AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Milled Rice

Installed capacity 13 MT per day
Sector Grain milling
Total project cost ₹441.46 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

Niir Project Consultancy Services
106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi 110007, India

www.niir.org
+91 90970 75054 | npcs.india@gmail.com

Project at a glance

Milled Rice
13 MT per day

Product	Milled Rice	Sector	Grain milling
Installed capacity	13 MT per day	Annual capacity	3,900 MT per year
Selling price (ex-GST)	₹48,300 per MT	Working days	300 a year
Manpower	25 people	Plant and machinery	₹184.05 lakh
Total project cost	**₹441.46 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	₹110.36 lakh (25%)
Term loan	₹331.10 lakh (75%)	Cash credit limit	₹98.21 lakh
Revenue, Year 3	₹1,318.59 lakh at 70%	Net profit, Year 3	₹96.71 lakh
Return on investment	**21.9% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**37.0% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**1.80**	Payback period	3.6 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.

Contents

1 Introduction
2 Uses and applications
3 Market potential
4 Manufacturing process
5 Raw materials
6 Plant and machinery
7 Land, building and utilities
8 Manpower
9 Licences and approvals
10 Project cost and means of finance
11 Working capital
12 Projected profitability
13 Cash flow statement
14 Projected balance sheet
15 Depreciation
16 Term loan repayment
17 Debt service coverage
18 Break-even analysis
19 Financial ratios
20 Key assumptions
21 Conclusion
A Annexure: monthly loan repayment schedule

Illustrative sample

1 Introduction

The product covered in this sample is milled rice, made in a plant sized at 13 MT per day (3,900 MT per year at full capacity). The unit is costed as a complete project, from land and building through to working capital, and its applications range from household cooking in retail and bulk packs to rice flour, idli batter and snack makers.

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 ₹1,318.59 lakh worth of milled rice and keeps ₹96.71 lakh as net profit.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Household cooking in retail and bulk packs
- Hotels, restaurants and caterers
- Public distribution and institutional supply
- Rice flour, idli batter and snack makers

3 Market potential

Rice is eaten daily across India, so demand is steady through the year, while paddy arrives in one or two harvest seasons and has to be bought and stored when prices suit. A modern mill competes on head rice recovery, polish and colour-sorted grain that packers and wholesalers prefer, and earns extra income from husk, bran and broken rice. Many mills also mill paddy for state procurement agencies at a fixed outturn norm.

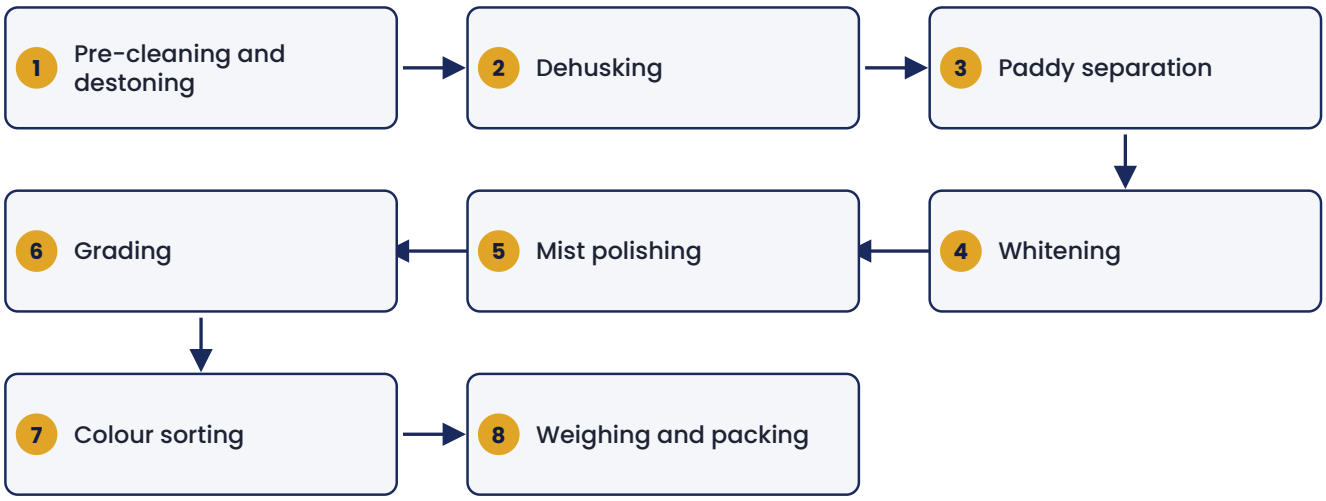
The usual customers for a unit of this kind are rice wholesalers and commission agents; retail packers and supermarket chains; hotels, caterers and institutional kitchens; state procurement agencies under custom milling; rice bran oil plants for bran; and boiler and biomass power users for husk.

