AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Hand Sanitizer

Installed capacity 3,300 litres per day
Sector Pharmaceuticals
Total project cost ₹500.72 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Hand Sanitizer
3,300 litres per day

Product	**Hand Sanitizer**	Sector	**Pharmaceuticals**
Installed capacity	**3,300 litres per day**	Annual capacity	**9,90,000 litres per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹211 per litre**	Working days	**300 a year**
Manpower	**52 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹215.75 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹500.72 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹125.18 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹375.54 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹226.01 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹1,462.23 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹124.26 lakh**
Return on investment	**24.8% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**45.5% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.92**	Payback period	**3.4 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 hand sanitizer. The model plant has an installed capacity of 3,300 litres per day, which works out to 9,90,000 litres per year over 300 working days. Its applications range from hospitals, clinics and nursing homes to government and institutional supply.

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 ₹1,462.23 lakh worth of hand sanitizer and keeps ₹124.26 lakh as net profit.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Hospitals, clinics and nursing homes
- Offices, schools and public places
- Retail personal hygiene packs
- Hotels, restaurants and food processing units
- Government and institutional supply

3 Market potential

Demand for hand sanitizer peaked in 2020 and has since settled into steady institutional and retail use. Hospitals, clinics, offices, food units and hotels buy bulk packs through tenders and distributors, while retail shelves are led by established personal care brands. A small unit usually competes on bulk packs, contract manufacturing and private labels for other brands, and consistent alcohol strength at a fair price.

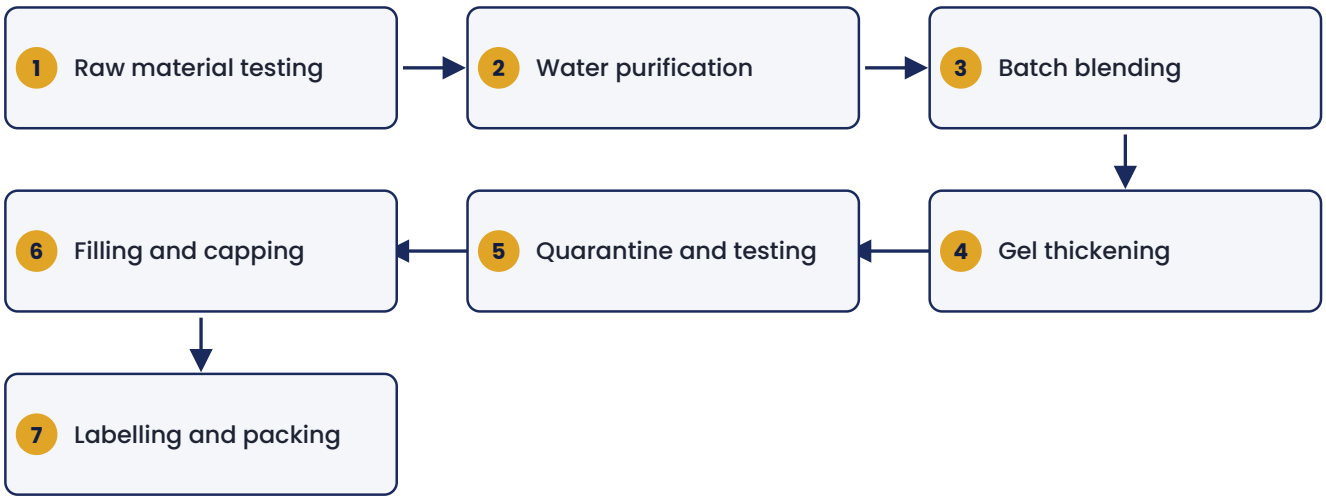
Typical buyers include hospitals, nursing homes and clinics; government and institutional tenders; pharma and personal care brands buying on contract or loan licence; hotels, restaurants and food processing units; distributors, chemists and modern retail; and corporate offices and facility management firms.

A full NPCS report adds a market survey with present demand, expected growth and the names and addresses of existing manufacturers, worked out for the location you choose.

Illustrative sample

4 Manufacturing process

Production of hand sanitizer follows seven main steps, from raw material testing to labelling and packing. The flow chart shows how material moves through the plant.



