

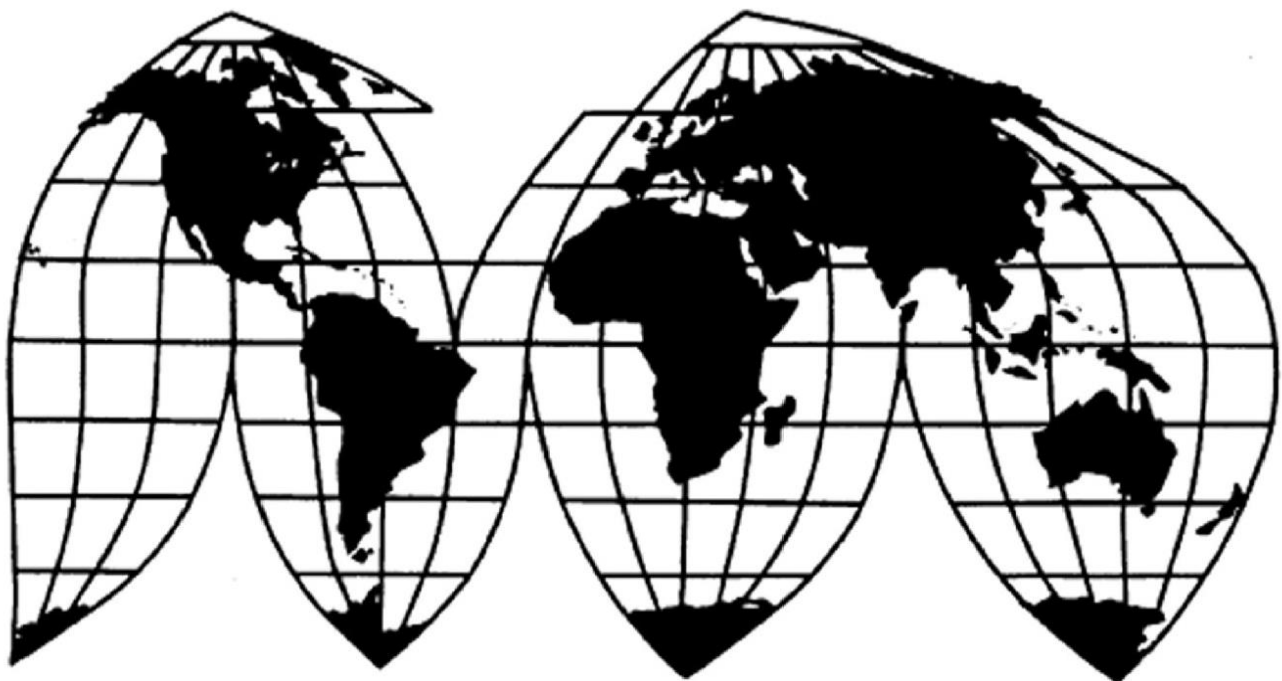
Welded Stainless Steel Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-800–801 and 731-TA-1796–1798 (Preliminary)

Publication 5789

August 2026

U.S. International Trade Commission



U.S. International Trade Commission

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Lauren McLemore, Economist
Zahra Bekkal, Accountant
Onslow Hall, Statistician
Christopher W. Robinson, Attorney
Douglas E. Corkran, Supervisory Investigator

Special assistance from

Lawrence Jones, Investigator

Address all communications to
Secretary to the Commission
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

Washington, DC 20436
www.usitc.gov

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Note: Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets ([]) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-800–801 and 731-TA-1796–1798 (Preliminary)

Welded Stainless Steel Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of welded stainless steel line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, provided for in subheadings 7305.31.60, 7306.11.00, and 7306.40.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and alleged to be subsidized by the governments of India and Turkey.^{2 3}

COMMENCEMENT OF FINAL PHASE INVESTIGATIONS

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission’s rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the *Federal Register* as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission’s rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 91 FR 51432 and 51462 (August 10, 2026).

³ Commissioner Bart Thanhauser not participating.

public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>), for comment.

BACKGROUND

On July 15, 2026, Bristol Pipe and Tube, Inc., Bristol, Tennessee, Felker Brothers Corporation, Marshfield, Wisconsin, and Primus Pipe and Tube, Inc., Wildwood, Florida filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of welded stainless steel line and pressure pipe from India and Turkey and LTFV imports of welded stainless steel line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Accordingly, effective July 15, 2026, the Commission instituted countervailing and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-800–801 and 731-TA-1796–1798 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of July 20, 2026 (91 FR 45285). The Commission conducted its conference on August 5, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the preliminary phase of these investigations, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of welded stainless steel line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”) that are allegedly sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and imports of the subject merchandise from India and Turkey that are allegedly subsidized by the governments of India and Turkey.

