AN ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY

Detailed project report
Sample edition
Projections from FY 2027-28

Project report

Geogrid

Installed capacity 6,700 square metres per day
Sector Technical textiles
Total project cost ₹653.89 lakh

Illustrative sample
Figures are representative

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Project at a glance

Geogrid
6,700 square metres per day

Product	**Geogrid**	Sector	**Technical textiles**
Installed capacity	**6,700 square metres per day**	Annual capacity	**22,11,000 square metres per year**
Selling price (ex-GST)	**₹86.20 per square metre**	Working days	**330 a year**
Manpower	**48 people**	Plant and machinery	**₹350.77 lakh**
Total project cost	**₹653.89 lakh**	Promoter's contribution	**₹163.47 lakh (25%)**
Term loan	**₹490.42 lakh (75%)**	Cash credit limit	**₹129.71 lakh**
Revenue, Year 3	**₹1,334.12 lakh at 70%**	Net profit, Year 3	**₹184.58 lakh**
Return on investment	**28.2% a year**	Break-even, Year 3	**35.5% of capacity**
Average DSCR	**2.16**	Payback period	**3.0 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 geogrid. The model plant has an installed capacity of 6,700 square metres per day, which works out to 22,11,000 square metres per year over 330 working days. Its applications range from reinforced soil retaining walls and bridge approaches to railway formation and landfill works.

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 ₹1,334.12 lakh and a net profit of ₹184.58 lakh.

2 Uses and applications

The product is bought for these main uses:

- Reinforced soil retaining walls and bridge approaches
- Base reinforcement of highways and flexible pavements
- Embankments on soft ground
- Slope stabilisation in hill roads and mines
- Railway formation and landfill works

3 Market potential

Demand for geogrids comes from highway, expressway, railway and urban flyover projects, where reinforced soil walls and pavement base reinforcement are specified by the design consultant. Most orders are placed by EPC contractors and specialist wall builders against a design strength and an IS specification, so a new unit competes on test certificates, BIS certification and delivery to site on time rather than on price alone.

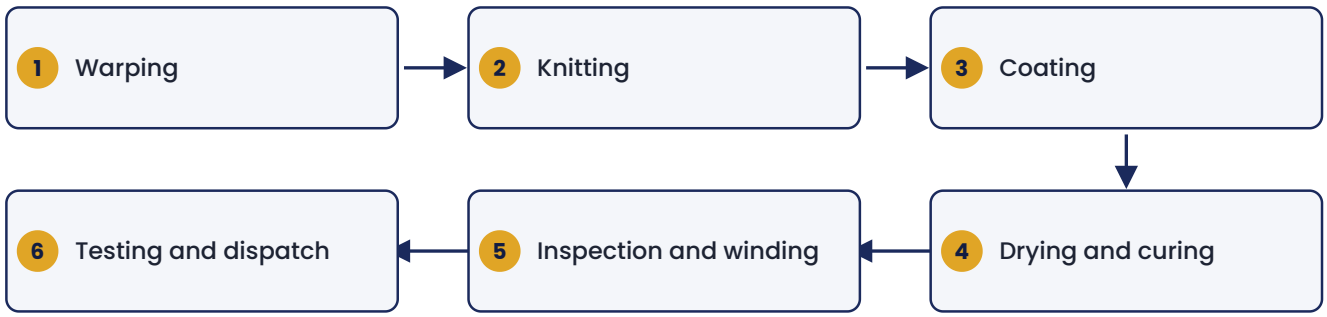
Typical buyers include highway and expressway EPC contractors, reinforced soil wall specialists, railway and metro embankment contractors, mining and landfill operators, and geosynthetic distributors and traders.

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 six stages. Each stage is described below, and the flow chart shows the sequence.



Process flow for geogrid

1. **Warping.** High tenacity polyester yarn is drawn from the creel and wound onto warp beams at even tension.
2. **Knitting.** Warp knitting machines lay longitudinal and transverse yarn bundles and lock them at each junction to form an open grid.
3. **Coating.** The raw grid passes through a bath of PVC compound that covers and protects every yarn bundle.
4. **Drying and curing.** The coated grid runs through a hot air oven where the PVC coating dries and fuses.
5. **Inspection and winding.** The grid is checked for open junctions and coating gaps, cut to width and wound into rolls.
6. **Testing and dispatch.** Samples from each lot are tested for tensile strength and elongation before rolls are labelled and dispatched.

