

Supplemental Information – Balance Sheet

(Unaudited)

As of June 30, 2014

Working Capital Update

| | Q4 | | Change (\$ millions) | Days ⁽⁵⁾ FY 2014 | Days ⁽⁵⁾ FY 2013 | Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | FY 2014 (\$ millions) | FY 2013 (\$ millions) | | | | |
| Receivables, net | \$546 | \$580 | -\$34 | 33 | 33 | - |
| Inventories, net | \$386 | \$394 | -\$8 | 43 | 44 | -1 |
| Accounts payable ⁽¹⁾ | \$440 | \$413 | +\$27 | 46 | 45 | +1 |
| Accrued liabilities | \$472 | \$490 | -\$18 | | | |
| Total WC ⁽²⁾ | \$146 | \$189 | -\$43 | | | |
| Total WC % net sales ⁽³⁾ | 2.4% | 3.1% | | | | |
| Average WC ⁽²⁾ | \$217 | \$219 | -\$2 | | | |
| Average WC % net sales ⁽⁴⁾ | 3.6% | 3.5% | | | | |

Receivables: Decrease driven by timing of receipts and lower sales.

Accounts payable: Increase driven by timing of payments.

Accrued liabilities: Decrease driven by lower current year incentive compensation accruals.

(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.

Supplemental Information – Cash Flow

(Unaudited)

For the quarter and year ended June 30, 2014

Capital expenditures for the fourth quarter were \$50 million versus \$60 million in the year-ago quarter (fiscal year 2014 = \$138).

Depreciation and amortization for the fourth quarter was \$47 million versus \$46 million in the year-ago quarter (fiscal year 2014 = \$180).

Net cash provided by continuing operations in the fourth quarter was \$337 million, or 22 percent of sales (fiscal year 2014 = \$771 or 14 percent of sales)

Supplemental Information – Fiscal Year Free Cash Flow Reconciliation

| | Fiscal Year 2014 | Fiscal Year 2013 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Net cash provided by continuing operations – GAAP | \$771 | \$777 |
| Less: Capital expenditures | 138 | 194 |
| Free cash flow – non-GAAP ⁽¹⁾ | \$633 | \$583 |
| <i>Free cash flow as a percent of sales – non-GAAP ⁽¹⁾</i> | <i>11.3%</i> | <i>10.4%</i> |
| Net sales | \$5,591 | \$5,623 |

- (1) In accordance with the SEC's Regulation G, this schedule provides the definition of certain non-GAAP measures and the reconciliation to the most closely related GAAP measure. Management uses free cash flow and free cash flow as a percent of sales to help assess the cash generation ability of the business and funds available for investing activities, such as acquisitions, investing in the business to drive growth, and financing activities, including debt payments, dividend payments and share repurchases. Free cash flow does not represent cash available only for discretionary expenditures, since the Company has mandatory debt service requirements and other contractual and non-discretionary expenditures. In addition, free cash flow may not be the same as similar measures provided by other companies due to potential differences in methods of calculation and items being excluded.