Process flow for hand sanitizer

1. **Raw material testing.** Alcohol, glycerin and hydrogen peroxide are sampled and tested against IP specifications before they are released for use.
2. **Water purification.** An RO based purified water system produces the water used to dilute the alcohol to its final strength.
3. **Batch blending.** Alcohol is charged into a flameproof stainless steel vessel and hydrogen peroxide, glycerin and purified water are added under slow stirring.
4. **Gel thickening.** For gel packs, carbomer is dispersed in the batch and neutralised with triethanolamine until it reaches the set viscosity.
5. **Quarantine and testing.** Each batch is held for about 72 hours and its alcohol content is checked by alcoholmeter or gas chromatography before release.
6. **Filling and capping.** Approved bulk is filled into bottles, pump packs and cans on an automatic filling and capping line.
7. **Labelling and packing.** Packs are labelled with batch number, expiry date and licence number, then shrink wrapped and cartoned.

Illustrative sample

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are isopropyl alcohol or ethanol IP grade, glycerin IP, carbomer and triethanolamine for gel, hydrogen peroxide IP, and aloe vera extract and fragrance. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹664.98 lakh, about 45.5% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Isopropyl alcohol or ethanol IP grade	78.0%	518.68
Glycerin IP	7.0%	46.55
Carbomer and triethanolamine for gel	6.0%	39.90
Hydrogen peroxide IP	2.0%	13.30
Aloe vera extract and fragrance	7.0%	46.55
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**664.98**

6 Plant and machinery

The machinery list below covers the main production equipment, costed at ₹215.75 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)
Flameproof SS mixing vessels with stirrers	47.47
Purified water system with RO	25.89
SS storage tanks and transfer pumps	25.89
Automatic liquid filling and capping machine	53.94
Labelling and batch coding machine	17.26
Shrink wrapping and cartoning equipment	12.94
Quality control lab with gas chromatograph	21.57
Flameproof electricals and solvent storage	10.79
Total plant and machinery	**215.75**

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹33.83 lakh and building and civil works at ₹107.98 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹41.25 lakh. Land rates vary widely by location, so these are the figures most likely to change in a real project.

Power and fuel cost ₹51.02 lakh in Year 3, about 3.5% of sales. Water is needed for cleaning, domestic use and, where the process calls for it, production.

Illustrative sampl

8 Manpower

Staffing for the model unit is 52 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹131.04 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	8	36,000	34.56
Skilled workers and operators	18	23,000	49.68
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	26	15,000	46.80
Total (Year 1)	**52**		**131.04**

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
- Drug manufacturing licence from the State Drugs Control Department under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
- Compliance with revised Schedule M (good manufacturing practices) of the Drugs Rules, 1945

Illustrative sampl

10 Project cost and means of finance

The total cost of the project is ₹500.72 lakh. Fixed assets account for ₹415.00 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	33.83
Building and civil works	107.98
Plant and machinery	215.75
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	41.25
Contingencies	16.19
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	10.38
Margin money for working capital	75.34
Total cost of project	**500.72**

Means of finance

Funding follows a 75:25 split between bank loan and promoter's contribution, with a term loan of ₹375.54 lakh and promoter funds of ₹125.18 lakh. The bank also provides a cash credit limit of ₹226.01 lakh for working capital.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	125.18
Term loan from bank (75%)	375.54
Total means of finance	**500.72**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*226.01*

Illustrative sample

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹301.35 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 45 days of raw material stock, 30 days of finished goods and 60 days of customer credit, net of 30 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹226.01 lakh comes from the bank and ₹75.34 lakh from the promoter.