5 Raw materials

The main raw materials are high tenacity polyester filament yarn, PVC paste resin, plasticiser, UV stabiliser and carbon black, and heat stabilisers and additives. In Year 3, at 70% utilisation, raw materials cost ₹619.31 lakh, about 46.4% of sales. The table shows how this cost splits between materials.

Raw material	Share of cost	Year 3 cost (₹ lakh)
High tenacity polyester filament yarn	68.0%	421.13
PVC paste resin	14.0%	86.70
Plasticiser	10.0%	61.93
UV stabiliser and carbon black	5.0%	30.97
Heat stabilisers and additives	3.0%	18.58
Total raw materials	**100.0%**	**619.31**

Illustrative sample

6 Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery accounts for ₹350.77 lakh of the project cost. The weft-inserted warp knitting machines takes the largest share, and the other items and their indicative costs are listed below.

Machinery and equipment	Indicative cost (₹ lakh)
Weft-inserted warp knitting machines	157.85
Creel and sectional warping machine	35.08
PVC coating and drying line	77.17
Coating compound mixing system	21.04
Inspection, cutting and roll winding machine	24.55
Universal tensile testing machine and lab	17.54
Air compressor and utilities	17.54
Total plant and machinery	**350.77**

7 Land, building and utilities

The model includes land and site development of ₹36.65 lakh and building and civil works of ₹148.51 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 ₹34.87 lakh.

Utilities in Year 3 cost ₹105.64 lakh for power and fuel, or 7.9% 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 48 people, at a Year 1 cost of ₹96.66 lakh. Wages are escalated by 5% each year in the projections.

Category	Number	Monthly wage (₹)	Annual cost (₹ lakh)
Management, supervision and administration	7	29,000	24.36
Skilled workers and operators	17	18,500	37.74
Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	24	12,000	34.56
Total (Year 1)	**48**		**96.66**

Illustrative sample

9 Licences and approvals

The main registrations and approvals for a unit like this are listed below. They differ from state to state, so check the current requirements with the relevant departments.

- 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 certification (ISI mark) under the Geo Textiles Quality Control Order
- IS 17373 for geogrids in reinforced soil retaining structures
- IS 17371 for geogrids in flexible pavements

10 Project cost and means of finance

The total cost of the project is ₹653.89 lakh. Fixed assets account for ₹595.76 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	36.65
Building and civil works	148.51
Plant and machinery	350.77
Other fixed assets (electrification, furniture, lab equipment, DG set)	34.87
Contingencies	24.96
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	14.89
Margin money for working capital	43.24
Total cost of project	**653.89**

Illustrative sampl

Means of finance

Funding follows a 75:25 split between bank loan and promoter's contribution, with a term loan of ₹490.42 lakh and promoter funds of ₹163.47 lakh. The bank also provides a cash credit limit of ₹129.71 lakh for working capital.

Source of funds	₹ lakh
Promoter's contribution (25%)	163.47
Term loan from bank (75%)	490.42
Total means of finance	**653.89**
Cash credit limit for working capital (separate)	*129.71*

11 Working capital

The unit needs ₹172.95 lakh of working capital in Year 1, based on 30 days of raw material stock, 15 days of finished goods and 45 days of customer credit, net of 30 days of supplier credit. Of this, ₹129.71 lakh comes from the bank and ₹43.24 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)	43.63	47.27	50.90	54.54	58.17
Work in progress (2 days)	3.93	4.24	4.56	4.87	5.18
Finished goods (15 days)	31.75	34.24	36.75	39.27	41.79
Trade receivables (45 days)	140.98	152.73	164.48	176.23	187.98
Total current assets	**220.29**	**238.48**	**256.69**	**274.91**	**293.12**
Less: trade creditors (30 days)	47.34	51.29	55.23	59.18	63.12
Working capital requirement	**172.95**	**187.19**	**201.46**	**215.73**	**230.00**