I. The Legal Standard for Preliminary Determinations

The legal standard for preliminary antidumping and countervailing duty determinations requires the Commission to determine, based upon the information available at the time of the preliminary determinations, whether there is a reasonable indication that a domestic industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of the allegedly unfairly traded imports.¹ In applying this standard, the Commission weighs the evidence before it and determines whether “(1) the record as a whole contains clear and convincing evidence that there is no material injury or threat of such injury; and (2) no likelihood exists that contrary evidence will arise in a final investigation.”²

II. Background

The petitions in these investigations were filed on July 15, 2026, by Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc. (“Bristol”), Felker Brothers Corporation (“Felker”), and Primus Pipe and Tube Inc. (“Primus”) (collectively, “Petitioners”), domestic producers of welded stainless steel (“WSS”) line and pressure pipe. Petitioners appeared at the staff conference with counsel³ and submitted a postconference brief.⁴ No respondent entities participated in the preliminary phase of these investigations.

¹ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a) (2000); *see also American Lamb Co. v. United States*, 785 F.2d 994, 1001-04 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Aristech Chem. Corp. v. United States*, 20 CIT 353, 354-55 (1996). No party argues that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by the allegedly unfairly traded imports.

² *American Lamb Co.*, 785 F.2d at 1001; *see also Texas Crushed Stone Co. v. United States*, 35 F.3d 1535, 1543 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

³ *See* Transcript of Preliminary Conference, EDIS Doc. 890883 (Aug. 7, 2026) (“Conf. Tr.”).

⁴ Petitioners’ Postconference Brief, EDIS Doc. 891058 (Aug. 10, 2026) (“Postconf. Br.”).

U.S. industry data in the postconference report are based on the questionnaire responses of four firms accounting for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of WSS line and pressure pipe in 2025.⁵ U.S. import data are based on adjusted official U.S. import statistics and the questionnaire responses of 12 U.S. importers that accounted for the vast majority of U.S. imports from subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE in 2025.⁶ Foreign industry data and related information are based on the questionnaire responses of ten producers/exporters of WSS line and pressure pipe in the subject countries, including eight in India, one in Turkey, and one in the UAE.⁷

Previous and Related Investigations. Domestic stainless steel pipe producers have previously filed antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) petitions on imports of certain welded stainless steel pressure pipe from India and several other countries. Currently, AD and CVD orders cover imports of certain welded stainless steel pressure pipe from China and India;⁸ AD orders cover certain welded stainless steel pressure pipe from Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam;⁹ and AD orders cover certain welded stainless steel pipe from South Korea and Taiwan.¹⁰

⁵ Confidential Staff Report, INV-YY-120 (Aug. 24, 2026), as revised by INV-YY-124 (Aug. 25, 2026) (“CR”) at 3.1; *Welded Stainless Steel Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-800-801 and 731-TA-1796-1798 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5789 (Aug. 2026) (“PR”) at 3.1.

⁶ CR/PR at 4.1 and Table 4.2.

⁷ CR/PR at Table 7.1.

⁸ *Circular Welded Austenitic Stainless Pressure Pipe from the People’s Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order*, 90 Fed. Reg. 22468 (May 28, 2025); *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 87 Fed. Reg. 29109 (May 12, 2022). The orders on China and India cover welded stainless steel pressure pipe not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. In addition, the antidumping order on India does not cover in-scope merchandise produced and exported by Sunrise Stainless Pvt. Ltd. and Sun Mark Stainless Pvt. Ltd. (collectively, “Sunrise Group”) because the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) assigned Sunrise Group a final dumping margin of zero. *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 Fed. Reg. 81062 (Nov. 17, 2016).

⁹ *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from Malaysia, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 90 Fed. Reg. 22,467 (May 28, 2025).

¹⁰ *Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipe from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 87 Fed. Reg. 80154 (Dec. 29, 2022). The scope of the orders on South Korea and Taiwan covers all welded stainless steel pipe that meet ASTM A-312 without a diameter restriction. *Id.*

III. Domestic Like Product

In determining whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the subject merchandise, the Commission first defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”¹¹ Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), defines the relevant domestic industry as the “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”¹² In turn, the Tariff Act defines “domestic like product” as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation.”¹³

By statute, the Commission’s “domestic like product” analysis begins with the “article subject to an investigation,” *i.e.*, the subject merchandise as determined by Commerce.¹⁴ Therefore, Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value is “necessarily the starting point of the Commission’s like product analysis.”¹⁵ The Commission then defines the domestic like product in light of the imported articles Commerce has identified.¹⁶ The decision regarding the appropriate domestic like product(s) in an investigation is a factual determination, and the Commission has applied the statutory standard of “like” or “most similar in characteristics and

¹¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10). The Commission must accept Commerce’s determination as to the scope of the imported merchandise that is subsidized and/or sold at less than fair value. *See, e.g., USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 34 Fed. App’x 725, 730 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“The ITC may not modify the class or kind of imported merchandise examined by Commerce.”); *Algoma Steel Corp. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1988), *aff’d*, 865 F.3d 240 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 919 (1989).

