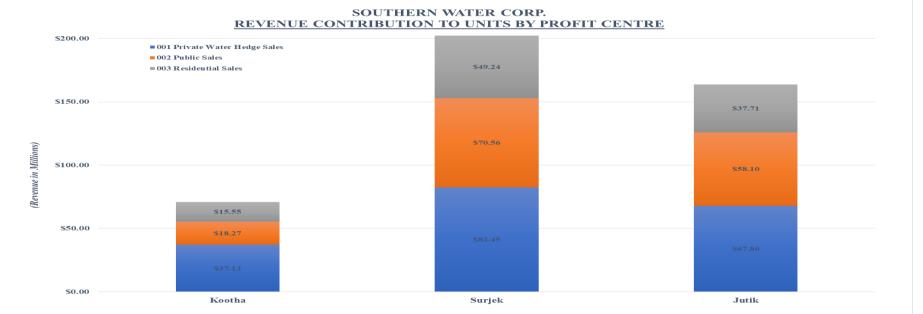
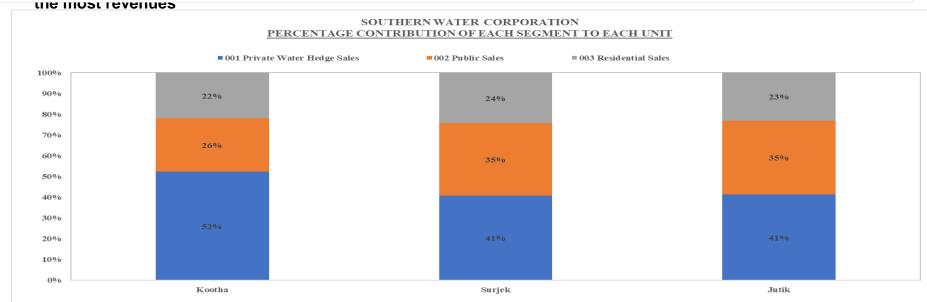
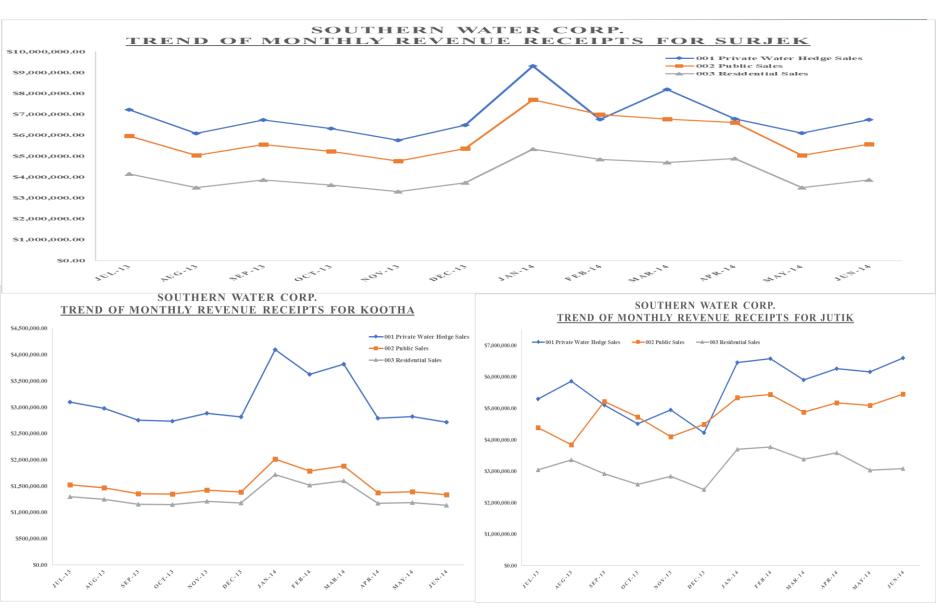
Segmentation of the revenues by unit, reveals that of the three (3) customer segments, <u>Private Water Hedge Sales (US\$187.43M)</u> are the most popular, followed by <u>Public Sales</u> (\$146.93M) and lastly <u>Residential Sales (US\$102.51M)</u>.