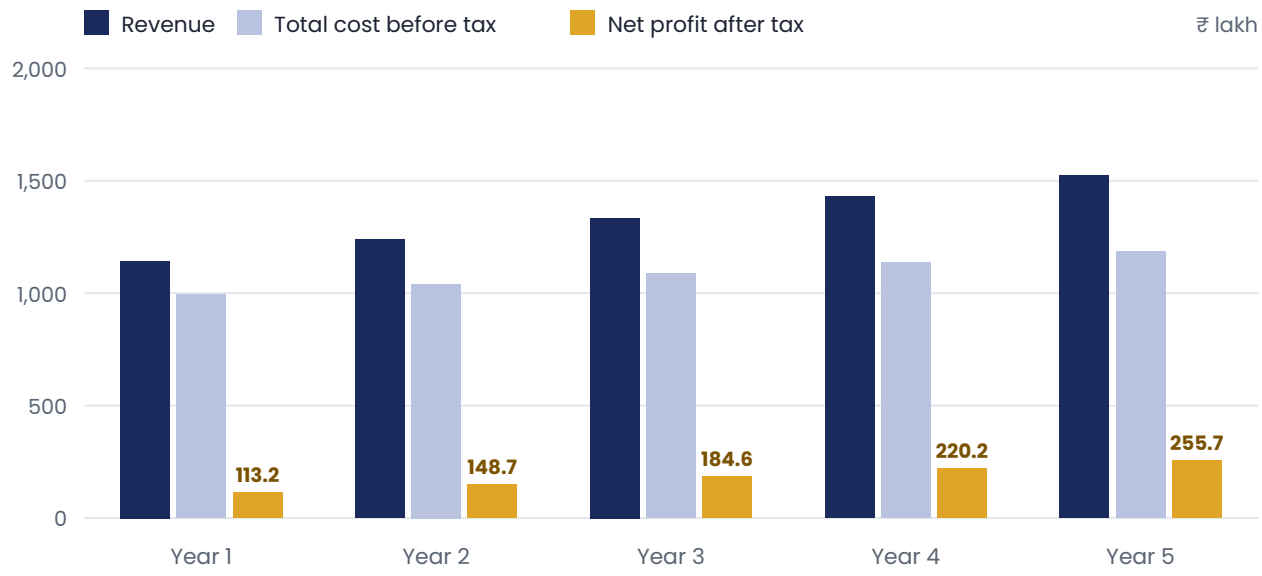
Illustrative sample

12 Projected profitability

As utilisation climbs from 60% to 80%, sales increase from ₹1,143.53 lakh to ₹1,524.71 lakh. Operating profit in Year 3 is ₹350.70 lakh, a margin of 26.3%, and net profit after tax grows from ₹113.15 lakh in Year 1 to ₹255.67 lakh in Year 5.

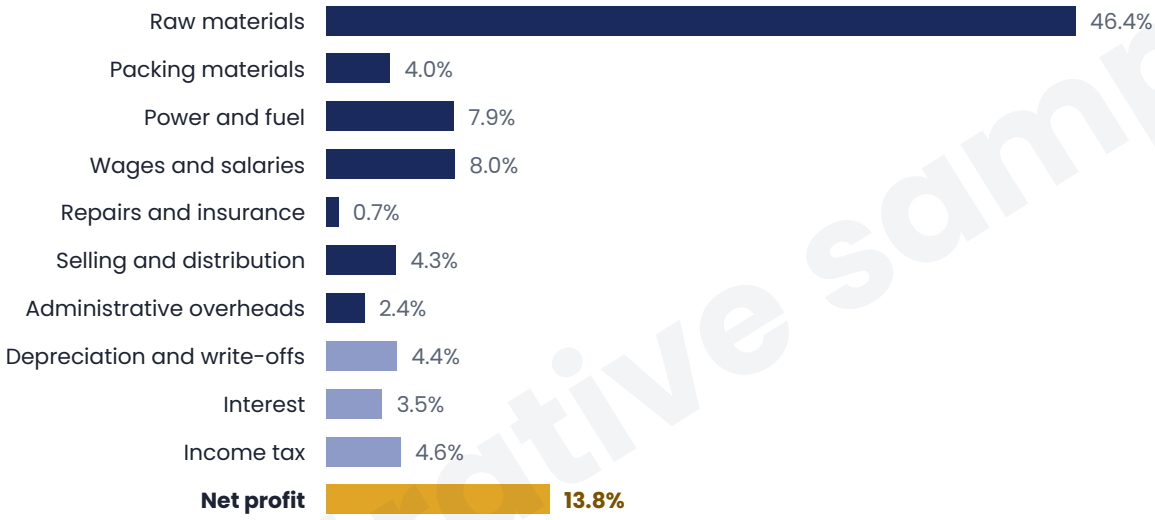
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Capacity utilisation (%)	*60%*	*65%*	*70%*	*75%*	*80%*
Revenue from operations	**1,143.53**	**1,238.82**	**1,334.12**	**1,429.41**	**1,524.71**
Raw materials consumed	530.84	575.07	619.31	663.55	707.79
Packing materials	45.17	48.93	52.70	56.46	60.23
Power and fuel	90.54	98.09	105.64	113.18	120.73
Wages and salaries	96.66	101.49	106.57	111.90	117.49
Repairs and maintenance	7.02	7.37	7.73	8.12	8.53
Insurance	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Cost of production	**772.47**	**833.19**	**894.19**	**955.45**	**1,017.01**
Gross profit	**371.06**	**405.63**	**439.93**	**473.96**	**507.70**
Selling and distribution expenses	49.38	53.49	57.61	61.72	65.84
Administrative overheads	28.68	30.12	31.62	33.20	34.87
Operating profit (EBITDA)	**293.00**	**322.02**	**350.70**	**379.04**	**406.99**
Depreciation	74.33	64.13	55.37	47.84	41.36
Preliminary expenses written off	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.97
Interest on term loan	50.55	42.42	31.97	20.37	7.50
Interest on cash credit	14.27	14.27	14.27	14.27	14.27
Profit before tax	**150.87**	**198.22**	**246.11**	**293.58**	**340.89**
Income tax	37.72	49.56	61.53	73.40	85.22
Profit after tax	**113.15**	**148.66**	**184.58**	**220.18**	**255.67**

