032	39.90	0.35	19.86	20.21	20.04
60	Mar 2032	20.04	0.18	20.04	20.21	–