¹⁵ *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *see also Hitachi Metals, Ltd. v. United States*, Case No. 19-1289, slip op. at 8-9 (Fed. Circ. Feb. 7, 2020) (the statute requires the Commission to start with Commerce’s subject merchandise in reaching its own like product determination).

¹⁶ *Cleo*, 501 F.3d at 1298 n.1 (“Commerce’s {scope} finding does not control the Commission’s {like product} determination.”); *Hosiden Corp. v. Advanced Display Mfrs.*, 85 F.3d 1561, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (the Commission may find a single like product corresponding to several different classes or kinds defined by Commerce); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748–52 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (affirming the Commission’s determination defining six like products in investigations where Commerce found five classes or kinds).

uses” on a case-by-case basis.¹⁷ No single factor is dispositive, and the Commission may consider other factors it deems relevant based on the facts of a particular investigation.¹⁸ The Commission looks for clear dividing lines among possible like products and disregards minor variations.¹⁹ The Commission may, where appropriate, include domestic articles in the domestic like product in addition to those described in the scope.²⁰

In its notices of initiation, Commerce defined the imported merchandise within the scope of these investigations as:

...{C}ircular welded austenitic stainless line and pressure pipe of any diameter. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, merchandise meeting the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) ASTM A-312/ASME SA312, ASTM A-358/ASME SA358, ASTM A-409/ASME SA409 or ASTM A-778 specifications, the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5LC, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) welded stainless mechanical tubing, meeting ASTM A-554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A-249, ASTM A-688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A-269, ASTM A-270 or

¹⁷ See, e.g., *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 749 n.3 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (“every like product determination ‘must be made on the particular record at issue’ and the ‘unique facts of each case’”). The Commission generally considers a number of factors including the following: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) customer and producer perceptions of the products; (5) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; and, where appropriate, (6) price. See *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455 n.4; *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

¹⁸ See, e.g., S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (1979).

¹⁹ See, e.g., *Nippon*, 19 CIT at 455; *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49; see also S. Rep. No. 96-249 at 90-91 (Congress has indicated that the like product standard should not be interpreted in “such a narrow fashion as to permit minor differences in physical characteristics or uses to lead to the conclusion that the product and article are not ‘like’ each other, nor should the definition of ‘like product’ be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.”).

²⁰ See, e.g., *Pure Magnesium from China and Israel*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-403 and 731-TA-895-96 (Final), USITC Pub. 3467 at 8 n.34 (Nov. 2001); *Torrington*, 747 F. Supp. at 748-49 (holding that the Commission is not legally required to limit the domestic like product to the product advocated by the petitioner, co-extensive with the scope).

comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (4) welded stainless tubing having a wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on welded stainless pressure pipe from India. *See Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 81062 (Nov. 17, 2016).²¹

WSS line and pressure pipe is welded pipe of austenitic stainless steel. WSS line and pressure pipe has a circular cross-section, is produced in relatively few standard sizes, is designed for use with standard pipe fittings, and is designated by nominal diameter and wall thickness.²² Because stainless steel is resistant to corrosion, WSS line and pressure pipe is primarily used to transport fluids for applications in which the materials are reactive, or for which there is a need to prevent contamination, where those fluids are conveyed at high temperatures, high pressures, or both. WSS line and pressure pipe is used by a wide variety of industries, including food and beverage, chemical, petrochemical, data centers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, oil and gas, wastewater treatment, power generation, and pulp and paper.²³ Primarily distinguished by their intended end use applications, WSS pressure pipe refers to pipe manufactured to ASTM specifications A-312, A-358, A-409, or A-778, while WSS line pipe refers to pipe produced to API specification 5LC and for use in oil and gas pipelines.²⁴ The API standard provides that WSS line pipe may only be produced with grade 316/316L austenitic steel, while, under ASTM standards, WSS pressure pipe may be produced with austenitic steel of grades 304/304L or 316/316L.²⁵

²¹ *Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe From India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 51462 (Aug. 10, 2026) (“AD Initiation Notice”); *Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe From India and the Republic of Türkiye: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 Fed. Reg. 51432 (Aug. 10, 2026) (“CVD Initiation Notice”).

²² CR/PR at 1.12; Petition at 7.

²³ CR/PR at 1.14.

²⁴ Petition at 8; CR/PR at 1.12-13.

²⁵ *Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates: Petitioners’ Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions*, EDIS Doc. 889044 (July 23, 2026).

A. Party Arguments

Petitioners argue that the Commission should define a single domestic like product consisting of all WSS line and pressure pipe coextensive with the scope.²⁶ They argue that because there is no domestic production of WSS line pipe, there is no basis to define WSS line pipe as a separate domestic like product.²⁷ In the absence of domestic production of WSS line pipe, Petitioners argue that WSS pressure pipe is the “most similar” domestically produced article to imports of WSS line pipe.²⁸ Petitioners also argue that no outside diameter clearly divides domestically produced WSS pressure pipe, and that “small” and “large” diameter pipe accordingly constitute a single domestic like product.²⁹

B. Analysis

Based on the record in these preliminary phase investigations, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all domestically produced WSS line and pressure pipe, coextensive with the scope.

