COILED TUBING

FET | Global Tubing

DURACOIL 95

PRODUCT PERFORMANCE AND TECHNICAL DATA

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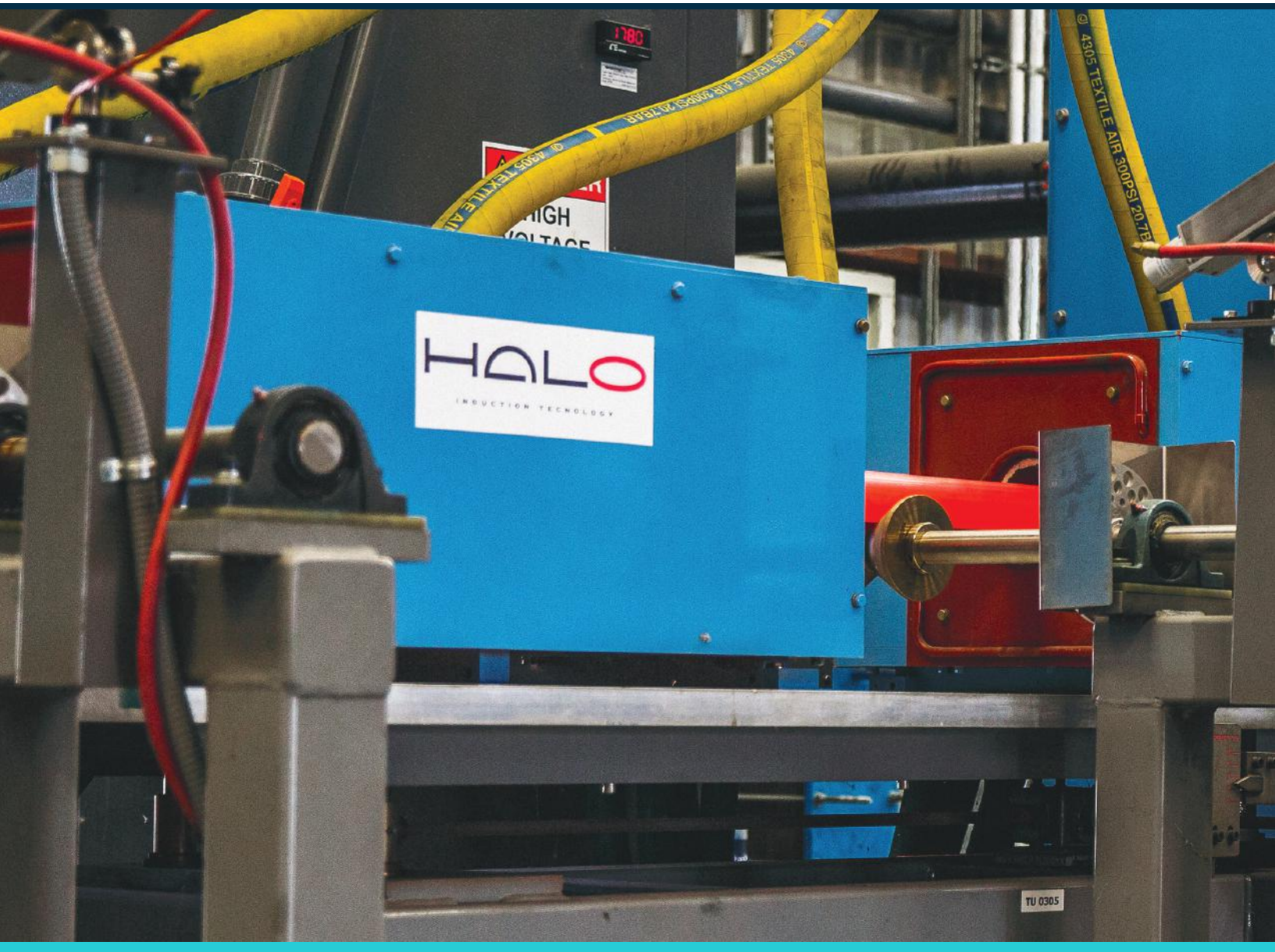


DURACOIL

INTRODUCING DURACOIL 95 COILED TUBING

QUENCHED & TEMPERED INNOVATION FOR HARSH H_2S ENVIRONMENTS

Elevate your sour service operations with the next generation in coiled tubing performance. Designed for resilience, DURACOIL 95 delivers superior safety, durability, and cost-efficiency where it matters most.

WHY UPGRADE TO DURACOIL 95?

RISK REDUCTION

- Enhanced resistance against Sulfide Stress Cracking (SSC) and Hydrogen Embrittlement
- Uniform microstructure reduces probablility of failure at bias welds
- Near zero non-productive time (NPT)

LOWER TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP

- Up to 2x longer string life under fatigue loading
- Reduces string changeouts and related downtime
- Fewer and less frequent inspections required
- Uniform fatigue performance across base tube and bias weld eliminates bias weld derating

OPERATIONAL ADVANTAGES

- Improved fatigue life in sour and high-pressure environments
- Withstands 9,000+ psi operating conditions after sour exposure[1]
- Supports SMARTaper™ and hourglass configurations for extended reach interventions
- Opens doors to deeper wells, longer laterals, and higher service intensity

[1] Testing performed with 1.5" x 0.204" coiled tubing after sour exposure.

