AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Antimony Trioxide

Installed capacity 0.74 MT per day
Sector Specialty chemicals
Total project cost ₹810.53 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Antimony Trioxide
0.74 MT per day

Product	**Antimony Trioxide**	Sector	**Specialty chemicals**
Installed capacity	**0.74 MT per day**	Annual capacity	**244 MT per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹25,30,000 per MT**	Working days	**330 a year**
Manpower	**96 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹353.19 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹810.53 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹202.63 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹607.90 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹442.72 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹4,324.78 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹233.61 lakh**
Return on investment	**28.8% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**44.3% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**2.10**	Payback period	**3.1 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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Illustrative sample

1 Introduction

This sample report sets out the techno-economic case for a unit making antimony trioxide. The model plant has an installed capacity of 0.74 MT per day, which works out to 244 MT per year over 330 working days. Its applications range from flame retardant synergist in PVC cables, plastics and textiles to white pigment and stabiliser in paints and rubber.

The projections cover the first five years of operation, starting FY 2027-28. By Year 3 the plant runs at 70% of capacity, with revenue of ₹4,324.78 lakh and a net profit of ₹233.61 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Flame retardant synergist in PVC cables, plastics and textiles
- Polycondensation catalyst for PET resin and polyester fibre
- Fining agent in solar and special glass
- Opacifier in ceramics, enamels and glazes
- White pigment and stabiliser in paints and rubber

3 Market potential

Demand for antimony trioxide comes mainly from cable compound, plastics and textile makers who use it with halogenated flame retardants, from PET resin and polyester fibre plants that use it as a catalyst, and from solar glass producers. India relies heavily on imported antimony metal and oxide, so a domestic converter that can secure metal supply and hold a consistent grade can replace imports. Buyers approve a supplier only after trials, and they judge it on purity, whiteness, particle size and steady delivery.

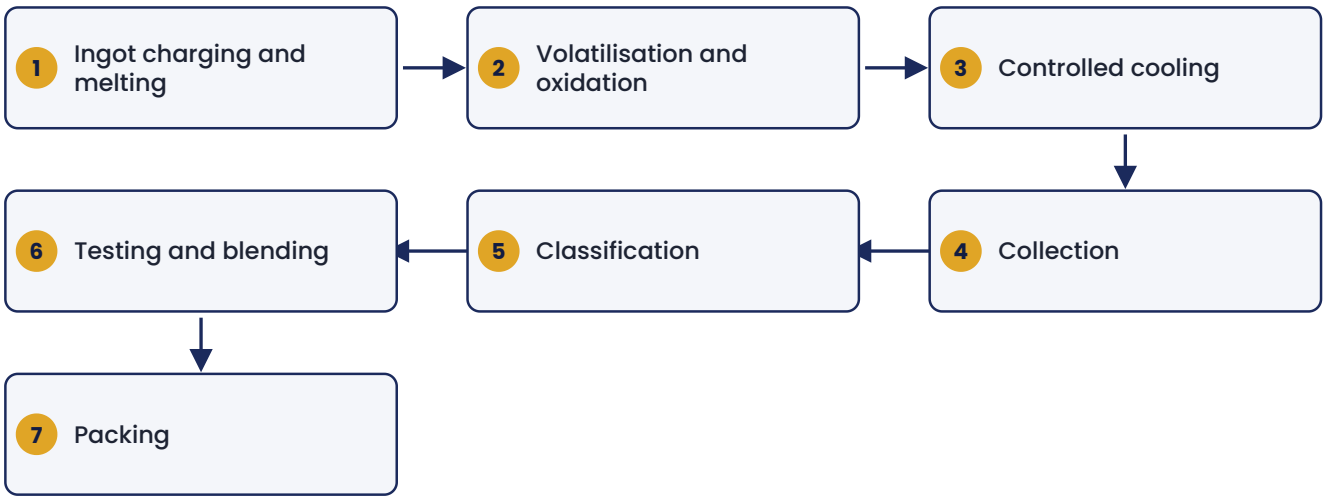
Sales are typically made to PVC cable compound and wire makers; PET resin and polyester fibre plants; solar and special glass manufacturers; plastic masterbatch and engineering compound makers; ceramic, enamel and paint manufacturers; and chemical traders and importers.

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.