WSS Line Pipe and WSS Pressure Pipe. As an initial matter, for purposes of these preliminary determinations, the record shows no domestic production of WSS line pipe.³⁰ Accordingly, in the absence of domestically produced WSS line pipe, we find that WSS pressure

²⁶ Postconf. Br. at 4-11.

²⁷ Postconf. Br. at 9.

²⁸ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).

²⁹ Postconf. Br. at 5-6.

³⁰ No U.S. producers reported producing WSS line pipe, as Petitioners appear to consider the API labeling license as an essential characteristic of WSS line pipe, despite the physical similarity between WSS line pipe and WSS pressure pipe. According to petitioners, domestic producers could use ASTM A-312 WSS pressure pipe to meet any orders for WSS line pipe, as “{t}he only difference between the A-312 specification and the API-5LC could be additional testing required to meet the 5LC. The physical characteristics could be identical.” Conf. Tr. at 23 (DiGiallonardo); See also Conf. Tr. 36-38 (Schagrin), 98-99 (Podsiad), 97 (Nystrom). The HTSUS defines stainless steel line pipe as “of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines.”

Relatedly, the record contains conflicting evidence whether there is any demand for, or sales of, WSS line pipe in the U.S. market. No U.S. producers reported any production or sales of WSS line pipe. With respect to imports, only Turkey reported WSS line pipe. Although official U.S. import statistics indicate that WSS line pipe entered from Turkey during the investigation period, and U.S. importer ***, no known pipe producer in Turkey holds an API certification license. Postconf. Br. at 10 n.40 and Exh. 8 (API Composite List for API-5LC). Furthermore, Petitioners testified that it would be extremely unlikely for any end users in the oil and gas industry to use pipe products lacking the API monogram/certification for a pipeline project. Conf. Tr. at 33-34 (Schagrin); 98-99 (Podsiad). They also contend that WSS line pipe would be prohibitively expensive for use in any pipeline project. Conf. Tr. at 56-57 (Podsiad).

pipe is the “most similar” article to WSS line pipe based on the factors for which we have available information.³¹ The record indicates substantial overlap in “physical characteristics and uses” for WSS line pipe and WSS pressure pipe because all WSS line pipe and some WSS pressure pipe use the same substrate, grade 316/316L austenitic steel. The resulting products, ASTM A-312 WSS pressure pipe and API 5LC WSS line pipe, overlap in specifications, although WSS line pipe would undergo additional testing.³² Although WSS line pipe is distinctly intended for use in oil and gas pipelines, its end uses also overlap with WSS pressure pipe insofar as both WSS line and pressure pipe transport fluid in systems where corrosion resistance is essential.³³

Large and Small Diameter WSS Line and Pressure Pipe. We next consider whether large diameter (greater than 14 inches in outside diameter) and small diameter (14 inches or less in outside diameter) WSS line and pressure pipe constitute a single domestic like product.³⁴

Physical Characteristics and Uses. Large- and small-diameter WSS line and pressure pipe share the same basic physical characteristics as circular welded pipe products produced from austenitic stainless steel.³⁵ They are produced to the same physical specifications and tolerances, such as ASTM A-312 and A-778, encompassing the same range of wall thicknesses,

³¹ When an article covered by the scope is not produced domestically, the Commission must include the “most similar” article that is domestically produced. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10) (defining “domestic like product” as a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation.”); *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-481 and 731-TA-1190 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4295 at 11 & n.57 (Dec. 2011) (citing prior Commission determinations).

³² See Petition at 12 and Exh. I-13; Postconf. Br. at 9 n.38; Conf. Tr. at 23 (DiGiallonardo) & 63 (Schagrin) (contending that scopes of related AD and CVD orders referencing only WSS pressure pipe would still cover imports of WSS line pipe).

³³ Petition at 12.

³⁴ In *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-454 and 731-TA-1144 (Final), USITC Publication 4064 (March 2009), the Commission rejected arguments to define the like product broader than the scope of those investigations to include pipe with an outside diameter exceeding 14 inches. It found that small- and large-diameter pipe often sold for different end uses, and that differences in size, tolerances, and seams between small-and large-diameter pipe limited their interchangeability. It further found that most small-diameter pipe sold through distributors while large-diameter pipe was custom-made for individual projects. Small-diameter pipe was produced on a continuous weld mill, while large diameter pipes were made using a batch process. *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-454 and 731-TA-1144 (Final), USITC Publication 4064 (March 2009) at 6-10. The scope of these investigations differs from the scope of *Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipe from China*, and several of the relevant facts regarding U.S. production changed in the intervening 17 years, as discussed below.