ESTIMATED CUSTOMER SAVINGS (Illustrative Ranges)

COST DRIVER	90 GRADE (CURRENT)	DURACOIL 95 (NEW)	POTENTIAL SAVINGS
CT String Replacements/Year	2–3	1	↓ 50–70%
Downtime per Failure Event	1–2 days	Near-zero	↓ $50K–$150K/event
Maintenance & Inspection	Bi-monthly	Quarterly	↓ 25–40% annually
Total Annual TCO	100%	60–70%	↓ 30–40% cost reduction

FIELD-TESTED. PROVEN RELIABILITY.

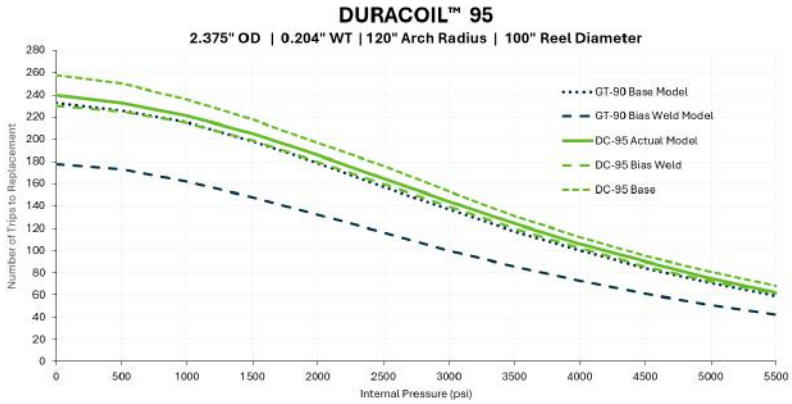
- Survives beyond model retirement thresholds
- Maintains bias weld performance even after sour exposure
- Consistent, predictable service life minimizes operational surprises

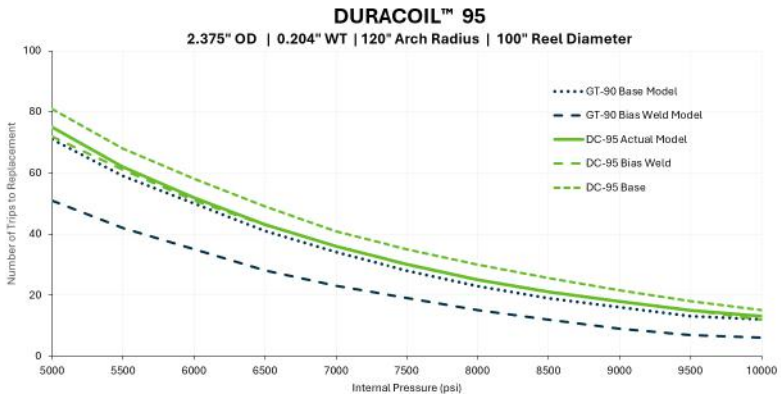
EASY INTEGRATION

- No special handling or training required
- Compatible with current Injectors, BOPs, pipe cutters, BHAs
- Same operational flexibility, superior performance

COMPARING FATIGUE LIFE AT BIAS WELDS: DURACOIL 95 VS. CONVENTIONAL COILED TUBING

DURACOIL 95, exhibits significantly enhanced fatigue life at bias welds compared to conventional coiled tubing products. The quench and tempering process optimizes the microstructure of the steel, reducing hardness variations and residual stresses at the bias weld, which are common weak points in conventional tubing.





At lower internal pressures, DURACOIL™ 95 demonstrates significantly enhanced performance compared to conventional 90-grade at the bias welds.

It performs equally well or better than the base material of conventional 90-grade tubing throughout the entire string. This eliminates the need to derate fatigue life at bias welds and delivers an immediate improvement in overall string reliability and service life.

At mid-range internal pressures (5000 to 8000 psi), DURACOIL™ 95 still outperforms both the bias welds and base material of conventional 90-grade tubing. This results in superior fatigue resistance, higher operational reliability, and extended string life under demanding conditions.

DURACOIL IN SOUR ENVIRONMENTS

To understand the effect of H_2S on quenched and tempered Coiled Tubing, Global Tubing DURACOIL 95 grade was tested in several sour environments.

The effect of H_2S on Coiled Tubing - Sulfide Stress Cracking

Sulfide stress cracking (SSC) is a form of cathodic cracking through hydrogen embrittlement. Susceptible alloys, especially steels, react with hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), forming metal sulfides (MeS) and atomic hydrogen (H+) as corrosion byproducts. SSC occurs when atomic hydrogen diffuses into the metal but the ions can recombine to form hydrogen gas and cause damage to the steel crystal lattice. This reduces the ductility and formability of the metal, which is termed hydrogen embrittlement. Several factors influence SSC: steel composition, heat treatments, microstructure, mechanical properties, pH, H_2S partial pressure, mechanical stresses, temperature, and time. High yield strength steels (ultimate tensile above 100,000 psi or ~700 MPa) are more susceptible to SSC, since their microstructure is particularly sensitive to the effects of H_2S exposure.