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

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 ₹672.69 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	163.47	–	–	–	–
Term loan from bank	490.42	–	–	–	–
Cash credit (working capital) from bank	129.71	–	–	–	–
Net profit after tax	113.15	148.66	184.58	220.18	255.67
Depreciation	74.33	64.13	55.37	47.84	41.36
Preliminary expenses written off	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.97
Increase in trade creditors	47.34	3.95	3.94	3.95	3.94
Total sources	**1,021.40**	**219.72**	**246.87**	**274.95**	**303.94**
Application of funds					
Fixed assets	595.76	–	–	–	–
Preliminary and pre-operative expenses	14.89	–	–	–	–
Increase in inventories	79.31	6.44	6.46	6.47	6.46
Increase in trade receivables	140.98	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
Repayment of term loan	43.81	94.80	105.24	116.85	129.72
Drawings	–	–	–	–	–
Total application	874.75	112.99	123.45	135.07	147.93
Net cash flow	**146.65**	**106.73**	**123.42**	**139.88**	**156.01**
Opening cash balance	–	146.65	253.38	376.80	516.68
Closing cash balance	**146.65**	**253.38**	**376.80**	**516.68**	**672.69**

Illustrative sample

14 Projected balance sheet

Over the projection, retained profits build the promoter's net worth from ₹264.71 lakh to ₹1,085.71 lakh, and the term loan reduces from ₹446.61 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	163.47	163.47	163.47	163.47	163.47
Reserves and surplus	113.15	261.81	446.39	666.57	922.24
Term loan	446.61	351.81	246.57	129.72	–
Cash credit from bank	129.71	129.71	129.71	129.71	129.71
Trade creditors	47.34	51.29	55.23	59.18	63.12
Total liabilities	**900.28**	**958.09**	**1,041.37**	**1,148.65**	**1,278.54**
Assets					
Gross fixed assets	595.76	595.76	595.76	595.76	595.76
Less: accumulated depreciation	(74.33)	(138.46)	(193.83)	(241.67)	(283.03)
Net fixed assets	**521.43**	**457.30**	**401.93**	**354.09**	**312.73**
Preliminary expenses not written off	11.91	8.93	5.95	2.97	–
Inventories	79.31	85.75	92.21	98.68	105.14
Trade receivables	140.98	152.73	164.48	176.23	187.98
Cash and bank balance	146.65	253.38	376.80	516.68	672.69
Total assets	**900.28**	**958.09**	**1,041.37**	**1,148.65**	**1,278.54**