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 milled rice follows eight main steps, from pre-cleaning and destoning to weighing and packing. The flow chart shows how material moves through the plant.



Process flow for milled rice

1. **Pre-cleaning and destoning.** Paddy at about 14 percent moisture is cleaned of straw, dust, stones and metal before it reaches the husker.
2. **Dehusking.** Two rubber rolls running at different speeds strip the husk, which is blown away by an aspirator.
3. **Paddy separation.** An oscillating paddy separator returns unhusked grain to the husker and passes brown rice forward.
4. **Whitening.** Abrasive and friction whiteners remove the bran layer in stages to limit breakage.
5. **Mist polishing.** A fine water mist polisher gives the grain a clean, glossy surface.
6. **Grading.** Length graders and sifters separate head rice from large and small brokens.
7. **Colour sorting.** An optical sorter rejects discoloured, chalky and foreign grains.
8. **Weighing and packing.** Rice is weighed and packed in retail packs or 25 to 50 kg bags.

5 Raw materials

Raw materials account for 69.4% of sales at Year 3 volumes, a total of ₹915.09 lakh, with paddy net of husk, bran and broken rice sales the biggest item in the mix.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
Paddy net of husk, bran and broken rice sales	95.0%	869.34
Mandi charges and inward freight on paddy	5.0%	45.75
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**915.09**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for the model unit is estimated at ₹184.05 lakh, before the contingency allowance. The optical colour sorter is the largest single item. A full NPCS report adds specifications and supplier names for each machine.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Pre-cleaner, destoner and magnetic separator	18.41
Rubber roll husker with husk aspirator	22.09
Paddy separator	14.72
Abrasive and friction whiteners	29.45
Mist water polisher	16.56
Length grader and rotary sifter	14.72
Optical colour sorter	36.81
Bucket elevators, conveyors and dust collection	20.25
Weighing and bag packing machine	11.04
Total plant and machinery	**184.05**

7 Land, building and utilities

Land and site development is taken at ₹36.92 lakh and building and civil works at ₹140.99 lakh. Other fixed assets, including electrification, furniture, testing equipment and power backup, add ₹20.54 lakh. Land rates vary widely by location, so these are the figures most likely to change in a real project.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹32.64 lakh for power and fuel, or 2.5% of sales. The plant also needs a reliable water supply for cleaning and domestic use, and for the process where required.

8 Manpower

Staffing for the model unit is 25 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹47.16 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	4	27,000	12.96
Skilled workers and operators	9	17,000	18.36
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	12	11,000	15.84
Total (Year 1)	**25**		**47.16**

Illustrative sample

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
- FSSAI state licence for grain milling units
- Legal Metrology registration for pre-packaged rice in packs up to 25 kg

10 Project cost and means of finance

Setting up the unit costs ₹441.46 lakh in all, of which plant and machinery is ₹184.05 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	36.92
Building and civil works	140.99
Plant and machinery	184.05
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	20.54
Contingencies	16.25
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.97
Margin money for working capital	32.74
Total cost of project	**441.46**

Means of finance

The promoter contributes ₹110.36 lakh (25% of project cost) and a term loan funds the remaining ₹331.10 lakh. Working capital is supported by a cash credit limit of ₹98.21 lakh.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	110.36
Term loan from bank (75%)	331.10
Total means of finance	**441.46**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*98.21*