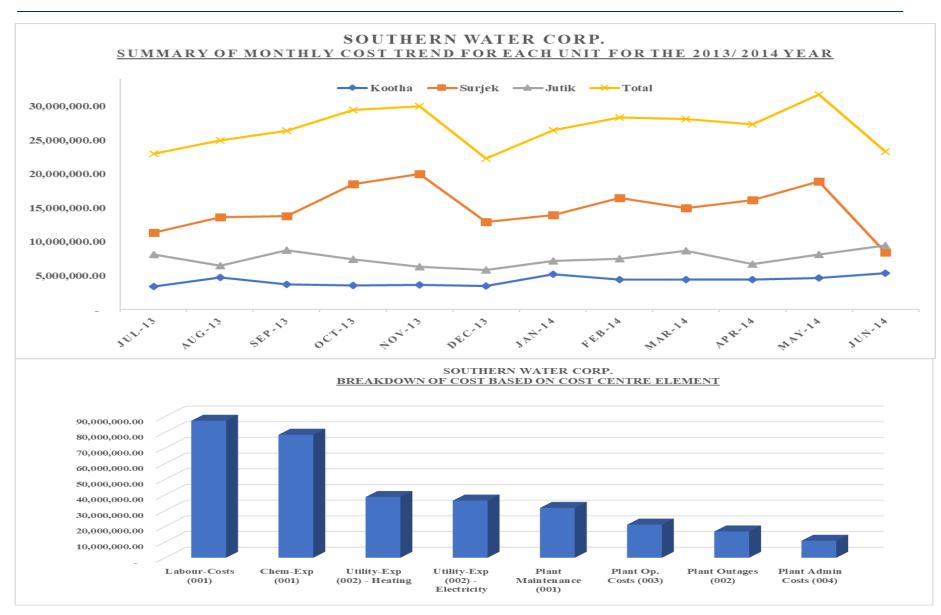




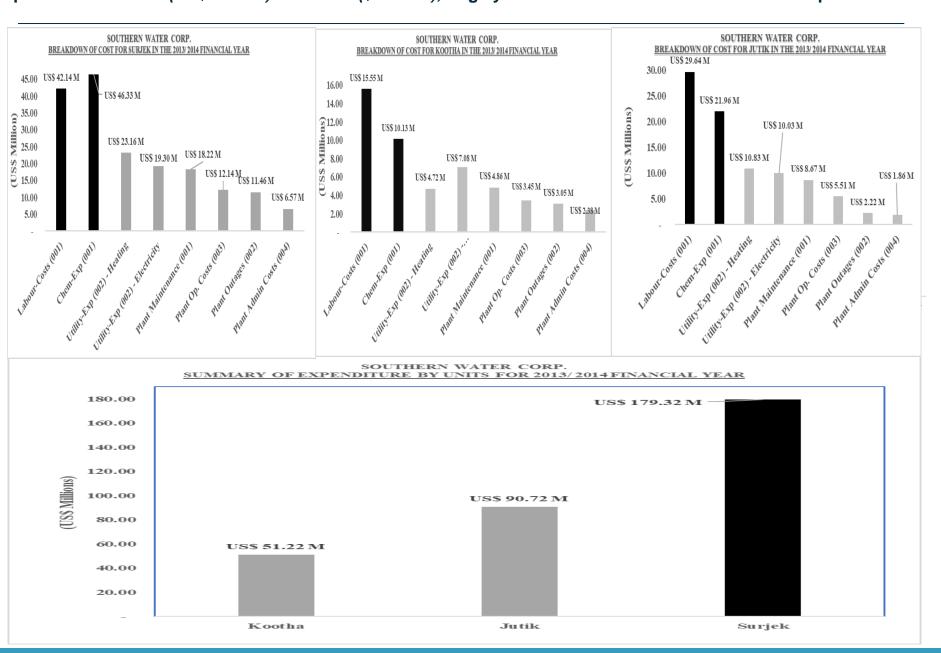
Of the <u>US\$436.87M</u> in Revenue Sales over the July-2013 to June-2014 Period, <u>Surjek</u> provides close to 50% of Sales Volumes (*US\$202.26*), with <u>Jutik (US\$163.67M</u>) and Kootha (<u>\$70.95M</u>) providing the remaining.