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 ₹155.93 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	155.93	140.34	126.31	113.68	102.31
Depreciation	15.59	14.03	12.63	11.37	10.23
Closing written-down value	**140.34**	**126.31**	**113.68**	**102.31**	**92.08**
Plant and machinery (cost ₹368.31 lakh, 15% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	368.31	313.06	266.10	226.18	192.25
Depreciation	55.25	46.96	39.92	33.93	28.84
Closing written-down value	**313.06**	**266.10**	**226.18**	**192.25**	**163.41**
Other fixed assets (cost ₹34.87 lakh, 10% WDV)					
Opening written-down value	34.87	31.38	28.24	25.42	22.88
Depreciation	3.49	3.14	2.82	2.54	2.29
Closing written-down value	**31.38**	**28.24**	**25.42**	**22.88**	**20.59**
Total depreciation	**74.33**	**64.13**	**55.37**	**47.84**	**41.36**
Preliminary expenses written off	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.97

16 Term loan repayment

Repayment of the ₹490.42 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 ₹11,43,473 each, and the annexure gives the monthly schedule.

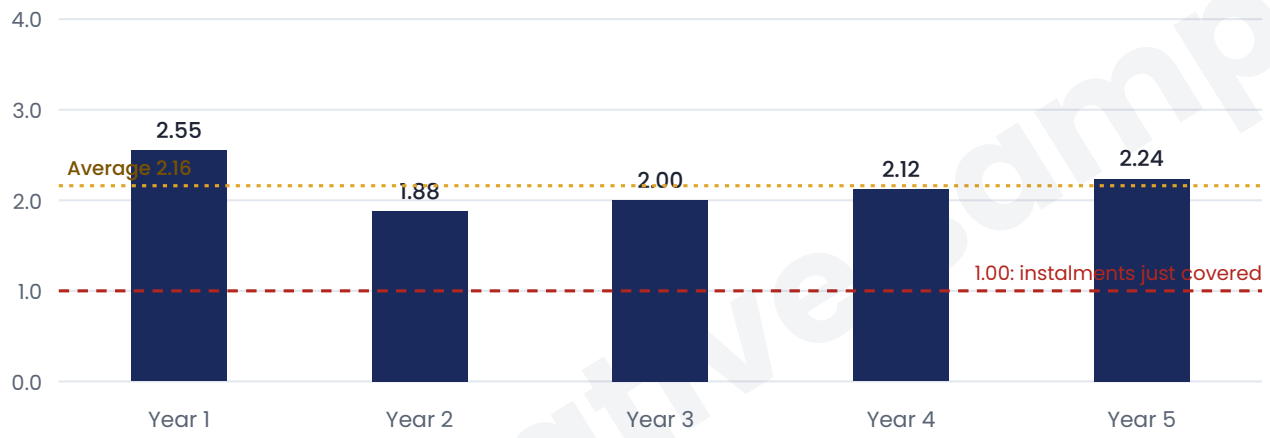
Particulars (₹ lakh)	Year 1 FY 2027-28	Year 2 FY 2028-29	Year 3 FY 2029-30	Year 4 FY 2030-31	Year 5 FY 2031-32
Opening balance	490.42	446.61	351.81	246.57	129.72
Interest	50.55	42.42	31.97	20.37	7.50
Principal repaid	43.81	94.80	105.24	116.85	129.72
Closing balance	**446.61**	**351.81**	**246.57**	**129.72**	**–**

Illustrative sample

17 Debt service coverage

The debt service coverage ratio averages 2.16 over the repayment years, with a low of 1.88 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	113.15	148.66	184.58	220.18	255.67
Depreciation and write-offs	77.31	67.11	58.35	50.82	44.33
Interest on term loan	50.55	42.42	31.97	20.37	7.50
Total available for debt service (A)	**241.01**	**258.19**	**274.90**	**291.37**	**307.50**
Principal repayment	43.81	94.80	105.24	116.85	129.72
Interest on term loan	50.55	42.42	31.97	20.37	7.50
Total debt service (B)	**94.36**	**137.22**	**137.21**	**137.22**	**137.22**
DSCR (A / B)	2.55	1.88	2.00	2.12	2.24