³⁵ CR/PR at 1.12.

and differing only by outside diameter.³⁶ The record also indicates the use of small- and large-diameter WSS line and pressure pipe in similar or overlapping end use applications, conveying liquids in facilities such as water and wastewater treatment, data centers, and other industrial applications.³⁷

Manufacturing Facilities, Production Processes, and Employees. Unlike during the prior investigations, some producers, including Primus and Bristol, now produce small- and large-diameter pipe at the same plants and on the same mills.³⁸ Primus and Bristol also use the same employees in production of both large- and small-diameter WSS pressure pipe.³⁹

Channels of Distribution. Unlike during the prior investigations, petitioners report that WSS line and pressure pipe – regardless of outside diameter – sells through the same channels of distribution – to distributors.⁴⁰

Interchangeability. In general, the record shows limitations in the interchangeability between WSS line and pressure pipe of differing outside diameters in the different end-use applications in which pipe of different sizes is used, including their different engineering specifications and different customer requirements for any given project.⁴¹ Petitioners contend, “where, as here, ‘the scope covers products along a broad continuum of sizes,’ limits to the interchangeability between the domestically produced articles at different points along that continuum are ‘unsurprising’ and do not ‘demonstrate the existence of a clear line dividing them.’”⁴²

³⁶ CR/PR at 1.13-14; *see also* Petition at Exhs. I-12 (relevant ASTM and API specifications) and I-13 (highlighting overlapping specifications between ASTM A-312 and API-5LC); Conf. Tr. at 11 (Wefel) (“{a}ll welded stainless produced by Felker Brothers, regardless of diameter or thickness, is manufactured in accordance with the ASTM ASME standards listed on our website and in our product catalog”). Bristol also reports producing WSS pressure pipe from 0.5 to 144 inches in outside diameter to both the ASTM A-312 and A-358 specifications. Postconf. Br. at 5 n.14 & Exh. 4.

³⁷ Conf. Tr. at 11 (Wefel); CR/PR at Tables D.1 and D.2. Importer *** reported, “***.”

³⁸ Primus makes pipe from eight to 24 inches in OD on its new “jumbo” continuous mill, and Bristol makes pipe up to 18 inches on a large continuous mill that it added about ten years ago. Conf. Tr. at 78 (Podsiad).

³⁹ CR/PR at Table D.1; Conf. Tr. at 79 (Wefel). One domestic producer, Felker, uses a batch process to produce pipe 14 inches or greater in outside diameter, but a continuous process for its pipe of outside diameter between 2 and 12 inches. However, Felker reports using the same employees to produce both large and small diameter products. Conf. Tr. at 10-11 (Wefel).

⁴⁰ *See* CR/PR at Tables E.1, D.1 and D.2; Conf. Tr. at 25 (Wefel).

⁴¹ *See* CR/PR at Table D.1 and D.2.

⁴² Postconf. Br. at 9 (*citing Slag Pots from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-753 and 731-TA-1731 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 5592 (Feb. 2025) at 8-9).

Producer and Customer Perceptions. The information available indicates that producers and customers perceive WSS line and pressure pipe of all diameters as a similar category.⁴³

Price. The record indicates comparability in the prices for WSS line and pressure pipe of all diameters because they largely rely on the same raw material inputs. Unit values for sales of products with outside diameters exceeding 14 inches exceed those for products with outside diameters 14 inches or less “***.”⁴⁴

Conclusion. Although the Commission previously found a dividing line between large- and small-diameter stainless steel pressure pipe in a case where the scope only included small-diameter stainless steel pressure pipe, the scope of this case includes both small- and large-diameter stainless steel pressure pipe. Moreover, unlike the prior investigations, the record here indicates substantial overlap and similarity between large- and small-diameter pipe with respect to most of the factors. In particular, differences in end uses observed 15 years ago appear to have blurred. Capital equipment advances now allow some producers to produce products up to 24 inches in outside diameter on the same mills using the same production process and employees as small-diameter products. Nor does the record here indicate any difference in the channels of distribution. To the contrary, the evidence indicates that the vast majority of domestically produced pressure pipe sells to distributors, regardless of outside diameter. It is true that pipe of a given diameter is generally not interchangeable with pipe of a different diameter, but that is the case with comparisons of any two diameters and, therefore, does not mark a clear dividing line between large- and small-diameter WSS line and pressure pipe.⁴⁵

In light of these considerations, for the purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations, we define a single domestic like product consisting of all domestically produced WSS line and pressure pipe, coextensive with the scope in these investigations.

⁴³ CR/PR at Tables D.1 and D.2. For example, U.S. producer *** reported *** and importer *** reported “***.”

⁴⁴ CR/PR at Table D.1, Table E.1.

⁴⁵ To the extent that any party wishes to propose different definitions of the domestic like product in any final phase of these investigations, we invite them to comment on the draft questionnaires with specificity as to proposed definition and data collection, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.20(b).