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 (45 days)	70.27	76.13	81.98	87.84	93.70
Work in progress (5 days)	10.20	10.99	11.79	12.59	13.39
Finished goods (30 days)	71.85	77.45	83.09	88.75	94.44
Trade receivables (60 days)	206.03	223.20	240.37	257.54	274.70
Total current assets	**358.35**	**387.77**	**417.23**	**446.72**	**476.23**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	57.00	61.75	66.50	71.25	76.00
Working capital requirement	**301.35**	**326.02**	**350.73**	**375.47**	**400.23**

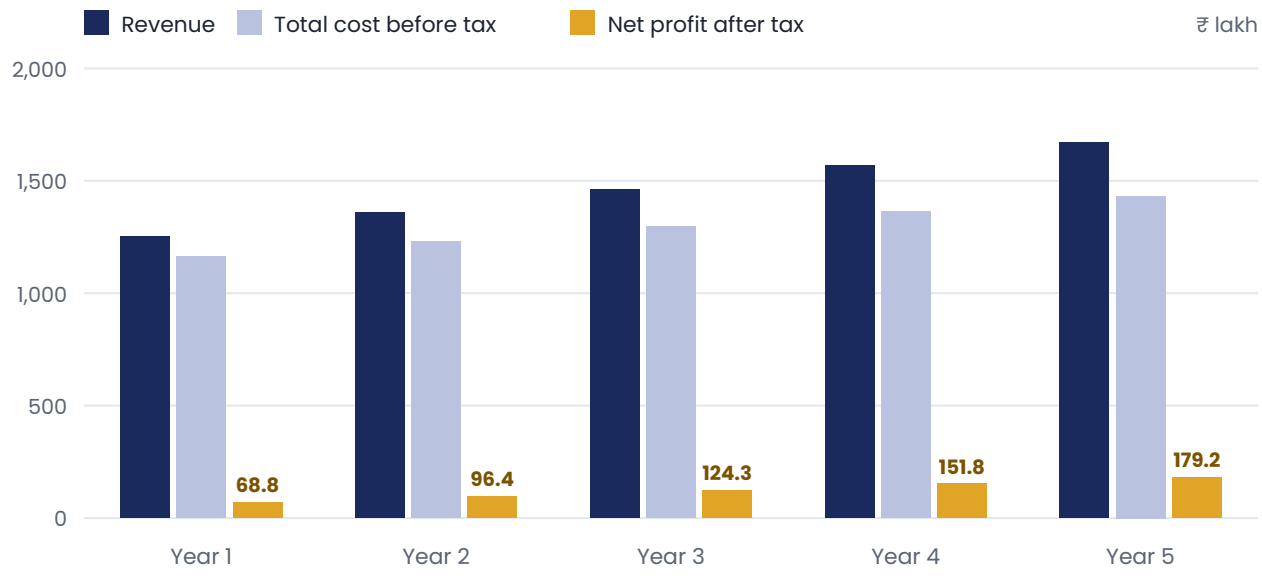
Illustrative sampl

12 Projected profitability

As utilisation climbs from 60% to 80%, sales increase from ₹1,253.34 lakh to ₹1,671.12 lakh. Operating profit in Year 3 is ₹254.17 lakh, a margin of 17.4%, and net profit after tax grows from ₹68.78 lakh in Year 1 to ₹179.20 lakh in Year 5.