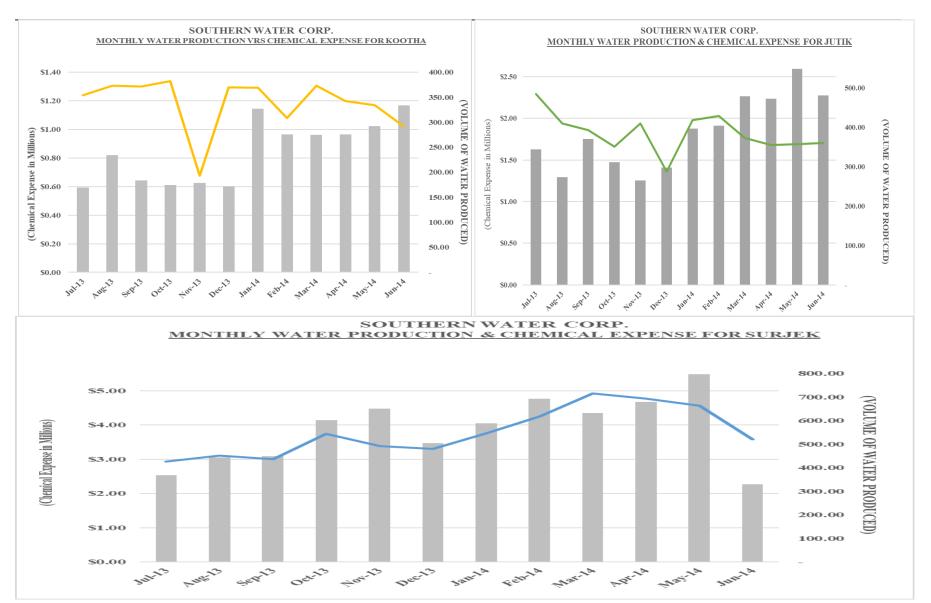
Targeted Expense Analysis reveals an interesting trend; Overall Costs sharply increase from December, with *Labour costs*, contributing *US\$87,328,631.57 (27.18%)* towards the overall cost-base.



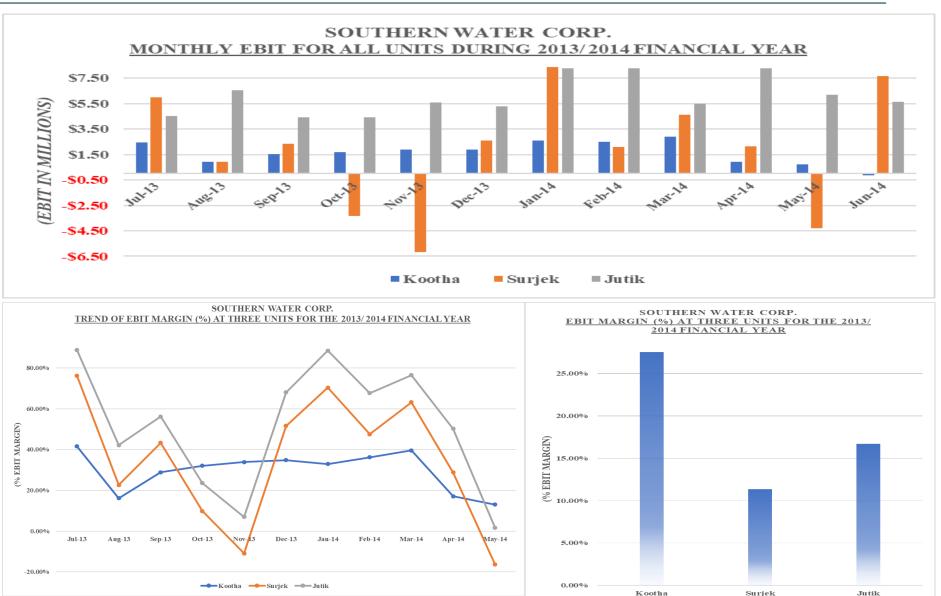
Further analysis singles-out <u>Surjek</u> with US\$179.34M (55.82%) worth of expenses, contrasted to a much lower spend from *Kootha (US\$51.22M)* and *Jutik (\$90.72M)*, largely due to lower Chemical and Labour Expenditure.



Drilling-down to the cost-element level, reveals an indicative relationship between water production and chemical expenditure with this being particularly pronounced for the <u>Surjek</u> Unit which coincidentally has the highest rate of water production.



Concluding our analysis, <u>Jutik</u> has the highest overall EBIT contributions (US\$72.94M), followed by Surjek(US\$22.94M), and lastly Kootha (US\$19.72M). However, from an EBIT Margin (%) perspective, Kootha has a higher margin than that of Jutik, indicative of a lower revenue-to-expense ratio.¹



Note: We can clearly see for Surjek over the October, November and May Periods – expenses were far higher than revenues which contributed to this lower revenue-to-expense ratio.