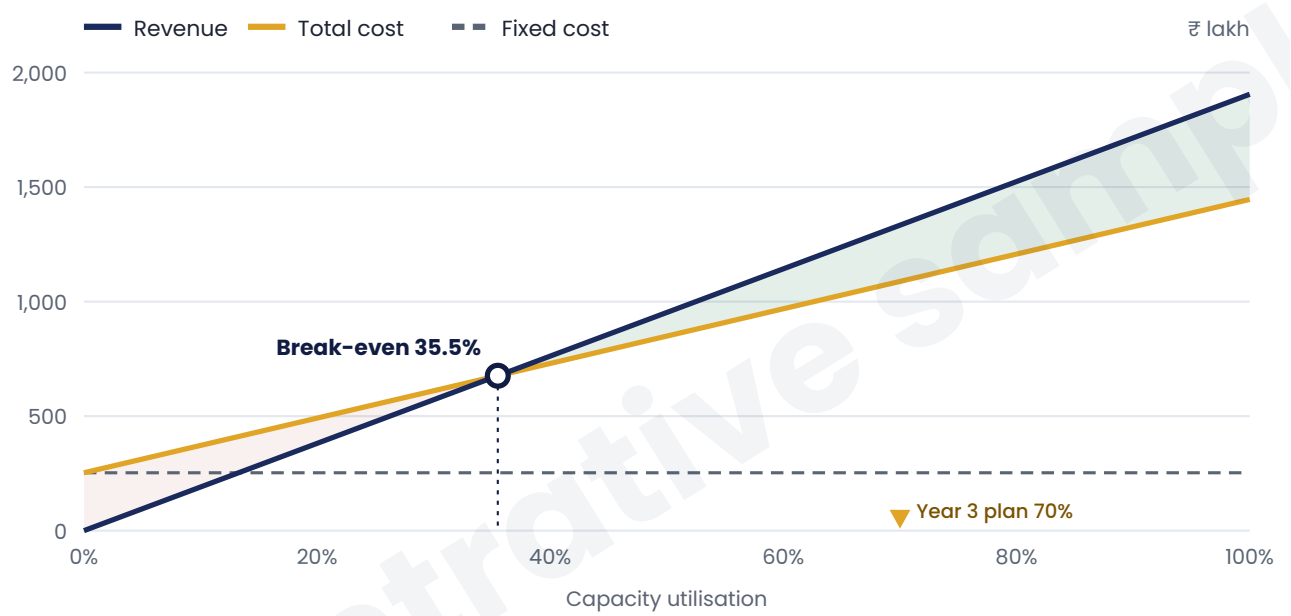
DSCR by year. A ratio above 1.00 means cash accruals cover the term loan instalments.

Illustrative sample

18 Break-even analysis

The unit needs to run at 35.5% 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 27.3%.

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	1,143.53	1,238.82	1,334.12	1,429.41	1,524.71
Variable costs	715.93	775.58	835.26	894.91	954.59
Contribution	**427.60**	**463.24**	**498.86**	**534.50**	**570.12**
Fixed costs (incl. depreciation and interest)	276.73	265.02	252.75	240.92	229.23
Break-even as % of installed capacity	38.8	37.2	35.5	33.8	32.2
Cash break-even as % of installed capacity	28.0	27.8	27.3	26.7	25.9
Break-even sales	740.06	708.73	675.94	644.29	613.05



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 2.07 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	2.07	2.72	3.43	4.19	5.01
Quick ratio	1.62	2.24	2.93	3.67	4.46
Debt-equity ratio (term loan / net worth)	1.69	0.84	0.41	0.16	0.00
Total outside liabilities / net worth	2.36	1.28	0.71	0.39	0.18
Interest coverage ratio	3.33	4.50	6.32	9.48	16.66
DSCR	2.55	1.88	2.00	2.12	2.24
Gross profit margin (%)	32.4	32.7	33.0	33.2	33.3
Operating profit (EBITDA) margin (%)	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.7
Net profit margin (%)	9.9	12.0	13.8	15.4	16.8
Return on capital employed (%)	25.6	28.4	29.8	30.2	29.8
Break-even (% of installed capacity)	38.8	37.2	35.5	33.8	32.2

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 ₹86.20 per square metre, excluding GST, held constant through the projection.
- Raw materials at 46.4% of sales, packing materials at 4%, power and fuel at 7.9%, and selling and distribution at 4.3%.
- 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, 2 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, a geogrid unit of 6,700 square metres per day costs ₹653.89 lakh to set up, earns an average return of 28.2% on that investment and pays back in about 3 years. An average DSCR of 2.16 and break-even at 35.5% 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.