Illustrative sampl

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹130.95 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 30 days of raw material stock, 10 days of finished goods and 20 days of customer credit, net of 10 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹98.21 lakh comes from the bank and ₹32.74 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 (30 days)	64.47	69.84	75.21	80.59	85.96
Work in progress (1 days)	2.35	2.55	2.74	2.93	3.12
Finished goods (10 days)	24.89	26.92	28.94	30.98	33.01
Trade receivables (20 days)	61.93	67.09	72.25	77.41	82.57
Total current assets	**153.64**	**166.40**	**179.14**	**191.91**	**204.66**
Less: trade creditors (10 days)	22.69	24.58	26.47	28.37	30.26
Working capital requirement	**130.95**	**141.82**	**152.67**	**163.54**	**174.40**

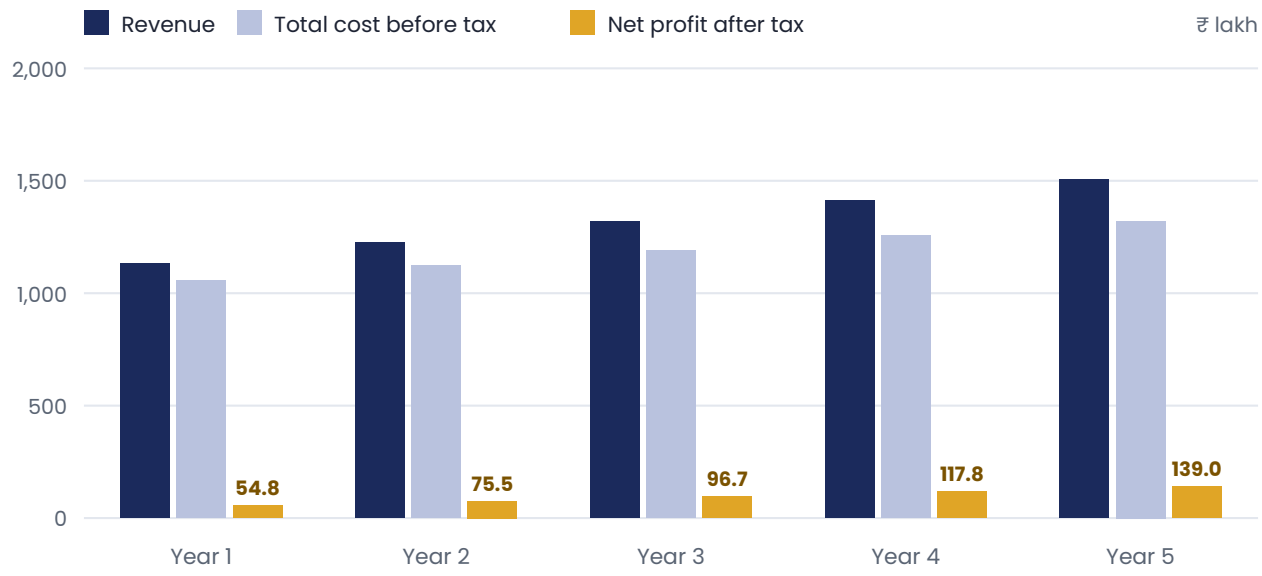
Illustrative sampl

12 Projected profitability

The unit is profitable from the first year, with a net profit of ₹54.75 lakh on sales of ₹1,130.22 lakh. By Year 5 sales reach ₹1,506.96 lakh and net profit ₹138.98 lakh, giving an average net margin of 7.2% across the projection.

