## Supplemental Information - Balance Sheet <br> (Unaudited) <br> As of December 31, 2008

## Working Capital Update

|  | Q2 |  | Change (\$ millions) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days }^{(5)} \\ \text { FY } 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days }^{(5)} \\ \text { FY } 2008 \end{gathered}$ | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY } 2009 \\ \text { (\$ millions) } \end{gathered}$ | FY 2008 (\$ millions) |  |  |  |  |
| Receivables, net | \$409 | \$397 | \$12 | 32 | 31 | 1 days |
| Inventories, net | \$405 | \$421 | -\$16 | 51 | 48 | 3 days |
| Accounts payable ${ }^{(1)}$ | \$330 | \$312 | \$18 | 46 | 36 | 10 days |
| Accrued liabilities | \$430 | \$389 | \$41 |  |  |  |
| Total WC ${ }^{(2)}$ | \$152 | \$144 | \$8 |  |  |  |
| Total WC \% net sales ${ }^{(3)}$ | 3.1\% | 3.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Average WC ${ }^{(2)}$ | \$150 | \$109 | \$41 |  |  |  |
| Average WC \% net sales ${ }^{(4)}$ | 3.1\% | 2.3\% |  |  |  |  |

- Receivables increased primarily as a result of the acquisition of Burt's Bees and higher December sales.
- Inventories decreased primarily as a result of a reduction in Glad inventory due to lower resin prices.
- Accounts payable increased mainly due to the timing of payments.
- Accrued liabilities increased primarily due to an increase in derivative liabilities as a result of the reduction in the market value of certain commodities.


## Supplemental Information - Cash Flow <br> (Unaudited)

For the quarter ended December 31, 2008

## Capital expenditures for the second quarter were $\$ 45$ million

Depreciation and amortization for the second quarter was $\$ 46$ million

## Cash provided by operations

Net cash provided by operations in the second quarter was $\$ 98$ million, compared with $\$ 148$ million in the yearago quarter. The decrease was primarily due to the timing of tax and interest payments.
(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 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 $\times 4$ ).
(4) Represents a two-point average of working capital divided by annualized net sales (current quarter net sales $\times 4$ ).
(5) Days calculations based on a two-point average.