Illustrative Sample

4 Manufacturing process

The manufacturing process runs in seven stages. Each stage is described below, and the flow chart shows the sequence.



Process flow for antimony trioxide

1. **Ingot charging and melting.** Antimony metal ingots and clean scrap are melted in a fired furnace to give a molten bath.
2. **Volatilisation and oxidation.** Molten antimony is vaporised and burnt in a controlled flow of air so that the vapour turns into antimony trioxide fume.
3. **Controlled cooling.** The fume passes through water-cooled ducts where the cooling rate sets the crystal form and particle size.
4. **Collection.** The fine white oxide is captured in a pulse-jet bag filter house and discharged through rotary valves.
5. **Classification.** An air classifier and sieve remove coarse particles so the grade meets the buyer's particle size range.
6. **Testing and blending.** Each lot is tested for Sb_2O_3 content, whiteness, lead, arsenic and iron, then blended to a uniform grade.
7. **Packing.** The powder is packed in 25 kg valve bags under dust extraction and palletised for dispatch.

Illustrative sample

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are antimony metal ingots (99.65% Sb), antimony scrap and recycled oxide fines, and surface treatment agent for low-dust grades. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹2,818.63 lakh, about 65.2% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Antimony metal ingots (99.65% Sb)	90.0%	2,536.77
Antimony scrap and recycled oxide fines	8.0%	225.49
Surface treatment agent for low-dust grades	2.0%	56.37
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**2,818.63**

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for the model unit is estimated at ₹353.19 lakh, before the contingency allowance. The volatilisation and oxidation furnace with combustion air blowers is the largest single item. A full NPCS report adds specifications and supplier names for each machine.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Oil or gas fired ingot melting furnace	56.51
Volatilisation and oxidation furnace with combustion air blowers	77.70
Water-cooled U-tube cooling ducts	42.38
Pulse-jet bag filter house	63.57
Air classifier and vibro sieve	35.32
Wet scrubber and stack	28.26
Valve bag packing machine with dust extraction	28.26
Quality control laboratory with whiteness meter and particle size analyser	21.19
Total plant and machinery	**353.19**

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹76.36 lakh and building and civil works of ₹137.71 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 ₹54.99 lakh.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹250.32 lakh for power and fuel, or 5.8% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

Illustrative sample

8 Manpower

The unit employs 96 people. Wages and salaries come to ₹216.00 lakh in Year 1 and are assumed to rise by 5% a year.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	14	32,500	54.60
Skilled workers and operators	34	20,500	83.64
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	48	13,500	77.76
Total (Year 1)	**96**		**216.00**

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
- Authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board under Rule 6 of the Hazardous and Other Wastes Rules, 2016 for furnace residues and spent filter bags
- Raw material ingots bought to IS 211 (antimony ingot) or an agreed purity specification

Illustrative sampl

10 Project cost and means of finance

The total cost of the project is ₹810.53 lakh. Fixed assets account for ₹646.79 lakh, and the balance covers preliminary and pre-operative expenses and the promoter's margin money for working capital. A contingency of 5% is provided on building and machinery.

Cost of project	₹ lakh
Land and site development	76.36
Building and civil works	137.71
Plant and machinery	353.19
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	54.99
Contingencies	24.54
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	16.17
Margin money for working capital	147.57
Total cost of project	**810.53**

Means of finance

The project is financed 75:25 between bank debt and the promoter's own funds. A term loan covers ₹607.90 lakh and the promoter brings in ₹202.63 lakh. Separately, a cash credit limit of ₹442.72 lakh finances 75% of the working capital requirement.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	202.63
Term loan from bank (75%)	607.90
Total means of finance	**810.53**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*442.72*

Illustrative sample

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 ₹590.29 lakh. The bank funds ₹442.72 lakh through cash credit and the promoter's margin covers ₹147.57 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)	198.57	215.12	231.67	248.22	264.76
Work in progress (3 days)	23.40	25.29	27.18	29.08	30.99
Finished goods (15 days)	124.86	134.95	145.06	155.20	165.36
Trade receivables (45 days)	457.02	495.11	533.19	571.28	609.36
Total current assets	**803.85**	**870.47**	**937.10**	**1,003.78**	**1,070.47**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	213.56	231.35	249.15	266.95	284.74
Working capital requirement	**590.29**	**639.12**	**687.95**	**736.83**	**785.73**