IV. Domestic Industry

The domestic industry is defined as the domestic “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”⁴⁶ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission’s general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

Petitioners argue that the Commission should include all domestic producers of WSS line and pressure pipe in its definition of the domestic industry.⁴⁷ The preliminary phase record does not present any domestic industry issues.⁴⁸ Therefore, in accordance with our definition of the domestic like product, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of WSS line and pressure pipe.

V. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall be deemed negligible.⁴⁹

Petitioners’ Arguments. Based on their calculations using official import statistics, bill of lading data, and their own estimates, Petitioners argue that subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE exceed negligible levels for each of the applicable antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.⁵⁰

Analysis – Turkey and the UAE. Based on adjusted official U.S. import statistics, during the 12-month period preceding filing of the petitions (July 2025 to June 2026), imports from Turkey subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations accounted for *** percent of total imports of WSS line and pressure pipe, and subject imports from the UAE in the

⁴⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

⁴⁷ Postconf. Br. at 11.

⁴⁸ There are no related party issues as no U.S. producer reported imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject sources or purchases of subject imports. CR/PR at 3.15. See Postconf. Br. at 11. In addition, there is only a small amount of internal consumption. *Id.* at 3.13.

⁴⁹ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a), 1677(24)(A)(i), 1677(24)(B); see also 15 C.F.R. § 2013.1 (developing countries for purposes of 19 U.S.C. § 1677(36)).

⁵⁰ Postconf. Br. at 11-12 and Exhs. 21 & 22.

antidumping duty investigation accounted for *** percent of such imports.⁵¹ Because subject imports from each of these subject countries exceed the 3 percent negligibility threshold, we find that imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from Turkey and the UAE are not negligible.

Analysis – India. Separate negligibility calculations are required for the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on India because they cover different sets of imports. Each investigation covers WSS line and pressure pipe from India, but each excludes “any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on welded stainless pressure pipe from India.”⁵² The existing AD order specifically excludes entries produced and exported by the Sunrise Group, but the CVD order does not.⁵³ Therefore, these antidumping duty investigations cover imports produced and exported by the Sunrise Group, but the countervailing duty investigations do not cover imports produced and exported by the Sunrise Group. To permit appropriate negligibility calculations, the Commission collected data on imports originating from the Sunrise Group separately from other sources in India.⁵⁴ Based on official import statistics as appropriately adjusted, imports from India subject to the antidumping duty investigation accounted for *** percent of total imports of WSS line and pressure pipe, including the Sunrise Group, and imports from India subject to the countervailing duty investigation accounted for *** percent of total imports, excluding the Sunrise Group, during the 12-month period preceding filing of the petition.⁵⁵ Because subject imports from India exceed the 3 percent negligibility threshold in both the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, we find that allegedly dumped and subsidized imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India are not negligible.

VI. Cumulation

For purposes of evaluating the volume and effects for a determination of reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports, section 771(7)(G)(i) of the Tariff Act requires the Commission to cumulate subject imports from all countries as to which petitions were filed and/or investigations self-initiated by Commerce on the same day, if such imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product in the U.S. market. In assessing

⁵¹ CR/PR at Tables 4.4 and 4.5.

⁵² *CVD Initiation Notice*, 91 Fed. Reg. 51432 (Aug. 10, 2026) and *AD Initiation Notice*, 91 Fed. Reg. 51462 (Aug. 10, 2026).

⁵³ *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 Fed. Reg. 81062 (Nov. 17, 2016).

⁵⁴ See blank U.S. importer questionnaire at II-5 – II-7, EDIS Doc. 888440 (July 17, 2026).

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Tables 4.4 and 4.5.

whether subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product, the Commission generally has considered four factors:

- (1) the degree of fungibility between subject imports from different countries and between subject imports and the domestic like product, including consideration of specific customer requirements and other quality related questions;
- (2) the presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographic markets of subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product;
- (3) the existence of common or similar channels of distribution for subject imports from different countries and the domestic like product; and
- (4) whether the subject imports are simultaneously present in the market.⁵⁶

While no single factor is necessarily determinative, and the list of factors is not exhaustive, these factors are intended to provide the Commission with a framework for determining whether the subject imports compete with each other and with the domestic like product.⁵⁷ Only a “reasonable overlap” of competition is required.⁵⁸

A. Party Arguments

Petitioners’ Arguments. Petitioners argue that the Commission should cumulatively assess imports from all subject countries. They note that the petitions for each of the investigations were filed on the same day and contend that a reasonable overlap in competition exists between WSS line and pressure pipe produced in the subject countries and among WSS line and pressure pipe from all subject countries and the domestic like product.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ See *Certain Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-278-80 (Final), USITC Pub. 1845 (May 1986), *aff’d*, *Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States*, 678 F. Supp. 898 (Ct. Int’l Trade), *aff’d*, 859 F.2d 915 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

⁵⁷ See, e.g., *Wieland Werke, AG v. United States*, 718 F. Supp. 50 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989).