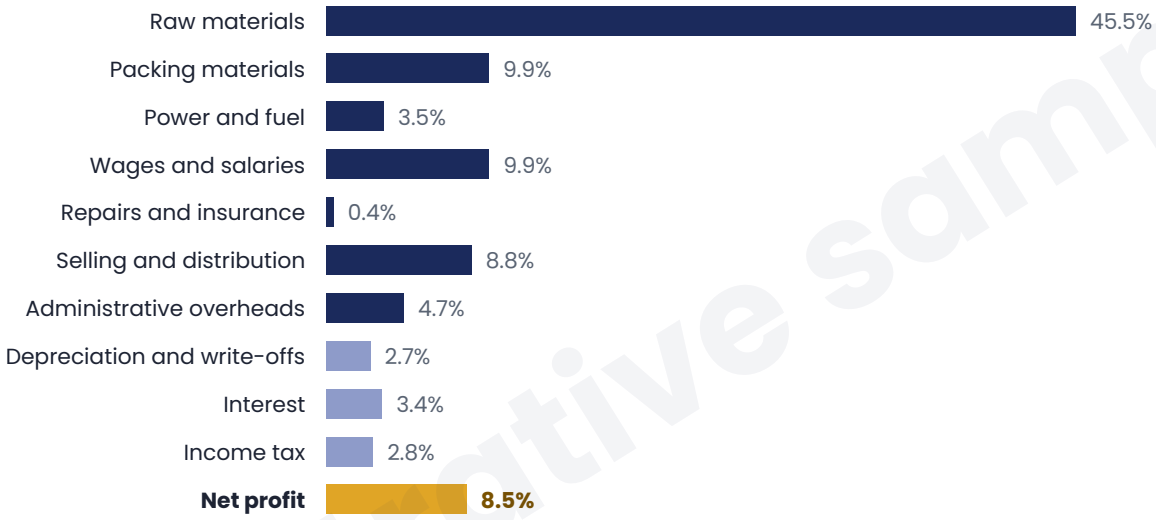
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**1,253.34**	**1,357.78**	**1,462.23**	**1,566.68**	**1,671.12**
Raw materials consumed	569.98	617.48	664.98	712.48	759.98
Packing materials	123.54	133.84	144.13	154.43	164.72
Power and fuel	43.73	47.37	51.02	54.66	58.31
Wages and salaries	131.04	137.59	144.47	151.70	159.28
Repairs and maintenance	4.32	4.53	4.76	5.00	5.24
Insurance	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Cost of production	**874.13**	**942.33**	**1,010.88**	**1,079.79**	**1,149.05**
Gross profit	**379.21**	**415.45**	**451.35**	**486.89**	**522.07**
Selling and distribution expenses	110.32	119.51	128.71	137.90	147.09
Administrative overheads	62.10	65.21	68.47	71.89	75.49
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**206.79**	**230.73**	**254.17**	**277.10**	**299.49**
Depreciation	49.44	42.79	37.07	32.15	27.89
Preliminary expenses written off	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.06
Interest on term loan	38.71	32.48	24.48	15.60	5.74
Interest on cash credit	24.86	24.86	24.86	24.86	24.86
Profit before tax	**91.70**	**128.52**	**165.68**	**202.41**	**238.94**
Income tax	22.92	32.13	41.42	50.60	59.74
Profit after tax	**68.78**	**96.39**	**124.26**	**151.81**	**179.20**

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 sampl

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 ₹345.74 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	125.18	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	375.54	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	226.01	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	68.78	96.39	124.26	151.81	179.20
Depreciation	49.44	42.79	37.07	32.15	27.89
Preliminary expenses written off	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.06
Increase in trade creditors	57.00	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Total sources	**904.03**	**146.01**	**168.16**	**190.79**	**213.90**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	415.00	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	10.38	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	152.32	12.25	12.29	12.32	12.35
Increase in trade receivables	206.03	17.17	17.17	17.17	17.16
Repayment of term loan	33.55	72.59	80.59	89.48	99.33
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	**817.28**	**102.01**	**110.05**	**118.97**	**128.84**
Net cash flow	**86.75**	**44.00**	**58.11**	**71.82**	**85.06**
Opening cash balance	–	86.75	130.75	188.86	260.68
Closing cash balance	**86.75**	**130.75**	**188.86**	**260.68**	**345.74**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹185.66 lakh to ₹745.62 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹341.99 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	125.18	125.18	125.18	125.18	125.18
Reserves and surplus	68.78	165.17	289.43	441.24	620.44
Term loan	341.99	269.40	188.81	99.33	–
Cash credit from bank	226.01	226.01	226.01	226.01	226.01
Trade creditors	57.00	61.75	66.50	71.25	76.00
Total liabilities	**818.96**	**847.51**	**895.93**	**963.01**	**1,047.63**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	415.00	415.00	415.00	415.00	415.00
Less: accumulated depreciation	(49.44)	(92.23)	(129.30)	(161.45)	(189.34)
Net fixed assets	**365.56**	**322.77**	**285.70**	**253.55**	**225.66**
Preliminary expenses not written off	8.30	6.22	4.14	2.06	–
Inventories	152.32	164.57	176.86	189.18	201.53
Trade receivables	206.03	223.20	240.37	257.54	274.70
Cash and bank balance	86.75	130.75	188.86	260.68	345.74
Total assets	**818.96**	**847.51**	**895.93**	**963.01**	**1,047.63**