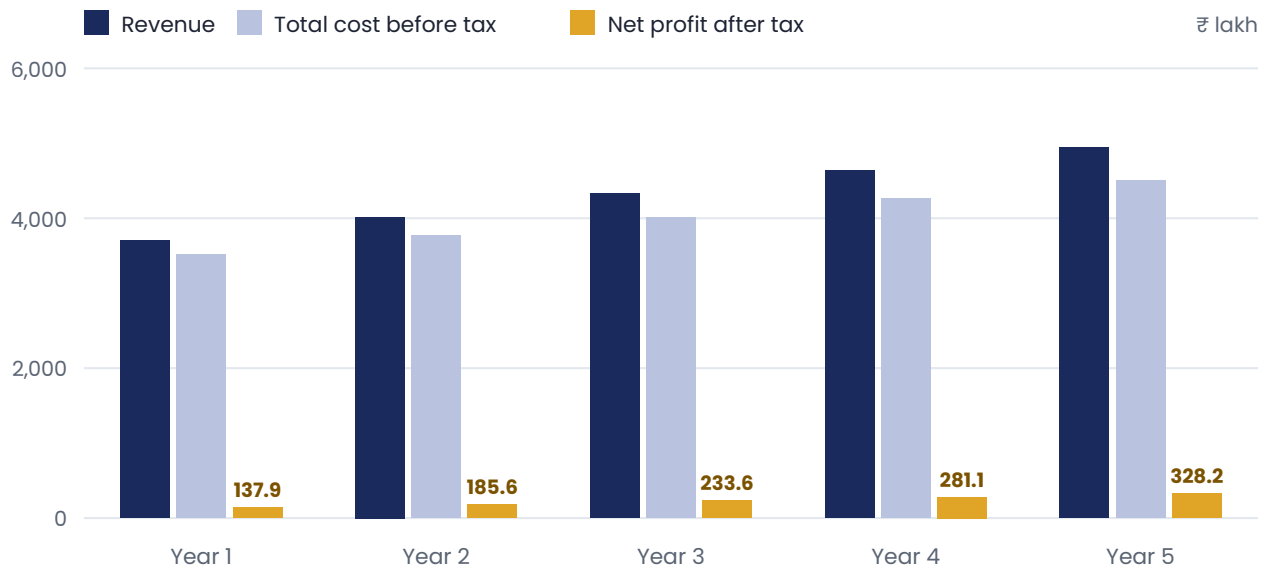
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12 Projected profitability

As utilisation climbs from 60% to 80%, sales increase from ₹3,706.96 lakh to ₹4,942.61 lakh. Operating profit in Year 3 is ₹459.39 lakh, a margin of 10.6%, and net profit after tax grows from ₹137.93 lakh in Year 1 to ₹328.22 lakh in Year 5.