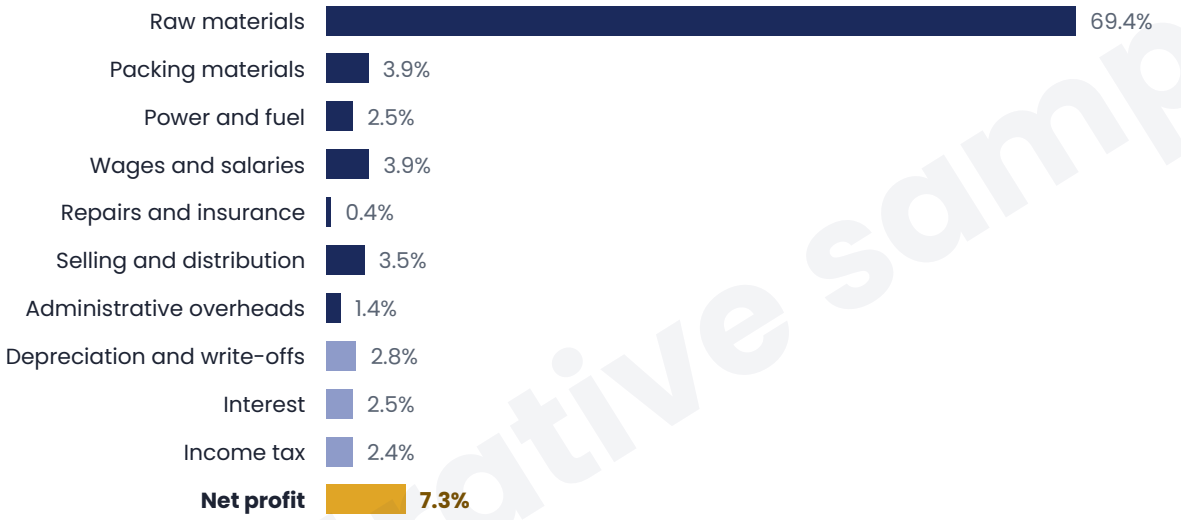
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**1,130.22**	**1,224.40**	**1,318.59**	**1,412.78**	**1,506.96**
Raw materials consumed	784.36	849.72	915.09	980.46	1,045.82
Packing materials	43.91	47.57	51.23	54.89	58.55
Power and fuel	27.97	30.30	32.64	34.97	37.30
Wages and salaries	47.16	49.52	51.99	54.59	57.32
Repairs and maintenance	3.68	3.87	4.06	4.26	4.47
Insurance	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Cost of production	**908.53**	**982.43**	**1,056.46**	**1,130.62**	**1,204.91**
Gross profit	**221.69**	**241.97**	**262.13**	**282.16**	**302.05**
Selling and distribution expenses	39.77	43.09	46.40	49.72	53.03
Administrative overheads	16.16	16.97	17.82	18.71	19.65
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**165.76**	**181.91**	**197.91**	**213.73**	**229.37**
Depreciation	45.84	39.81	34.59	30.09	26.19
Preliminary expenses written off	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.01
Interest on term loan	34.13	28.64	21.58	13.75	5.06
Interest on cash credit	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
Profit before tax	**73.00**	**100.67**	**128.95**	**157.10**	**185.31**
Income tax	18.25	25.17	32.24	39.28	46.33
Profit after tax	**54.75**	**75.50**	**96.71**	**117.82**	**138.98**

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 ₹295.70 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	110.36	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	331.10	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	98.21	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	54.75	75.50	96.71	117.82	138.98
Depreciation	45.84	39.81	34.59	30.09	26.19
Preliminary expenses written off	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.01
Increase in trade creditors	22.69	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.89
Total sources	**664.94**	**119.19**	**135.18**	**151.80**	**169.07**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	398.75	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	9.97	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	91.71	7.60	7.58	7.61	7.59
Increase in trade receivables	61.93	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16
Repayment of term loan	29.58	64.00	71.05	78.89	87.58
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	591.94	76.76	83.79	91.66	100.33
Net cash flow	**73.00**	**42.43**	**51.39**	**60.14**	**68.74**
Opening cash balance	–	73.00	115.43	166.82	226.96
Closing cash balance	**73.00**	**115.43**	**166.82**	**226.96**	**295.70**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

The projected balance sheet balances in every year. Net worth grows from ₹157.13 lakh at the end of Year 1 to ₹594.12 lakh at the end of Year 5, while the term loan outstanding falls from ₹301.52 lakh to nil.

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	110.36	110.36	110.36	110.36	110.36
Reserves and surplus	54.75	130.25	226.96	344.78	483.76
Term loan	301.52	237.52	166.47	87.58	–
Cash credit from bank	98.21	98.21	98.21	98.21	98.21
Trade creditors	22.69	24.58	26.47	28.37	30.26
Total liabilities	**587.53**	**600.92**	**628.47**	**669.30**	**722.59**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	398.75	398.75	398.75	398.75	398.75
Less: accumulated depreciation	(45.84)	(85.65)	(120.24)	(150.33)	(176.52)
Net fixed assets	**352.91**	**313.10**	**278.51**	**248.42**	**222.23**
Preliminary expenses not written off	7.98	5.99	4.00	2.01	–
Inventories	91.71	99.31	106.89	114.50	122.09
Trade receivables	61.93	67.09	72.25	77.41	82.57
Cash and bank balance	73.00	115.43	166.82	226.96	295.70
Total assets	**587.53**	**600.92**	**628.47**	**669.30**	**722.59**