Illustrative sample

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 ₹113.38 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	113.38	102.04	91.84	82.66	74.39
Depreciation	11.34	10.20	9.18	8.27	7.44
Closing written-down value	**102.04**	**91.84**	**82.66**	**74.39**	**66.95**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹226.54 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	226.54	192.56	163.68	139.13	118.26
Depreciation	33.98	28.88	24.55	20.87	17.74
Closing written-down value	**192.56**	**163.68**	**139.13**	**118.26**	**100.52**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹41.25 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	41.25	37.13	33.42	30.08	27.07
Depreciation	4.12	3.71	3.34	3.01	2.71
Closing written-down value	**37.13**	**33.42**	**30.08**	**27.07**	**24.36**
Total depreciation	**49.44**	**42.79**	**37.07**	**32.15**	**27.89**
Preliminary expenses written off	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.06

16 Term loan repayment

The term loan of ₹375.54 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 ₹8,75,616. The month-by-month schedule is in the annexure.

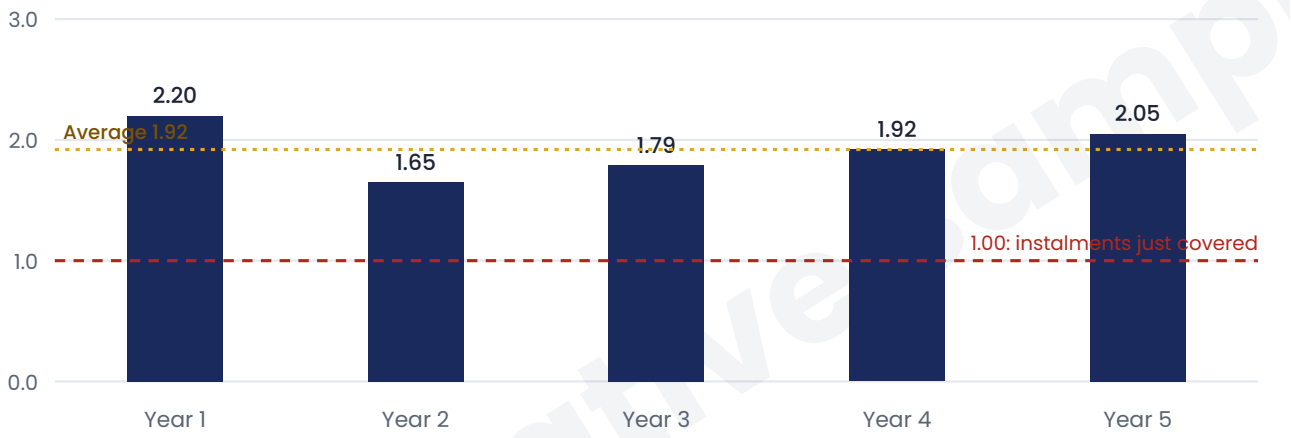
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	375.54	341.99	269.40	188.81	99.33
Interest	38.71	32.48	24.48	15.60	5.74
Principal repaid	33.55	72.59	80.59	89.48	99.33
Closing balance	**341.99**	**269.40**	**188.81**	**99.33**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.92 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.65 in Year 2. A DSCR above 1 means the unit earns enough to meet its loan instalments, and the model keeps a margin above that in every year.

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	68.78	96.39	124.26	151.81	179.20
Depreciation and write-offs	51.52	44.87	39.15	34.23	29.95
Interest on term loan	38.71	32.48	24.48	15.60	5.74
Total available for debt service (A)	**159.01**	**173.74**	**187.89**	**201.64**	**214.89**
Principal repayment	33.55	72.59	80.59	89.48	99.33
Interest on term loan	38.71	32.48	24.48	15.60	5.74
Total debt service (B)	**72.26**	**105.07**	**105.07**	**105.08**	**105.07**
DSCR (A / B)	2.20	1.65	1.79	1.92	2.05