Understanding Partial Pressure

Partial pressure of a gas is the pressure exerted by one among the mixture of gases that occupies the same volume. Partial pressure for H_2S is the product of total pressure by the fraction of H_2S present. For example, if the pressure is 10,000 psi at 8 ppm H_2S concentration, the partial pressure is 0.08 psi. The partial pressure of H_2S is used to set production environment limits for carbon steels, low-alloy steels, and corrosion-resistant alloys. The NACE standards relate to an H_2S partial pressure of 0.05 pounds per square inch absolute (psia). Steel used in these environments without inhibition and below 22HRC should be resistant below 0.05psi (0.3kPa), but since these codes are designed for static environments, coiled tubing operations should always use inhibition when sour environments are present.

For example, the Ghawar field in Saudi Arabia (the biggest conventional oil field in the world), produces up to 40 mole % H_2S. However, CT interventions are usually restricted to 10 mole % H_2S, with surface pressures averaging 3,000 psi (206.8 bar) in some areas, this equates to 300psi (20.7 bar) of H_2S partial pressure.

Overview of DURACOIL 95 Testing in H_2S Environment

Our testing procedure used NACE solution A for exposure of full tube specimens, which were subsequently bend-fatigue tested to simulate a field application. This process is consistent with the testing outlined in SPE 130279 and has been used for decades.

- Tube ends capped to isolate pipe internals from outside environment (simulating downhole environment)
- External surfaces of inhibited samples were wiped with inhibitor prior to immersion.
- Samples were immersed in Solution A (pH 2.7) and tested at ambient pressure with 100% H2S in one chamber, and a separate test immersed samples in a high pressure chamber with 200psi (13.8 bar) H2S partial pressure, 155psi (10.7 bar)CO2, and a total pressure of 5000psi. (345 bar) at 25C.
- Samples were tested for 96 hours ~ 4 days.
- Upon completion of the immersion tests, samples were fatigue tested to failure to examine reduction in fatigue life, with and without inhibitors at 4,000 and 9,000 psi fatigue test pressure.

Why our testing methodology is more stringent

In light of the industry needs in the Middle East and around the world we conducted lab testing using the most stringent criteria allowable in a lab environment.

- Testing procedure utilized NACE Solution A with a pH of 2.7 followed by bending fatigue to examine CT performance.
- Higher Partial Pressures used than previously done by other manufacturers for full tube immersion followed by fatigue testing.
- CO_2 was used to accelerate corrosion reaction through oxygen content.
- Fatigue testing done at higher absolute “pumping pressures” than previously done.
- Ratio of sour fluid to exposed tube surface area was maximized by isolating extremities of the samples tested.

Testing Conclusions

Fatigue testing with inhibitors showed retention of fatigue life after 96 hours exposure. Both high and low pressure fatigue showed consistent fatigue results:

- Good fatigue performance (30-40% derating) without inhibition for DURACOIL 95.
- Better fatigue performance with inhibition.
- Always use inhibition in sour environments.

H_2S Testing Comparison
BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS

AMBIENT TESTING PROTOCOL WITH 100% H_2S			
SPE Paper	Presenting at ADIPEC 2025[1]	SPE-218332-MS	SPE-184796-MS
Company	**FET-Global Tubing**	**Manufacturer A**	**Manufacturer B**
Failure Mode Tested	SSC/HIC	SSC/HIC	SSC/HIC
NACE Test Solution	NACE Solution A 100% H_2S Full Tube Immersion + Fatigue	NACE Solution A 100% H_2S Full Tube Immersion + Fatigue	NACE Solution A 100% H_2S Full Tube Immersion + Fatigue
Material Grade	DURACOIL 95	Q&T 95	Q&T 95
Material Hardness	<= 26 HRC	<= 26 HRC	20 to 26 HRC
NACE Solution pH	2.7 (Solution A)	2.7 (Solution A)	2.7 (Solution A)
Partial Pressure H_2S	Ambient Pressure 14.5 psi (1 bar)	Ambient Pressure 14.5 psi (1 bar)	Ambient Pressure 14.5 psi (1 bar)
Partial Pressure CO_2	None	None	None
Total Test Pressure	14.7 psi (1 bar)	14.7 psi (1bar)	14.7 psi (1 bar)
Exposure Time	96 hours (4 days)	96 hours (4 days)	96 hours (4 days)
Temperature	75°F ±5	75°F ±5	75°F ±5
Number of Environments Tested	1 environment. Non-inhibited	1 environment. Non-inhibited	1 environment. Non-inhibited
Hoop Stress % of SMYS[4] (during fatigue)	Low Pressure 15%	Not Tested	Low Pressure 10%
	High Pressure 35%	High Pressure 42%	High Pressure 30%
Bending Strain (during fatigue)	1.4%	1.4%	2.4% Maximum
Inhibitor Used	None	None	None
Inhibitor concentration	None	None	None
Age of Coupons for Testing	Newly Milled Pipe	Newly Milled Pipe	Newly Milled Pipe
Samples Tested	Base, Bias Weld and Seam Weld	Base, Bias Weld and Seam Weld	Base, Bias Weld and Seam Weld
Remaining Fatigue Life After Sour Exposure	Low Pressure 61%	Not Tested	Low Pressure 50%
	High Pressure 75%	High Pressure 68%	High Pressure 70%

DURACOIL 95 showed better fatigue performance in severe sour environments than conventional GT-90, retaining 70% of its sweet life. Bias Welds require no derating in sour service, consistent with past research.