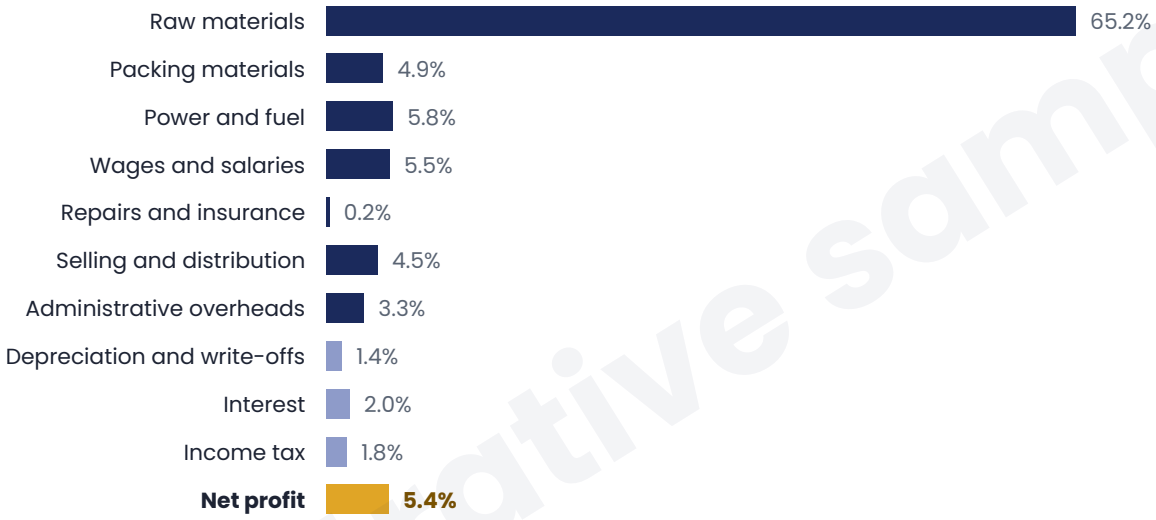
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**3,706.96**	**4,015.87**	**4,324.78**	**4,633.69**	**4,942.61**
Raw materials consumed	2,415.97	2,617.30	2,818.63	3,019.96	3,221.30
Packing materials	182.31	197.50	212.69	227.88	243.08
Power and fuel	214.56	232.44	250.32	268.20	286.08
Wages and salaries	216.00	226.80	238.14	250.05	262.55
Repairs and maintenance	7.06	7.42	7.79	8.18	8.59
Insurance	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Cost of production	**3,038.18**	**3,283.74**	**3,529.85**	**3,776.55**	**4,023.88**
Gross profit	**668.78**	**732.13**	**794.93**	**857.14**	**918.73**
Selling and distribution expenses	165.70	179.51	193.32	207.13	220.93
Administrative overheads	129.00	135.45	142.22	149.34	156.80
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**374.08**	**417.17**	**459.39**	**500.67**	**541.00**
Depreciation	75.59	65.24	56.35	48.71	42.14
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.25
Interest on term loan	62.65	52.58	39.63	25.25	9.29
Interest on cash credit	48.70	48.70	48.70	48.70	48.70
Profit before tax	**183.91**	**247.42**	**311.48**	**374.78**	**437.62**
Income tax	45.98	61.86	77.87	93.70	109.40
Profit after tax	**137.93**	**185.56**	**233.61**	**281.08**	**328.22**

Illustrative sample



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

Illustrative sample

13 Cash flow statement

Cash generated from profit and depreciation covers the term loan repayments in every year. The closing cash balance builds up to ₹667.26 lakh by the end of Year 5.

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	202.63	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	607.90	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	442.72	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	137.93	185.56	233.61	281.08	328.22
Depreciation	75.59	65.24	56.35	48.71	42.14
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.25
Increase in trade creditors	213.56	17.79	17.80	17.80	17.79
Total sources	**1,683.56**	**271.82**	**310.99**	**350.82**	**391.40**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	646.79	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	16.17	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	346.83	28.53	28.55	28.59	28.61
Increase in trade receivables	457.02	38.09	38.08	38.09	38.08
Repayment of term loan	54.30	117.51	130.46	144.83	160.80
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	1,521.11	184.13	197.09	211.51	227.49
Net cash flow	**162.45**	**87.69**	**113.90**	**139.31**	**163.91**
Opening cash balance	–	162.45	250.14	364.04	503.35
Closing cash balance	**162.45**	**250.14**	**364.04**	**503.35**	**667.26**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹327.62 lakh to ₹1,369.03 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹553.60 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	202.63	202.63	202.63	202.63	202.63
Reserves and surplus	137.93	323.49	557.10	838.18	1,166.40
Term loan	553.60	436.09	305.63	160.80	–
Cash credit from bank	442.72	442.72	442.72	442.72	442.72
Trade creditors	213.56	231.35	249.15	266.95	284.74
Total liabilities	**1,550.44**	**1,636.28**	**1,757.23**	**1,911.28**	**2,096.49**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	646.79	646.79	646.79	646.79	646.79
Less: accumulated depreciation	(75.59)	(140.83)	(197.18)	(245.89)	(288.03)
Net fixed assets	**571.20**	**505.96**	**449.61**	**400.90**	**358.76**
Preliminary expenses not written off	12.94	9.71	6.48	3.25	–
Inventories	346.83	375.36	403.91	432.50	461.11
Trade receivables	457.02	495.11	533.19	571.28	609.36
Cash and bank balance	162.45	250.14	364.04	503.35	667.26
Total assets	**1,550.44**	**1,636.28**	**1,757.23**	**1,911.28**	**2,096.49**