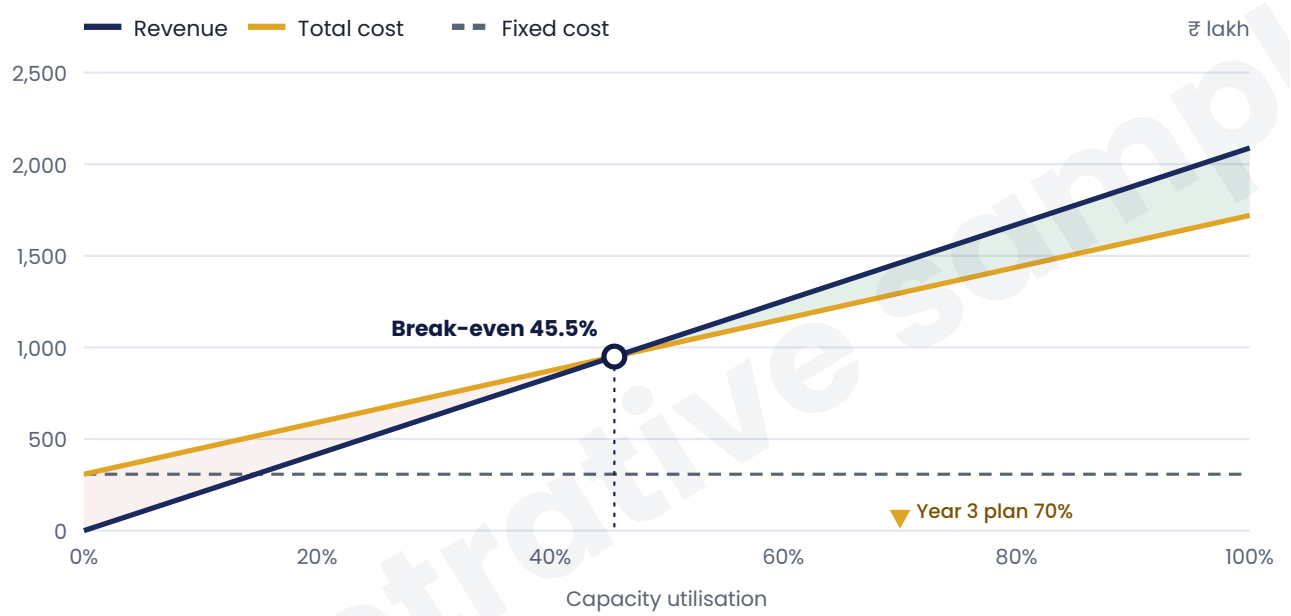
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 45.5% 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 39.7%.

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	1,253.34	1,357.78	1,462.23	1,566.68	1,671.12
Variable costs	847.57	918.20	988.84	1,059.47	1,130.10
Contribution	**405.77**	**439.58**	**473.39**	**507.21**	**541.02**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	314.07	311.06	307.71	304.80	302.08
Break-even as % of installed capacity	46.4	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.7
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	38.8	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.2
Break-even sales	970.10	960.81	950.47	941.47	933.07



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 1.57 or better in every year, and the debt-equity ratio falls from 1.84 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	1.57	1.80	2.07	2.38	2.72
Quick ratio	1.03	1.23	1.47	1.74	2.05
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.84	0.95	0.46	0.18	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	3.37	1.96	1.17	0.70	0.41
Interest coverage ratio	2.44	3.24	4.36	6.00	8.81
DSCR	2.20	1.65	1.79	1.92	2.05
Gross profit margin (%)	30.3	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.2
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.7	17.9
Net profit margin (%)	5.5	7.1	8.5	9.7	10.7
Return on capital employed (%)	20.6	23.8	26.1	27.3	27.7
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	46.4	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.7

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 300 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹211 per litre, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 45.5% of sales, packing materials at 9.9%, power and fuel at 3.5%, and selling and distribution at 8.8%.
- Wages and salaries rise by 5% a year; repairs and administrative overheads rise by 5% a year.
- Working capital based on 45 days of raw material, 5 days of work in progress, 30 days of finished goods and 60 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, a hand sanitizer unit of 3,300 litres per day costs ₹500.72 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 24.8% on that investment and pays back in about 3.4 years. An average DSCR of 1.92 and break-even at 45.5% 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.