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 ₹148.04 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	148.04	133.24	119.92	107.93	97.14
Depreciation	14.80	13.32	11.99	10.79	9.71
Closing written-down value	**133.24**	**119.92**	**107.93**	**97.14**	**87.43**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹193.25 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	193.25	164.26	139.62	118.68	100.88
Depreciation	28.99	24.64	20.94	17.80	15.13
Closing written-down value	**164.26**	**139.62**	**118.68**	**100.88**	**85.75**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹20.54 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	20.54	18.49	16.64	14.98	13.48
Depreciation	2.05	1.85	1.66	1.50	1.35
Closing written-down value	**18.49**	**16.64**	**14.98**	**13.48**	**12.13**
Total depreciation	**45.84**	**39.81**	**34.59**	**30.09**	**26.19**
Preliminary expenses written off	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.01

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹331.10 lakh term loan starts after a moratorium of 6 months, during which interest at 10.5% is serviced. The loan is then cleared in 54 EMIs of ₹7,71,999 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

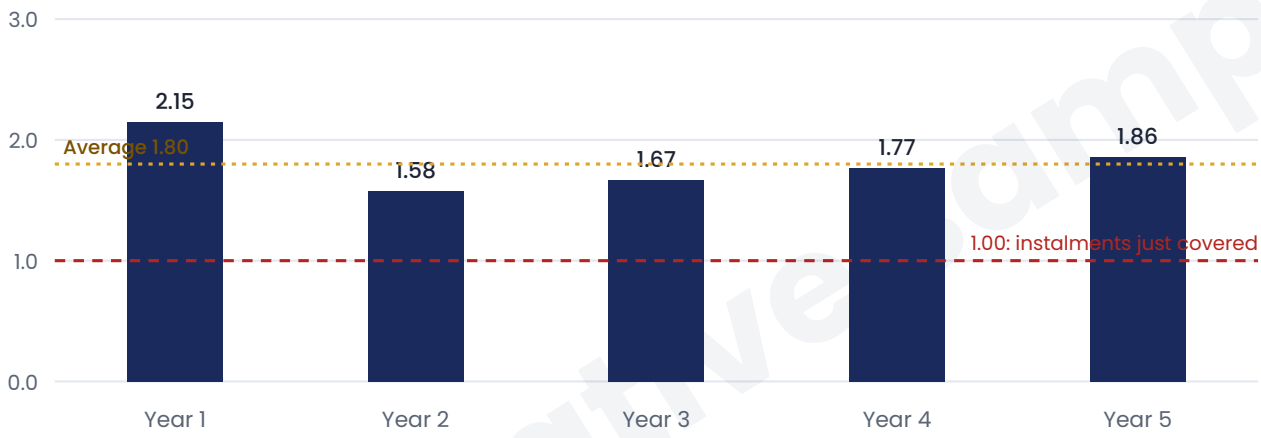
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	331.10	301.52	237.52	166.47	87.58
Interest	34.13	28.64	21.58	13.75	5.06
Principal repaid	29.58	64.00	71.05	78.89	87.58
Closing balance	**301.52**	**237.52**	**166.47**	**87.58**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 1.80 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.58 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	54.75	75.50	96.71	117.82	138.98
Depreciation and write-offs	47.83	41.80	36.58	32.08	28.20
Interest on term loan	34.13	28.64	21.58	13.75	5.06
Total available for debt service (A)	**136.71**	**145.94**	**154.87**	**163.65**	**172.24**
Principal repayment	29.58	64.00	71.05	78.89	87.58
Interest on term loan	34.13	28.64	21.58	13.75	5.06
Total debt service (B)	**63.71**	**92.64**	**92.63**	**92.64**	**92.64**
DSCR (A / B)	2.15	1.58	1.67	1.77	1.86