Competitor A's results aligned with previous studies (SPE-184796-MS), maintaining 68% of sweet life at 42% hoop stress. Competitor B's tests without inhibition showed 50% fatigue life remaining at lower CT circulating pressures and 70% at higher pressures compared to non-sour life.

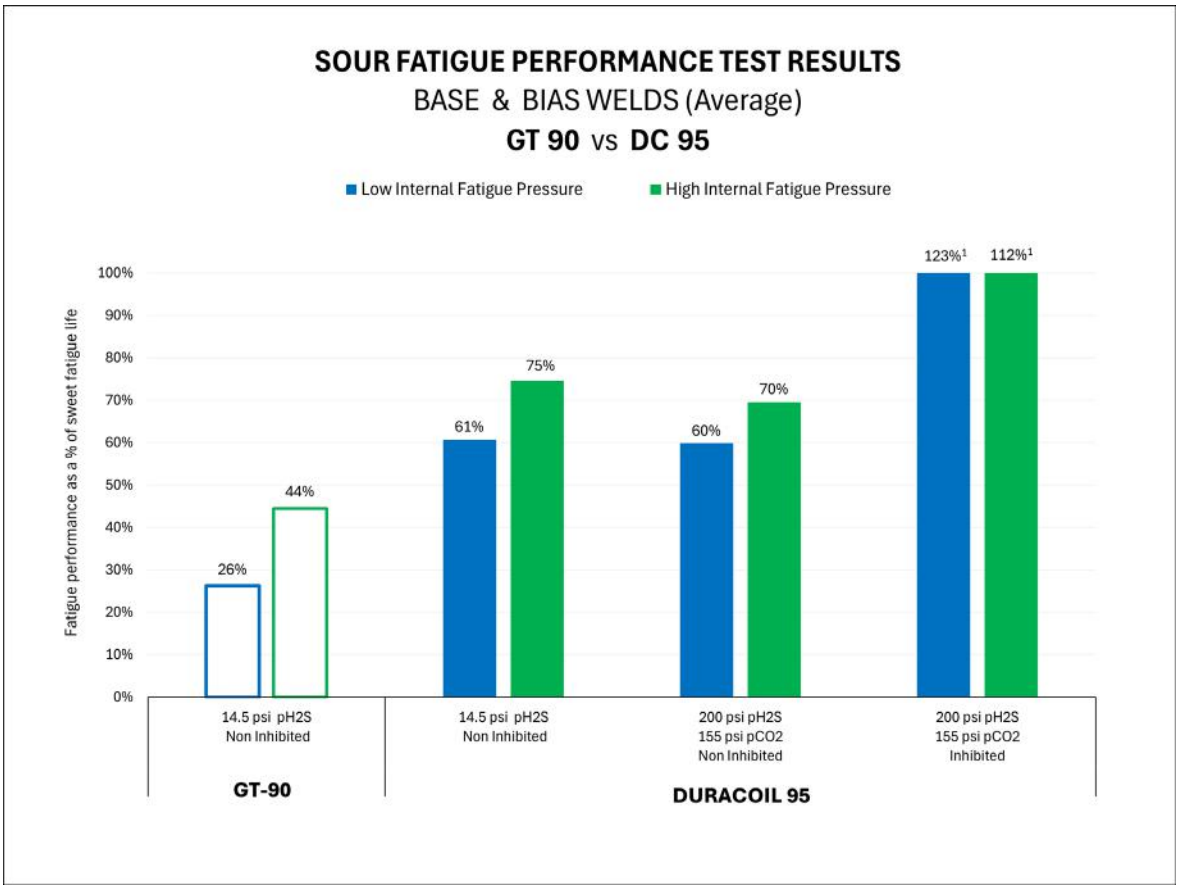
H_2S Testing Comparison
BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS

