

Value Proposition

How It's Made  **1316 Listed Tanks** 30-Year Limited Warranty against Internal and External Corrosion

Vinyl Ester Corrosion Barrier Layer



High-strength vinyl ester resin barrier layer, reinforced with tightly woven C-veil fiberglass. This resin-rich layer offers superior chemical resistance, especially to ethanol-blended fuels, compared to tanks using standard polyester and chopped fiberglass. UL-tested and approved, it provides long-term protection and durability.

ID Structural Bulkheads



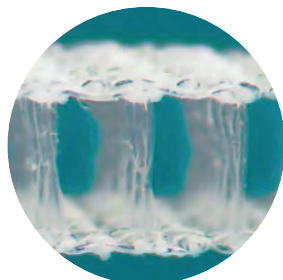
FTS designs and manufactures bulkheads using an internal ID conforming structure, adding strength and optional compartmentalized monitoring. Unlike past industry methods using weak exterior, non-conforming, secondary bond methods, our internal bulkheads add structural reinforcement to the tank shell- ideal for multi-compartment tanks.

Continuous Strand Helical and Hoop Winding Design vs Chopped Tank Designs

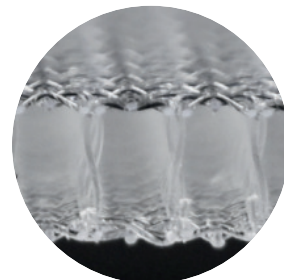


FTS tanks are built using a proprietary continuous strand winding method, combining helical and hoop angles for superior strength. This high-glass content design, creates tanks that are stronger, lighter, and more consistent than hand-made, chopped fiberglass tanks. Our automated system ensures precision, repeatability, and higher quality every time.

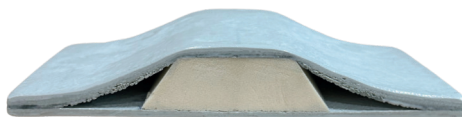
3-D Weaving for Interstitial



3-D fiberglass fabrics provide a **structural component** to the design of the tank, and the open space of the 3-D fabric provides **reliable communication** between the primary and secondary compartments of the double wall tank. This space gives a measurable volume that assists in the monitoring of the tank, especially for wet interstitial monitoring systems.



Monolithic Continuous Strand Rib System



FTS tanks feature a robust 8" x 3" rib with a 70° helical wind, engineered for higher compressive strength than chopped or shallow rib designs. Our large, trapezoidal rib shape and axial winding technique form a reinforced profile under tension, built with precision using a fully automated, computer-controlled process. This method delivers unmatched strength, consistency, and efficiency.

Dry Interstitial Monitoring



A **Dry Interstitial Monitoring system** has a sensor placed at the 6:00 position, in a hollow rib. If the primary tank wall is breached, fuel enters the dry space and triggers an alarm. If the secondary wall is breached and groundwater enters, the sensor also alarms. However, in a dry hole with a secondary breach and no moisture present, the sensor may not detect the issue, making dry monitoring less reliable in dry installations.

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Wet Interstitial Monitoring



A **Wet Interstitial Monitoring system** uses a brine-filled interstice and a level sensor in a reservoir at the 12:00 position. Any breach (primary or secondary) causes the brine to move, triggering an alarm. Even in dry holes, the system detects a breach: if the secondary fails, brine escapes; if the primary fails, brine enters the tank and displaces fuel—both alarm conditions.