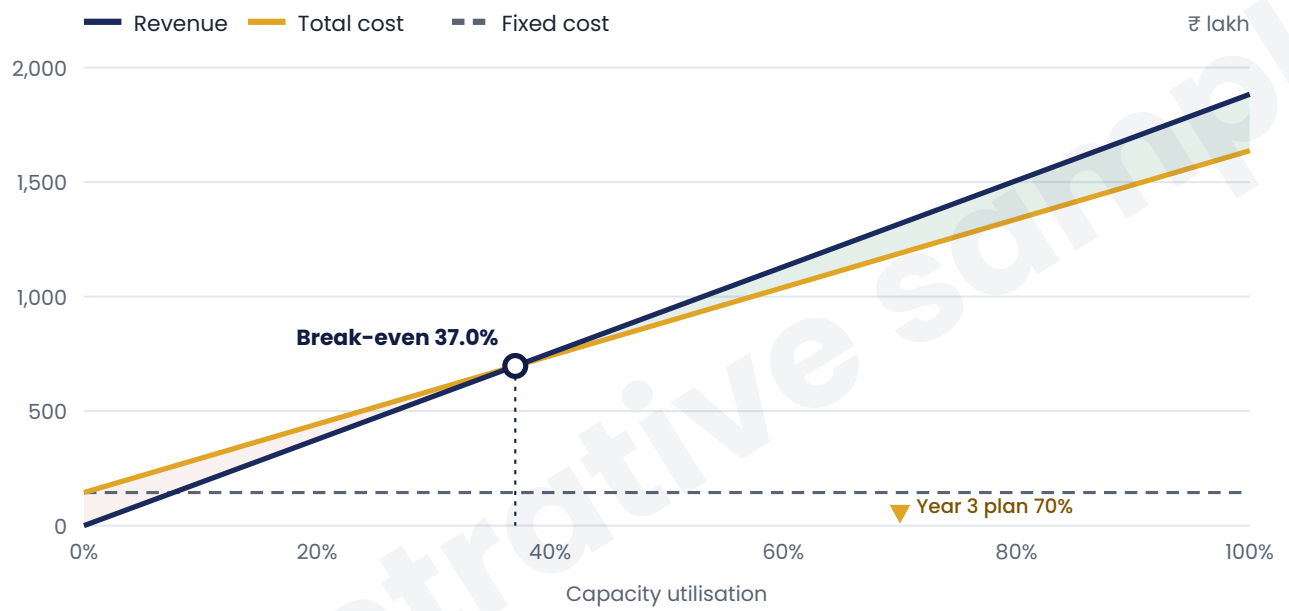
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 37% 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 27.6%.

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	1,130.22	1,224.40	1,318.59	1,412.78	1,506.96
Variable costs	896.01	970.68	1,045.36	1,120.04	1,194.70
Contribution	**234.21**	**253.72**	**273.23**	**292.74**	**312.26**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	161.21	153.05	144.28	135.64	126.95
Break-even as % of installed capacity	41.3	39.2	37.0	34.8	32.5
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	29.0	28.5	27.6	26.5	25.3
Break-even sales	777.95	738.59	696.29	654.61	612.66



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

Liquidity and leverage improve over the projection. The current ratio stays at or above 1.87, while debt-equity drops from 1.92 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	1.87	2.30	2.77	3.31	3.89
Quick ratio	1.12	1.49	1.92	2.40	2.94
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.92	1.01	0.50	0.19	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	2.69	1.54	0.87	0.47	0.22
Interest coverage ratio	2.62	3.55	4.98	7.40	12.68
DSCR	2.15	1.58	1.67	1.77	1.86
Gross profit margin (%)	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2
Net profit margin (%)	4.8	6.2	7.3	8.3	9.2
Return on capital employed (%)	21.2	24.6	27.0	28.4	29.1
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	41.3	39.2	37.0	34.8	32.5

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 300 working days a year.
- Selling price of ₹48,300 per MT, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 69.4% of sales, packing materials at 3.9%, power and fuel at 2.5%, and selling and distribution at 3.5%.
- 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, 1 day of work in progress, 10 days of finished goods and 20 days of receivables, less 10 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

The model shows that a milled rice unit sized at 13 MT per day can be financed 75:25 by a bank and its promoter, service its loan with an average DSCR of 1.80, and return about 21.9% a year on a project cost of ₹441.46 lakh. These are sample figures. A real project needs a report built on its own site, quotations and market.

Need this report for your own plant?

NPCS prepares detailed project reports and bank-format DPRs for your capacity, location and loan scheme, with machinery quotations, supplier lists and a market survey for your area.