High pressure testing protocol with 200 psi partial pressure H_2S and 155 psi partial pressure CO_2			
SPE Paper		Presenting at ADIPEC 2025[1]	Abu Dhabi ICoTA Round Table 2022[2] Canada ICoTA Round Table 2022[3]
Company		**FET-Global Tubing**	**Manufacturer B**
Failure Mode Tested		SSC/HIC	SSC/HIC
NACE Test Environment		NACE Solution A 100% H_2S Full Tube Immersion + Fatigue	NACE Solution A 100% H_2S Full Tube Immersion + Fatigue
Material Grade		DURACOIL 95	Q&T 95
Material Hardness		<= 26 HRC	<= 26 HRC
NACE Solution pH		2.7 (Solution A)	2.7 (Solution A)
Partial Pressure H_2S		High Pressure 4%, 200 psi (13.8 bar)	High Pressure 2- 4%,126- 200 psi (8.7- 13.8 bar)"
Partial Pressure CO_2		3.1%, 155 psi (10.7 bar)	3.1%, 155 psi (10.7 bar)
Total Test Pressure for Exposure		5,000 psi (344.7 bar)	5,000 psi (344.7 bar)
Exposure Time		96 hours (4 days)	96 hours (4 days)
Temperature		75°F ±5	75°F ±5
Environments Tested		1 environment. Inhibited and non-inhibited	1 environment. Inhibited and non-inhibited
Hoop Stress % of SMYS[4] (during fatigue)		Low Pressure 15%	Not Published
		High Pressure 35%	Not Published
Bending Strain (during fatigue)		1.4%	Not Published
Inhibitor Used		Petroleum Distillate	Yes, But Not Published
Inhibitor concentration		Thin layer applied to simulate lubricator	Not Published
Age of Coupons for Testing		Newly Milled Pipe	Newly Milled Pipe
Samples Tested		Base, Bias Weld, and Seam Weld	Base, Bias Weld and Seam Weld
Remaining Fatigue Life After Sour Exposure	**Non-inhibited**	Low Pressure 60%	Low Pressure 65%[5]
		High Pressure 70%	High Pressure 90%[5]
	Inhibited	Low Pressure 123%	Low Pressure 80%[5]
		High Pressure 112%	High Pressure 90%[5]

For DURACOIL 95, 100% of fatigue life remains after sour immersion with inhibition, and 60-70% without inhibition compared to sweet life and is consistent with other published data. Competitor B's product shows similar fatigue life after sour immersion, regardless of inhibition.

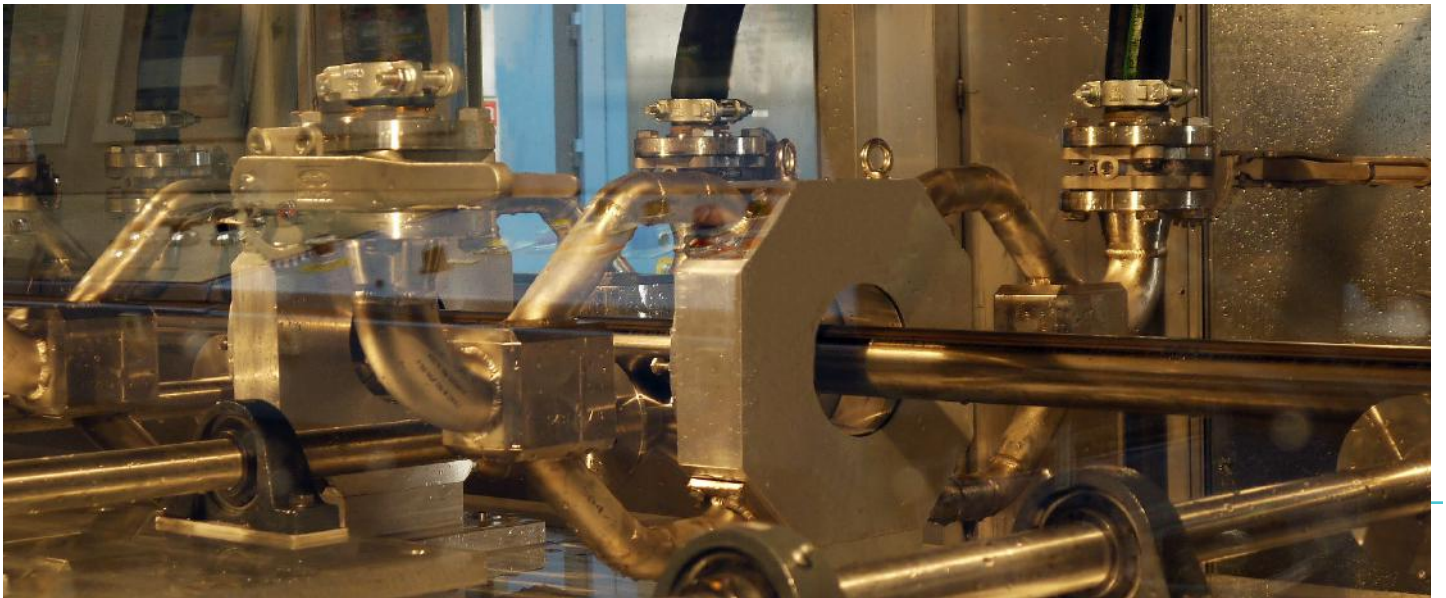
1. Findings to be presented at the ADIPEC 2025 Exhibition and Conference, 3-6 November, 2025 in Abu Dhabi, UAE
2. Presented at the SPE/ICoTA Workshop: Extreme Well Intervention - Advanced Rigless Strategies and Solutions, held May 24–25, 2022 in Abu Dhabi, UAE
3. Presented at the 2022 ICoTA Canada Roundtable, held November 2, 2022 in Calgary, AB
4. SMYS - Specified Material Yield Strength
5. Results are the average of presented results

H_2S Testing Comparison
Conventional vs DURACOIL



When GT-90 conventional Coiled Tubing is compared to DURACOIL 95 at ambient conditions, DURACOIL 95 shows better performance. Additionally, the remaining fatigue life of DURACOIL 95 after exposure to high partial pressures of H2S, with and without inhibitors, continues to demonstrate superior results in comparison to GT-90.