Need this report for your own plant?

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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 ₹375.54 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
2	May 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
3	Jun 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
4	Jul 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
5	Aug 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
6	Sep 2027	375.54	3.29	–	3.29	375.54
7	Oct 2027	375.54	3.29	5.47	8.76	370.07
8	Nov 2027	370.07	3.24	5.52	8.76	364.55
9	Dec 2027	364.55	3.19	5.57	8.76	358.99
10	Jan 2028	358.99	3.14	5.62	8.76	353.37
11	Feb 2028	353.37	3.09	5.66	8.76	347.71
12	Mar 2028	347.71	3.04	5.71	8.76	341.99
13	Apr 2028	341.99	2.99	5.76	8.76	336.23
14	May 2028	336.23	2.94	5.81	8.76	330.41
15	Jun 2028	330.41	2.89	5.87	8.76	324.55
16	Jul 2028	324.55	2.84	5.92	8.76	318.63
17	Aug 2028	318.63	2.79	5.97	8.76	312.67
18	Sep 2028	312.67	2.74	6.02	8.76	306.64
19	Oct 2028	306.64	2.68	6.07	8.76	300.57
20	Nov 2028	300.57	2.63	6.13	8.76	294.45
21	Dec 2028	294.45	2.58	6.18	8.76	288.27
22	Jan 2029	288.27	2.52	6.23	8.76	282.03
23	Feb 2029	282.03	2.47	6.29	8.76	275.74
24	Mar 2029	275.74	2.41	6.34	8.76	269.40
25	Apr 2029	269.40	2.36	6.40	8.76	263.00
26	May 2029	263.00	2.30	6.45	8.76	256.55
27	Jun 2029	256.55	2.24	6.51	8.76	250.03
28	Jul 2029	250.03	2.19	6.57	8.76	243.47
29	Aug 2029	243.47	2.13	6.63	8.76	236.84
30	Sep 2029	236.84	2.07	6.68	8.76	230.16
31	Oct 2029	230.16	2.01	6.74	8.76	223.41
32	Nov 2029	223.41	1.95	6.80	8.76	216.61
33	Dec 2029	216.61	1.90	6.86	8.76	209.75
34	Jan 2030	209.75	1.84	6.92	8.76	202.83
35	Feb 2030	202.83	1.77	6.98	8.76	195.85
36	Mar 2030	195.85	1.71	7.04	8.76	188.81
37	Apr 2030	188.81	1.65	7.10	8.76	181.70
38	May 2030	181.70	1.59	7.17	8.76	174.54
39	Jun 2030	174.54	1.53	7.23	8.76	167.31

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	167.31	1.46	7.29	8.76	160.02
41	Aug 2030	160.02	1.40	7.36	8.76	152.66
42	Sep 2030	152.66	1.34	7.42	8.76	145.24
43	Oct 2030	145.24	1.27	7.49	8.76	137.75
44	Nov 2030	137.75	1.21	7.55	8.76	130.20
45	Dec 2030	130.20	1.14	7.62	8.76	122.59
46	Jan 2031	122.59	1.07	7.68	8.76	114.90
47	Feb 2031	114.90	1.01	7.75	8.76	107.15
48	Mar 2031	107.15	0.94	7.82	8.76	99.33
49	Apr 2031	99.33	0.87	7.89	8.76	91.45
50	May 2031	91.45	0.80	7.96	8.76	83.49
51	Jun 2031	83.49	0.73	8.03	8.76	75.47
52	Jul 2031	75.47	0.66	8.10	8.76	67.37
53	Aug 2031	67.37	0.59	8.17	8.76	59.20
54	Sep 2031	59.20	0.52	8.24	8.76	50.96
55	Oct 2031	50.96	0.45	8.31	8.76	42.65
56	Nov 2031	42.65	0.37	8.38	8.76	34.27
57	Dec 2031	34.27	0.30	8.46	8.76	25.82
58	Jan 2032	25.82	0.23	8.53	8.76	17.29
59	Feb 2032	17.29	0.15	8.60	8.76	8.68
60	Mar 2032	8.68	0.08	8.68	8.76	–

Illustrative sample