Call or WhatsApp
+91 90970 75054

Email
npcs.india@gmail.com

Website
www.niir.org

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 ₹331.10 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
2	May 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
3	Jun 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
4	Jul 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
5	Aug 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
6	Sep 2027	331.10	2.90	–	2.90	331.10
7	Oct 2027	331.10	2.90	4.82	7.72	326.28
8	Nov 2027	326.28	2.85	4.87	7.72	321.41
9	Dec 2027	321.41	2.81	4.91	7.72	316.50
10	Jan 2028	316.50	2.77	4.95	7.72	311.55
11	Feb 2028	311.55	2.73	4.99	7.72	306.56
12	Mar 2028	306.56	2.68	5.04	7.72	301.52
13	Apr 2028	301.52	2.64	5.08	7.72	296.44
14	May 2028	296.44	2.59	5.13	7.72	291.31
15	Jun 2028	291.31	2.55	5.17	7.72	286.14
16	Jul 2028	286.14	2.50	5.22	7.72	280.93
17	Aug 2028	280.93	2.46	5.26	7.72	275.67
18	Sep 2028	275.67	2.41	5.31	7.72	270.36
19	Oct 2028	270.36	2.37	5.35	7.72	265.00
20	Nov 2028	265.00	2.32	5.40	7.72	259.60
21	Dec 2028	259.60	2.27	5.45	7.72	254.15
22	Jan 2029	254.15	2.22	5.50	7.72	248.66
23	Feb 2029	248.66	2.18	5.54	7.72	243.11
24	Mar 2029	243.11	2.13	5.59	7.72	237.52
25	Apr 2029	237.52	2.08	5.64	7.72	231.88
26	May 2029	231.88	2.03	5.69	7.72	226.19
27	Jun 2029	226.19	1.98	5.74	7.72	220.45
28	Jul 2029	220.45	1.93	5.79	7.72	214.66
29	Aug 2029	214.66	1.88	5.84	7.72	208.81
30	Sep 2029	208.81	1.83	5.89	7.72	202.92
31	Oct 2029	202.92	1.78	5.94	7.72	196.98
32	Nov 2029	196.98	1.72	6.00	7.72	190.98
33	Dec 2029	190.98	1.67	6.05	7.72	184.93
34	Jan 2030	184.93	1.62	6.10	7.72	178.83
35	Feb 2030	178.83	1.56	6.16	7.72	172.67
36	Mar 2030	172.67	1.51	6.21	7.72	166.47
37	Apr 2030	166.47	1.46	6.26	7.72	160.20
38	May 2030	160.20	1.40	6.32	7.72	153.88
39	Jun 2030	153.88	1.35	6.37	7.72	147.51

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	147.51	1.29	6.43	7.72	141.08
41	Aug 2030	141.08	1.23	6.49	7.72	134.60
42	Sep 2030	134.60	1.18	6.54	7.72	128.05
43	Oct 2030	128.05	1.12	6.60	7.72	121.45
44	Nov 2030	121.45	1.06	6.66	7.72	114.80
45	Dec 2030	114.80	1.00	6.72	7.72	108.08
46	Jan 2031	108.08	0.95	6.77	7.72	101.31
47	Feb 2031	101.31	0.89	6.83	7.72	94.47
48	Mar 2031	94.47	0.83	6.89	7.72	87.58
49	Apr 2031	87.58	0.77	6.95	7.72	80.63
50	May 2031	80.63	0.71	7.01	7.72	73.61
51	Jun 2031	73.61	0.64	7.08	7.72	66.54
52	Jul 2031	66.54	0.58	7.14	7.72	59.40
53	Aug 2031	59.40	0.52	7.20	7.72	52.20
54	Sep 2031	52.20	0.46	7.26	7.72	44.93
55	Oct 2031	44.93	0.39	7.33	7.72	37.61
56	Nov 2031	37.61	0.33	7.39	7.72	30.22
57	Dec 2031	30.22	0.26	7.46	7.72	22.76
58	Jan 2032	22.76	0.20	7.52	7.72	15.24
59	Feb 2032	15.24	0.13	7.59	7.72	7.65
60	Mar 2032	7.65	0.07	7.65	7.72	–

Illustrative sample