1. Samples exposed to H_2S have been shown to exceed sweet life fatigue in laboratory testing. Possible causes for this are included in SPE paper 218327 and are part of the current developments in fracture mechanics. In all sour environments, FET-Global Tubing recommends using inhibitors with coiled tubing.



DURACOIL

DURACOIL 95

Revolutionizing Coiled Tubing for Sour Environments

Overview of DURACOIL 95

Global Tubing's DURACOIL 95 is an advanced quench and tempered coiled tubing product designed for superior performance in extreme sour environments, particularly those with high H2S content, such as in the Middle East. Launched as part of the DURACOIL portfolio, it builds on the revolutionary coiled tubing technology introduced by Global Tubing in 2017, addressing the limitations of earlier products in harsh conditions

Key Features and Benefits

- **Enhanced Material Properties:** DURACOIL 95 is engineered with a material hardness of ≤26 HRC, reducing susceptibility to sulfide stress cracking and hydrogen embrittlement, which are common issues in high-strength conventional coiled tubing. This improves service life predictability and fatigue resistance in sour environments reducing NPT and string changeouts.
- **Superior Fatigue Life:** Rigorous testing demonstrated that DURACOIL 95 outperforms conventional 90ksi coiled tubing. After exposure to simulated sour conditions of 100% H_2S (NACE Solution A) at ambient pressure DURACOIL 95 showed more than 2 times fatigue life at bias welds compared to conventional products in both low and high internal pressure fatigue tests, even without inhibition. With inhibition, it achieved over 100% of sweet life, highlighting the importance of a robust inhibition program.
- **Manufacturing Innovation:** Produced using Global Tubing's patent-pending Halo Induction Technology™, DURACOIL 95 benefits from a one-step, in-line quench and temper process. This ensures a uniform microstructure along the tubing length, minimizing residual stresses and enhancing reliability at bias welds compared to the two-step processes used in conventional tubing. This eliminates the derating typically applied to bias welds, resulting in instant gains in string life.

Applications

DURACOIL 95 is optimized for demanding coiled tubing operations, including:

- Well interventions in sour and corrosive environments.
- Advanced horizontal completions requiring extended reach.
- Operations in unconventional wells where reliability and durability are critical.

Market Impact and Reliability

Global Tubing positions DURACOIL 95 as a safe and reliable choice for sour service, minimizing downtime due to pipe failures. Its improved resistance to preferential corrosion and microbial-induced corrosion (MIC) enhances operational efficiency and safety. The product has been showcased at industry events like the ICoTA Coiled Tubing & Well Intervention Conference, where it was recognized for conquering the toughest wells globally.

DURACOIL 95

Coiled Tubing Technical Data

TOLERANCES

Outside Diameter (inch): Nominal O.D. ±0.010

Wall Thickness (inch):

0.109 to 0.116	(-0.005, +0.010)
0.125 to 0.175	(-0.007, +0.012)
0.190 to 0.276	(-0.010, +0.012)

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Specified Min Yield Strength (SMYS) 95,000 psi

Specified Min Tensile Strength (SMTS) 105,000 psi

Max Hardness 26 HRC

Min. Elongation, % (2" Gage Length) Per API: $Min\% = 625000 * Area^{0.2} / SMTS^{0.9}$

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DURACOIL 95 Coiled Tubing Technical Data – US UNITS