⁵⁸ The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), expressly states that “the new section will not affect current Commission practice under which the statutory requirement is satisfied if there is a reasonable overlap of competition.” H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. I at 848 (1994) (*citing Fundicao Tupy*, 678 F. Supp. at 902); see *Goss Graphic Sys., Inc. v. United States*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 1082, 1087 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998) (“cumulation does not require two products to be highly fungible”); *Wieland Werke, AG*, 718 F. Supp. at 52 (“Completely overlapping markets are not required.”).

⁵⁹ Postconf. Br. at 13, 15.

B. Analysis

The initial statutory requirement is satisfied because Petitioners filed the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with respect to all subject countries on the same day, July 15, 2026.⁶⁰ As discussed below, we find a reasonable overlap of competition between and among subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE, and the domestic like product.⁶¹

Fungibility. The record indicates general fungibility for WSS line and pressure pipe, regardless of source. Domestic and subject industries manufacture WSS line and pressure pipe to meet the same physical specifications and tolerances, provided for by ASTM grades A-312,

⁶⁰ CR/PR at 1.1. None of the statutory exceptions to cumulation applies.

⁶¹ These investigations involve dumping allegations regarding WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the UAE, and subsidy allegations regarding India and Turkey. Consequently, any decision to cumulate imports from all subject sources in these investigations will involve “cross-cumulating” dumped imports with subsidized imports. The Commission has previously explained its longstanding practice of cross-cumulating when the statutory cumulation requirements are otherwise met. See *Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from Canada, China, India, and Oman*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-531-532 and 731-TA-1270-1273 (Final), USITC Pub. 4604 at 9-11 (Apr. 2016); *Bingham & Taylor v. United States*, 815 F.2d 1482 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

As explained above, certain imports from India produced and exported by the Sunrise Group are subject to the antidumping duty investigations but not the countervailing duty investigations. There is a complete overlap between the investigations with respect to imports from all producers other than the Sunrise Group, which accounted for *** short tons of the *** short tons subject to the AD investigation in 2025, or *** percent, based on questionnaire data. CR/PR at Table E.2. The available information shows no meaningful differences between imports of WSS line and pressure pipe produced by the Sunrise Group and other subject imports from India, in that imports of subject products produced by the Sunrise Group involve ***. See U.S. Importer Questionnaires of *** at II-5b and III-2b. Therefore, the qualitative evaluations discussed below regarding WSS line and pressure pipe from India apply equally to subject imports in the AD and CVD investigations.

A-778, and A-358, among others, for use in the same general applications.⁶² All responding U.S. producers and importers reported that subject imports from all three subject countries are always or frequently interchangeable with each other and with the domestic like product.⁶³ Petitioners consider WSS line and pressure pipe a commodity product and estimate that 80 percent of demand in the U.S. market is for grade A-312.⁶⁴ With respect to size ranges, substantial quantities of the domestic like product and subject imports of WSS line and pressure from India, Turkey, and the UAE were sold with outside diameters both greater and less than or equal to 14 inches in 2025.⁶⁵

Channels of Distribution. During the investigation period, U.S. producers shipped the vast majority of WSS line and pressure pipe to distributors, with the remainder sold to end users. Similarly, importers of subject merchandise from India and the UAE sold almost entirely

⁶² CR/PR at 1.13-14. ASTM A-312 accounts for the majority of WSS line and pressure pipe consumption (approximately 80-85 percent, according to Petitioners). *Id.* at n.32. On the other hand, U.S. importer ***, which accounted for *** percent of subject imports from Turkey, reported ***. ***'s U.S. Importer Questionnaire at II-8b; CR/PR at 4.11. By the HTSUS, such imports must specifically be "of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines." See HTS subheading 7306.11.00. However, as discussed previously, no known stainless steel pipe producer in Turkey – the source of the imports classified as line pipe – holds an API Monogram License. Moreover, industry witness testimony indicates that no firms in the energy industry in the United States use a product in an oil and gas pipeline unless the supplier of that product has an API monogram, *i.e.*, a license from the American Petroleum Institute. Conf. Tr. at 97 (Nystrom), 98-99 (Podsiad), 33-34 (Schagrin). By Petitioners' account, these imports, although entering as line pipe, are not being used in pipelines, but rather in pressure pipe applications along with products conforming with ASTM A-312. Conf. Tr. at 33-34 (Schagrin). In addition, they view stainless steel as prohibitively expensive for use in pipelines, explaining "... one reason we're kind of very suspicious of this line pipe import is the fact that stainless is much more expensive than carbon, so why would you run hundreds of thousands of feet of stainless steel if you could transmit the gas and oil via carbon? But once it gets into the refinery, then that's where you're talking where the heat and the high corrosiveness, that's when they usually move to stainless." Conf. Tr. at 56-57 (Podsiad).

⁶³ CR/PR at Tables 2.6 and 2.7.

