

The Clorox Company

Supplemental Information – Balance Sheet

(Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2011

Working Capital Update

Note: As a result of the Auto Businesses' related assets (primarily inventory) being classified to assets held for sale in Q1 FY11, fiscal 2010 assets have been reclassified to assets held for sale.

	Q3		Change (\$ millions)	Days ⁽⁵⁾ FY 2011	Days ⁽⁵⁾ FY 2010	Change
	FY 2011 (\$ millions)	FY 2010 (\$ millions)				
Receivables, net	\$499	\$550	-\$51	32	34	-2 days
Inventories, net	\$435	\$390	+\$45	52	48	+4 days
Accounts payable ⁽¹⁾	\$360	\$341	+\$19	41	40	+1 days
Accrued liabilities	\$452	\$475	-\$23			
Total WC ⁽²⁾	\$162	\$175	-\$13			
Total WC % net sales ⁽³⁾	3.1%	3.4%				
Average WC ⁽²⁾	\$127	\$159	-\$32			
Average WC % net sales ⁽⁴⁾	2.4%	3.1%				

- Receivables decreased primarily due to the sale of the Auto Businesses in Q2 FY11.
- Inventories increased primarily due to inventory builds for new product launches and the impact of increases in certain commodity costs.
- Accounts payable increased mainly due to the impact of increases in certain commodity costs and an increase in capital spending versus the year-ago period.

Supplemental Information – Cash Flow

(Unaudited)

For the quarter ended March 31, 2011

Capital expenditures for the third quarter were \$70 million versus \$33 million in the year-ago quarter

Depreciation and amortization for the third quarter was \$42 million versus \$44 million in the year-ago quarter

Cash provided by continuing operations

Cash provided by continuing operations increased to \$217 million from \$210 million in the year-ago quarter. The year-over-year increase was primarily due to favorable changes in working capital.

(1) Days of accounts payable is calculated as follows: average accounts payable / [(cost of products sold + change in inventory) / 90].

(2) Working capital (WC) is defined in this context as current assets minus current liabilities excluding cash, assets held for sale, and short-term debt, based on end of period balances. Average working capital represents a two-point average of working capital.

(3) Represents working capital at the end of the period divided by annualized net sales (*current quarter net sales x 4*).

(4) Represents a two-point average of working capital divided by annualized net sales (*current quarter net sales x 4*).

(5) Days calculations based on a two-point average.