Specified Dimensions				Axial Load Capacity		Pressure Capacity		Torsional Strength		External Displacement per 1,000 ft		Internal Capacity per 1,000 ft	
Outside Diameter D (in)	Wall Thicknes st (in)	Inside Diameter d (in)	Nominal Weight w (lb/ft)	Yield Load Ly (lb) t_{nom}	Tensile Load Lt (lb) t_{nom}	Yield Pressure Y_P (psi)	Hydrotest Pressure Hp (psi)	Yield (ft.lbf) t_{min}	Ultimate (ft.lbf) t_{min}	Gallons	Barrels	Gallons	Barrels
1.250	0.109	1.032	1.33	37,120	41,030	15,810	14,230	906	1,002	63.75	1.52	43.45	1.03
1.250	0.116	1.018	1.41	39,260	43,390	16,870	15,000	951	1,051	63.75	1.52	42.28	1.01
1.250	0.125	1.000	1.51	41,970	46,390	17,940	15,000	994	1,098	63.75	1.52	40.80	0.97
1.250	0.134	0.982	1.60	44,630	49,330	19,300	15,000	1,046	1,156	63.75	1.52	39.34	0.94
1.250	0.145	0.960	1.72	47,820	52,850	20,980	15,000	1,107	1,223	63.75	1.52	37.60	0.90
1.250	0.156	0.938	1.83	50,940	56,300	22,650	15,000	1,163	1,285	63.75	1.52	35.90	0.85
1.250	0.175	0.900	2.01	56,150	62,060	25,540	15,000	1,252	1,383	63.75	1.52	33.05	0.79
1.250	0.190	0.870	2.16	60,110	66,440	27,360	15,000	1,302	1,439	63.75	1.52	30.88	0.74
1.250	0.204	0.842	2.28	63,680	70,390	29,490	15,000	1,356	1,499	63.75	1.52	28.93	0.69
1.500	0.109	1.282	1.62	45,250	50,010	13,170	11,850	1,362	1,505	91.80	2.19	67.06	1.60
1.500	0.116	1.268	1.72	47,910	52,960	14,060	12,650	1,433	1,584	91.80	2.19	65.60	1.56
1.500	0.125	1.250	1.84	51,300	56,700	14,950	13,460	1,502	1,660	91.80	2.19	63.75	1.52
1.500	0.134	1.232	1.96	54,630	60,380	16,090	14,480	1,587	1,754	91.80	2.19	61.93	1.47
1.500	0.145	1.210	2.10	58,640	64,810	17,480	15,000	1,686	1,863	91.80	2.19	59.74	1.42
1.500	0.156	1.188	2.24	62,570	69,160	18,870	15,000	1,780	1,967	91.80	2.19	57.58	1.37
1.500	0.175	1.150	2.48	69,200	76,490	21,280	15,000	1,930	2,134	91.80	2.19	53.96	1.28
1.500	0.190	1.120	2.66	74,280	82,100	22,800	15,000	2,018	2,231	91.80	2.19	51.18	1.22
1.500	0.204	1.092	2.83	78,910	87,210	24,570	15,000	2,114	2,337	91.80	2.19	48.65	1.16
1.500	0.224	1.052	3.06	85,300	94,280	27,110	15,000	2,239	2,474	91.80	2.19	45.15	1.08
1.750	0.109	1.532	1.91	53,380	59,000	11,290	10,160	1,910	2,111	124.95	2.97	95.76	2.28
1.750	0.116	1.518	2.03	56,570	62,520	12,050	10,850	2,014	2,226	124.95	2.97	94.02	2.24
1.750	0.125	1.500	2.17	60,620	67,000	12,810	11,530	2,115	2,338	124.95	2.97	91.80	2.19
1.750	0.134	1.482	2.32	64,630	71,430	13,790	12,410	2,241	2,477	124.95	2.97	89.61	2.13
1.750	0.145	1.460	2.49	69,460	76,770	14,980	13,480	2,389	2,640	124.95	2.97	86.97	2.07
1.750	0.156	1.438	2.66	74,210	82,030	16,180	14,560	2,530	2,797	124.95	2.97	84.37	2.01
1.750	0.175	1.400	2.95	82,260	90,920	18,240	15,000	2,760	3,050	124.95	2.97	79.97	1.90
1.750	0.190	1.370	3.17	88,460	97,770	19,540	15,000	2,895	3,200	124.95	2.97	76.58	1.82
1.750	0.204	1.342	3.38	94,130	104,040	21,060	15,000	3,045	3,365	124.95	2.97	73.48	1.75
1.750	0.224	1.302	3.66	102,020	112,760	23,230	15,000	3,243	3,585	124.95	2.97	69.16	1.65
1.750	0.236	1.278	3.83	106,640	117,860	24,540	15,000	3,354	3,707	124.95	2.97	66.64	1.59
1.750	0.250	1.250	4.01	111,920	123,700	26,060	15,000	3,476	3,841	124.95	2.97	63.75	1.52
2.000	0.109	1.782	2.21	61,520	67,990	9,880	8,890	2,552	2,821	163.20	3.89	129.56	3.08
2.000	0.116	1.768	2.34	65,220	72,090	10,550	9,500	2,695	2,979	163.20	3.89	127.53	3.04
2.000	0.125	1.750	2.51	69,950	77,310	11,210	10,090	2,835	3,133	163.20	3.89	124.95	2.97
2.000	0.134	1.732	2.68	74,630	82,480	12,070	10,860	3,009	3,326	163.20	3.89	122.39	2.91
2.000	0.145	1.710	2.88	80,280	88,730	13,110	11,800	3,216	3,554	163.20	3.89	119.30	2.84
2.000	0.156	1.688	3.08	85,850	94,890	14,160	12,740	3,414	3,773	163.20	3.89	116.25	2.77
2.000	0.175	1.650	3.42	95,320	105,350	15,960	14,360	3,739	4,133	163.20	3.89	111.08	2.64
2.000	0.190	1.620	3.68	102,640	113,440	17,100	15,000	3,933	4,347	163.20	3.89	107.08	2.55
2.000	0.204	1.592	3.92	109,350	120,860	18,430	15,000	4,149	4,586	163.20	3.89	103.41	2.46
2.000	0.224	1.552	4.26	118,730	131,230	20,330	15,000	4,439	4,906	163.20	3.89	98.27	2.34
2.000	0.236	1.528	4.46	124,250	137,330	21,470	15,000	4,603	5,087	163.20	3.89	95.26	2.27
2.000	0.250	1.500	4.68	130,570	144,320	22,800	15,000	4,784	5,288	163.20	3.89	91.80	2.19