Illustrative sample

15 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on the written-down value method at Income Tax Act rates: 10% on building, 15% on plant and machinery and 10% on other fixed assets. Land is not depreciated, and preliminary expenses are written off 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 ₹144.59 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	144.59	130.13	117.12	105.41	94.87
Depreciation	14.46	13.01	11.71	10.54	9.49
Closing written-down value	**130.13**	**117.12**	**105.41**	**94.87**	**85.38**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹370.85 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	370.85	315.22	267.94	227.75	193.59
Depreciation	55.63	47.28	40.19	34.16	29.04
Closing written-down value	**315.22**	**267.94**	**227.75**	**193.59**	**164.55**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹54.99 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	54.99	49.49	44.54	40.09	36.08
Depreciation	5.50	4.95	4.45	4.01	3.61
Closing written-down value	**49.49**	**44.54**	**40.09**	**36.08**	**32.47**
Total depreciation	**75.59**	**65.24**	**56.35**	**48.71**	**42.14**
Preliminary expenses written off	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.25

16 Term loan repayment

The term loan of ₹607.90 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 ₹14,17,391. The month-by-month schedule is in the annexure.

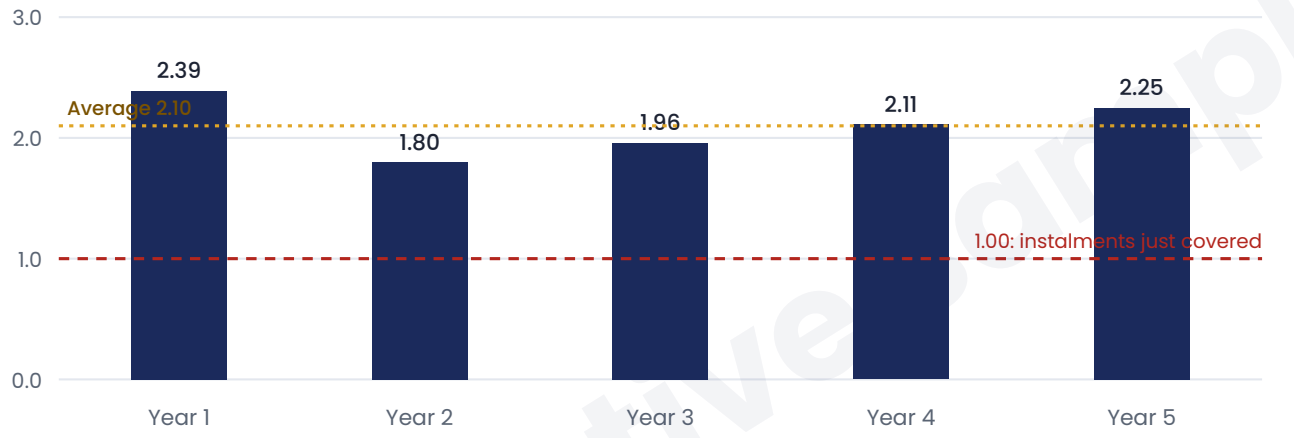
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	607.90	553.60	436.09	305.63	160.80
Interest	62.65	52.58	39.63	25.25	9.29
Principal repaid	54.30	117.51	130.46	144.83	160.80
Closing balance	**553.60**	**436.09**	**305.63**	**160.80**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

Cash available for debt service covers the term loan instalments 2.10 times on average, and never less than 1.80 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	137.93	185.56	233.61	281.08	328.22
Depreciation and write-offs	78.82	68.47	59.58	51.94	45.39
Interest on term loan	62.65	52.58	39.63	25.25	9.29
Total available for debt service (A)	**279.40**	**306.61**	**332.82**	**358.27**	**382.90**
Principal repayment	54.30	117.51	130.46	144.83	160.80
Interest on term loan	62.65	52.58	39.63	25.25	9.29
Total debt service (B)	**116.95**	**170.09**	**170.09**	**170.08**	**170.09**
DSCR (A / B)	2.39	1.80	1.96	2.11	2.25