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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 ₹490.42 lakh at 10.5% a year. Amounts in ₹ lakh.

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
1	Apr 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
2	May 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
3	Jun 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
4	Jul 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
5	Aug 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
6	Sep 2027	490.42	4.29	–	4.29	490.42
7	Oct 2027	490.42	4.29	7.14	11.43	483.28
8	Nov 2027	483.28	4.23	7.21	11.43	476.07
9	Dec 2027	476.07	4.17	7.27	11.43	468.80
10	Jan 2028	468.80	4.10	7.33	11.43	461.47
11	Feb 2028	461.47	4.04	7.40	11.43	454.07
12	Mar 2028	454.07	3.97	7.46	11.43	446.61
13	Apr 2028	446.61	3.91	7.53	11.43	439.08
14	May 2028	439.08	3.84	7.59	11.43	431.49
15	Jun 2028	431.49	3.78	7.66	11.43	423.83
16	Jul 2028	423.83	3.71	7.73	11.43	416.11
17	Aug 2028	416.11	3.64	7.79	11.43	408.31
18	Sep 2028	408.31	3.57	7.86	11.43	400.45
19	Oct 2028	400.45	3.50	7.93	11.43	392.52
20	Nov 2028	392.52	3.43	8.00	11.43	384.52
21	Dec 2028	384.52	3.36	8.07	11.43	376.45
22	Jan 2029	376.45	3.29	8.14	11.43	368.31
23	Feb 2029	368.31	3.22	8.21	11.43	360.10
24	Mar 2029	360.10	3.15	8.28	11.43	351.81
25	Apr 2029	351.81	3.08	8.36	11.43	343.45
26	May 2029	343.45	3.01	8.43	11.43	335.03
27	Jun 2029	335.03	2.93	8.50	11.43	326.52
28	Jul 2029	326.52	2.86	8.58	11.43	317.94
29	Aug 2029	317.94	2.78	8.65	11.43	309.29
30	Sep 2029	309.29	2.71	8.73	11.43	300.56
31	Oct 2029	300.56	2.63	8.80	11.43	291.76
32	Nov 2029	291.76	2.55	8.88	11.43	282.88
33	Dec 2029	282.88	2.48	8.96	11.43	273.92
34	Jan 2030	273.92	2.40	9.04	11.43	264.88
35	Feb 2030	264.88	2.32	9.12	11.43	255.76
36	Mar 2030	255.76	2.24	9.20	11.43	246.57
37	Apr 2030	246.57	2.16	9.28	11.43	237.29
38	May 2030	237.29	2.08	9.36	11.43	227.93
39	Jun 2030	227.93	1.99	9.44	11.43	218.49

Illustrative sample

No.	Month	Opening balance	Interest	Principal	Instalment	Closing balance
40	Jul 2030	218.49	1.91	9.52	11.43	208.97
41	Aug 2030	208.97	1.83	9.61	11.43	199.36
42	Sep 2030	199.36	1.74	9.69	11.43	189.67
43	Oct 2030	189.67	1.66	9.78	11.43	179.89
44	Nov 2030	179.89	1.57	9.86	11.43	170.03
45	Dec 2030	170.03	1.49	9.95	11.43	160.09
46	Jan 2031	160.09	1.40	10.03	11.43	150.05
47	Feb 2031	150.05	1.31	10.12	11.43	139.93
48	Mar 2031	139.93	1.22	10.21	11.43	129.72
49	Apr 2031	129.72	1.14	10.30	11.43	119.42
50	May 2031	119.42	1.04	10.39	11.43	109.03
51	Jun 2031	109.03	0.95	10.48	11.43	98.55
52	Jul 2031	98.55	0.86	10.57	11.43	87.98
53	Aug 2031	87.98	0.77	10.66	11.43	77.31
54	Sep 2031	77.31	0.68	10.76	11.43	66.56
55	Oct 2031	66.56	0.58	10.85	11.43	55.70
56	Nov 2031	55.70	0.49	10.95	11.43	44.76
57	Dec 2031	44.76	0.39	11.04	11.43	33.71
58	Jan 2032	33.71	0.29	11.14	11.43	22.57
59	Feb 2032	22.57	0.20	11.24	11.43	11.34
60	Mar 2032	11.34	0.10	11.34	11.43	–

Illustrative sample