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Specified Dimensions				Axial Load Capacity		Pressure Capacity		Torsional Strength		External Displacementper 1,000 ft		Internal Capacity per 1,000 ft	
Outside Diameter D (in)	Wall Thicknes st (in)	Inside Diameter d (in)	Nominal Weight w (lb/ft)	Yield Load Ly (lb) tnom	Tensile Load Lt (lb) tnom	Yield Pressure Yp (psi)	Hydrotest Pressure Hp (psi)	Yield (ft.lbf) tmin	Ultimate (ft.lbf) tmin	Gallons	Barrels	Gallons	Barrels
2.375	0.125	2.125	3.01	83,940	92,780	9,440	8,500	4,112	4,545	230.14	5.48	184.24	4.39
2.375	0.134	2.107	3.21	89,620	99,060	10,160	9,140	4,375	4,836	230.14	5.48	181.13	4.31
2.375	0.145	2.085	3.46	96,500	106,660	11,040	9,940	4,688	5,181	230.14	5.48	177.37	4.22
2.375	0.156	2.063	3.71	103,310	114,190	11,920	10,730	4,990	5,516	230.14	5.48	173.64	4.13
2.375	0.175	2.025	4.12	114,900	127,000	13,440	12,100	5,491	6,069	230.14	5.48	167.30	3.98
2.375	0.190	1.995	4.44	123,900	136,940	14,400	12,960	5,793	6,403	230.14	5.48	162.38	3.87
2.375	0.204	1.967	4.74	132,180	146,090	15,520	13,970	6,132	6,778	230.14	5.48	157.86	3.76
2.375	0.224	1.927	5.16	143,800	158,940	17,120	15,000	6,592	7,286	230.14	5.48	151.50	3.61
2.375	0.236	1.903	5.40	150,660	166,520	18,080	15,000	6,855	7,577	230.14	5.48	147.75	3.52
2.375	0.250	1.875	5.69	158,550	175,240	19,200	15,000	7,150	7,902	230.14	5.48	143.44	3.42
2.375	0.276	1.823	6.20	172,900	191,100	21,280	15,000	7,663	8,469	230.14	5.48	135.59	3.23
2.625	0.134	2.357	3.57	99,620	110,110	9,190	8,270	5,428	6,000	281.14	6.69	226.66	5.40
2.625	0.145	2.335	3.85	107,320	118,620	9,990	8,990	5,824	6,437	281.14	6.69	222.45	5.30
2.625	0.156	2.313	4.12	114,950	127,050	10,780	9,700	6,208	6,862	281.14	6.69	218.28	5.20
2.625	0.175	2.275	4.59	127,960	141,430	12,160	10,940	6,847	7,568	281.14	6.69	211.16	5.03
2.625	0.190	2.245	4.95	138,080	152,610	13,030	11,730	7,235	7,996	281.14	6.69	205.63	4.90
2.625	0.204	2.217	5.29	147,400	162,920	14,040	12,640	7,671	8,479	281.14	6.69	200.53	4.77
2.625	0.224	2.177	5.76	160,510	177,410	15,490	13,940	8,267	9,138	281.14	6.69	193.36	4.60
2.625	0.236	2.153	6.04	168,270	185,980	16,360	14,720	8,610	9,516	281.14	6.69	189.12	4.50
2.625	0.250	2.125	6.36	177,210	195,860	17,370	15,000	8,995	9,942	281.14	6.69	184.24	4.39
2.625	0.276	2.073	6.94	193,490	213,860	19,250	15,000	9,672	10,690	281.14	6.69	175.33	4.17
2.875	0.145	2.585	4.24	118,140	130,580	9,120	8,210	7,084	7,829	337.24	8.03	272.63	6.49
2.875	0.156	2.563	4.54	126,590	139,920	9,850	8,870	7,560	8,355	337.24	8.03	268.01	6.38
2.875	0.175	2.525	5.06	141,020	155,860	11,100	9,990	8,354	9,233	337.24	8.03	260.12	6.19
2.875	0.190	2.495	5.46	152,260	168,280	11,900	10,710	8,837	9,768	337.24	8.03	253.98	6.05
2.875	0.204	2.467	5.83	162,620	179,740	12,820	11,540	9,384	10,372	337.24	8.03	248.31	5.91
2.875	0.224	2.427	6.36	177,230	195,880	14,140	12,730	10,134	11,201	337.24	8.03	240.32	5.72
2.875	0.236	2.403	6.67	185,880	205,440	14,940	13,450	10,567	11,679	337.24	8.03	235.60	5.61
2.875	0.250	2.375	7.03	195,860	216,480	15,860	14,270	11,056	12,219	337.24	8.03	230.14	5.48
2.875	0.276	2.323	7.68	214,090	236,620	17,580	15,000	11,919	13,174	337.24	8.03	220.17	5.24

OUR CORE VALUES

No One Gets Hurt

The safety of our employees and customers is our first priority coupled with a healthy respect for the environment.

Integrity

In everything we do, in every interaction, both internally and externally, we strive to operate with the utmost integrity and mutual respect.

Customer Focused

Our products enhance our customer's performance and we listen to their needs and work with them to solve their challenges.

Good Place To Work

We are committed to creating a workplace that fosters innovation, teamwork and pride. Every team member is integral to our success and is treated equally and fairly.

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