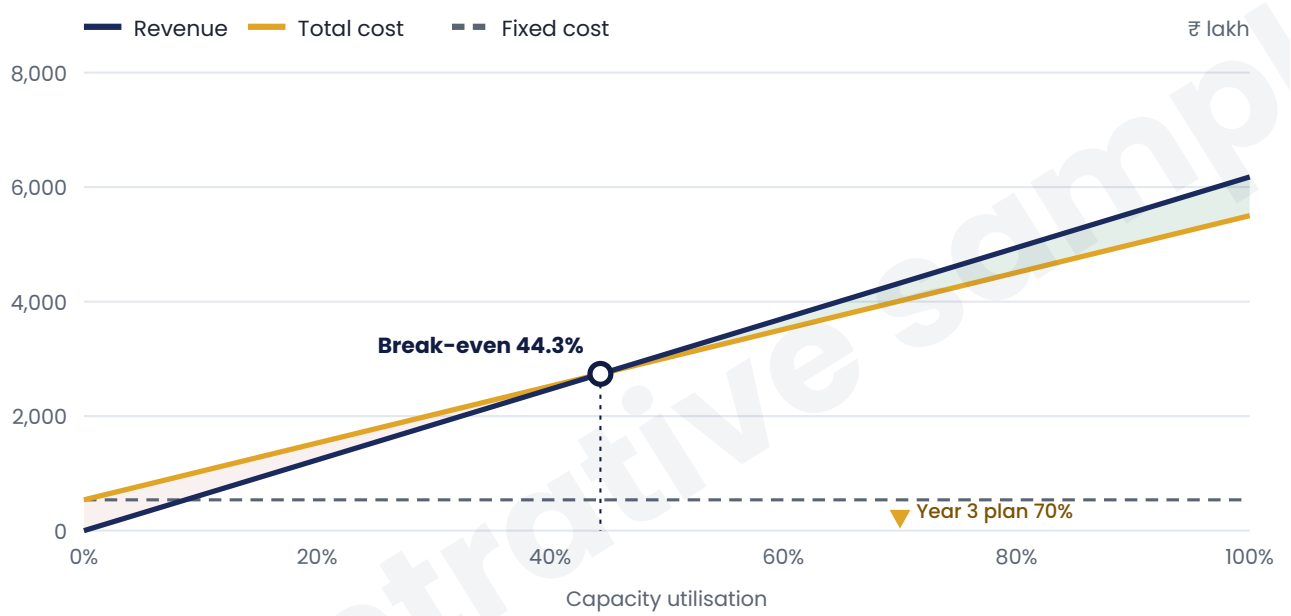
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The break-even point in Year 3 is 44.3% of installed capacity. Below that level the unit would not cover its fixed costs, interest and depreciation; above it, each additional unit sold adds to profit. Cash break-even is lower, at 39.4%.

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	3,706.96	4,015.87	4,324.78	4,633.69	4,942.61
Variable costs	2,978.54	3,226.75	3,474.96	3,723.17	3,971.39
Contribution	**728.42**	**789.12**	**849.82**	**910.52**	**971.22**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	544.51	541.70	538.34	535.74	533.60
Break-even as % of installed capacity	44.9	44.6	44.3	44.1	44.0
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	38.4	39.0	39.4	39.9	40.2
Break-even sales	2,771.03	2,756.74	2,739.64	2,726.41	2,715.53



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

Illustrative sample

19 Financial ratios

The table summarises the main ratios a lender reviews. The current ratio is 1.47 or better in every year, and the debt-equity ratio falls from 1.69 at the end of Year 1 to zero by Year 5.

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	1.47	1.66	1.88	2.12	2.39
Quick ratio	0.94	1.11	1.30	1.51	1.75
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.69	0.84	0.41	0.15	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.69	2.15	1.32	0.84	0.53
Interest coverage ratio	2.65	3.44	4.53	6.07	8.55
DSCR	2.39	1.80	1.96	2.11	2.25
Gross profit margin (%)	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.6
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9
Net profit margin (%)	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.1	6.6
Return on capital employed (%)	22.3	25.0	26.6	27.3	27.4
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	44.9	44.6	44.3	44.1	44.0

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 ₹25,30,000 per MT, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 65.2% of sales, packing materials at 4.9%, power and fuel at 5.8%, and selling and distribution at 4.5%.
- 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, 3 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.

Illustrative sample

21 Conclusion

On these illustrative assumptions, an antimony trioxide unit of 0.74 MT per day costs ₹810.53 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 28.8% on that investment and pays back in about 3.1 years. An average DSCR of 2.10 and break-even at 44.3% 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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This document is a computer-generated illustrative sample. The capacity, prices, costs and projections are representative assumptions for a typical small-scale unit and are not based on any specific project, location or quotation. Statutory requirements change and vary by state. Niir Project Consultancy Services accepts no liability for decisions taken on the basis of this sample.

Illustrative sample

A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Term loan of ₹607.90 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
2	May 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
3	Jun 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
4	Jul 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
5	Aug 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
6	Sep 2027	607.90	5.32	–	5.32	607.90
7	Oct 2027	607.90	5.32	8.85	14.17	599.05
8	Nov 2027	599.05	5.24	8.93	14.17	590.11
9	Dec 2027	590.11	5.16	9.01	14.17	581.10
10	Jan 2028	581.10	5.08	9.09	14.17	572.01
11	Feb 2028	572.01	5.01	9.17	14.17	562.84
12	Mar 2028	562.84	4.92	9.25	14.17	553.60
13	Apr 2028	553.60	4.84	9.33	14.17	544.27
14	May 2028	544.27	4.76	9.41	14.17	534.85
15	Jun 2028	534.85	4.68	9.49	14.17	525.36
16	Jul 2028	525.36	4.60	9.58	14.17	515.78
17	Aug 2028	515.78	4.51	9.66	14.17	506.12
18	Sep 2028	506.12	4.43	9.75	14.17	496.38
19	Oct 2028	496.38	4.34	9.83	14.17	486.55
20	Nov 2028	486.55	4.26	9.92	14.17	476.63
21	Dec 2028	476.63	4.17	10.00	14.17	466.63
22	Jan 2029	466.63	4.08	10.09	14.17	456.54
23	Feb 2029	456.54	3.99	10.18	14.17	446.36
24	Mar 2029	446.36	3.91	10.27	14.17	436.09
25	Apr 2029	436.09	3.82	10.36	14.17	425.73
26	May 2029	425.73	3.73	10.45	14.17	415.28
27	Jun 2029	415.28	3.63	10.54	14.17	404.74
28	Jul 2029	404.74	3.54	10.63	14.17	394.11
29	Aug 2029	394.11	3.45	10.73	14.17	383.38
30	Sep 2029	383.38	3.35	10.82	14.17	372.56
31	Oct 2029	372.56	3.26	10.91	14.17	361.65
32	Nov 2029	361.65	3.16	11.01	14.17	350.64
33	Dec 2029	350.64	3.07	11.11	14.17	339.53
34	Jan 2030	339.53	2.97	11.20	14.17	328.33
35	Feb 2030	328.33	2.87	11.30	14.17	317.03
36	Mar 2030	317.03	2.77	11.40	14.17	305.63
37	Apr 2030	305.63	2.67	11.50	14.17	294.13
38	May 2030	294.13	2.57	11.60	14.17	282.53
39	Jun 2030	282.53	2.47	11.70	14.17	270.83

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	270.83	2.37	11.80	14.17	259.02
41	Aug 2030	259.02	2.27	11.91	14.17	247.12
42	Sep 2030	247.12	2.16	12.01	14.17	235.11
43	Oct 2030	235.11	2.06	12.12	14.17	222.99
44	Nov 2030	222.99	1.95	12.22	14.17	210.77
45	Dec 2030	210.77	1.84	12.33	14.17	198.44
46	Jan 2031	198.44	1.74	12.44	14.17	186.00
47	Feb 2031	186.00	1.63	12.55	14.17	173.45
48	Mar 2031	173.45	1.52	12.66	14.17	160.80
49	Apr 2031	160.80	1.41	12.77	14.17	148.03
50	May 2031	148.03	1.30	12.88	14.17	135.15
51	Jun 2031	135.15	1.18	12.99	14.17	122.16
52	Jul 2031	122.16	1.07	13.11	14.17	109.05
53	Aug 2031	109.05	0.95	13.22	14.17	95.83
54	Sep 2031	95.83	0.84	13.34	14.17	82.50
55	Oct 2031	82.50	0.72	13.45	14.17	69.05
56	Nov 2031	69.05	0.60	13.57	14.17	55.48
57	Dec 2031	55.48	0.49	13.69	14.17	41.79
58	Jan 2032	41.79	0.37	13.81	14.17	27.98
59	Feb 2032	27.98	0.24	13.93	14.17	14.05
60	Mar 2032	14.05	0.12	14.05	14.17	–

Illustrative sample