⁶⁴ Conf. Tr. at 8 (Schagrin), 22 (DiGiallonardo).

⁶⁵ CR/PR at Tables 4.6, E.1, E.2. In 2025, U.S. producers reported U.S. shipments of WSS pressure pipe totaling *** short tons with outside diameter ("OD") less than or equal to 14 inches and *** short tons with OD greater than 14 inches. Importers reported U.S. shipments of subject imports of WSS pressure pipe from India totaling *** short tons with OD less than or equal to 14 inches and *** short tons with OD greater than 14 inches, and U.S. shipments of subject imports of WSS pressure pipe from the UAE totaling *** short tons with OD less than or equal to 14 inches and *** short tons with OD greater than 14 inches. *Id.* With respect to Turkey, importers reported shipments of subject imports of WSS pressure pipe totaling *** short tons with OD less than or equal to 14 inches and *** in the larger size range in 2025. *Id.* However, substantial quantities of WSS line pipe from Turkey were sold in both size ranges in 2025: *** short tons with OD less than or equal to 14 inches and *** short tons with OD greater than 14 inches. *** U.S. Importer Questionnaire at II-8.

to distributors, with the remainder also sold to end users.⁶⁶ Importers of subject imports from Turkey, in contrast, shipped WSS line and pressure pipe almost entirely to end users.⁶⁷

Geographic Overlap. Domestic producers reported shipping the domestic like product to all regions in the United States during the investigation period.⁶⁸ U.S. importers reported shipping subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE to all regions of the United States, except that no subject imports from the UAE sold in the Central Southwest and no subject imports from Turkey sold outside the continental United States.⁶⁹

Simultaneous Presence in Market. During this 39-month investigation period, subject imports from India were present in the U.S. market in all 39 months, and subject imports from Turkey and the UAE were present in 26 and 24 months, respectively.⁷⁰ Beginning in July 2024, subject imports from both Turkey and the UAE entered in every month until the end of the investigation period.⁷¹ The domestic like product was sold in every quarter from January 2023 to March 2026.⁷²

Conclusion. The record indicates that subject imports from each subject country are generally fungible with the domestic like product and each other, are sold in similar geographic markets, and have been simultaneously present in the U.S. market for most of the investigation period, including all of 2025 and January to March (“interim”) 2026. In addition, subject imports from India and the UAE and the domestic like product are sold in the same channels of distribution, predominantly to distributors. Although subject imports from Turkey appear distinct in some respects, including that they are *** and ***, for purposes of these preliminary determinations, the record indicates a reasonable overlap of competition between subject imports from Turkey, other subject sources, and the domestic like product, as they likely

⁶⁶ See CR/PR at Table 2.1.

⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table 2.1; *** U.S. Importer Questionnaire at II-8b. ***, the U.S. importer accounting for the *** subject imports from Turkey, also reported all of its subject imports from Turkey as ***. *Id.* at II-8a.

⁶⁸ CR/PR at Table 2.2.

⁶⁹ CR/PR at Table 2.2. Subject imports from India and the UAE entered the United States in substantial quantities through all borders of entry in 2025. Subject imports from Turkey entered primarily through the southern border of entry but also through the eastern border of entry. *Id.* at Table 4.7.

U.S. producers reported *** percent of their sales within 100 miles of their production facilities, *** percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold *** percent of their subject merchandise within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, *** percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent over 1,000 miles. *Id.* at 2.3.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table. 4.8.

⁷¹ CR/PR at Table 4.8.

⁷² CR/PR at Tables 5.6 to 5.9.

compete for the same types of projects with the same commodity-type products. Notably, all responding U.S. producers and importers reported that subject imports from Turkey were always or frequently interchangeable with the domestic like product and subject imports from India and the UAE.⁷³

Accordingly, because there appears to be a reasonable overlap of competition between and among the domestic like product and subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE, and in the absence of any argument to the contrary, we consider subject imports from these sources on a cumulated basis for our analysis of whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports.

VII. Reasonable Indication of Material Injury by Reason of Subject Imports

A. Legal Standard

In the preliminary phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, the Commission determines whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the imports under investigation.⁷⁴ In making this determination, the Commission must consider the volume of subject imports, their effect on prices for the domestic like product, and their impact on domestic producers of the domestic like product, but only in the context of U.S. production operations.⁷⁵ The statute defines “material injury” as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.”⁷⁶ In assessing whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports, we consider all relevant economic factors that bear on the state of the industry in the United States.⁷⁷ No single factor is dispositive, and all relevant factors are considered “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁷⁸

⁷³ CR/PR at Tables 2.6 and 2.7. In any final phase investigations, we intend to further examine the overlap of competition between subject imports from Turkey and product from domestic and other subject sources.

⁷⁴ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

⁷⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). The Commission “may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination” but shall “identify each {such} factor ... and explain in full its relevance to the determination.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B).

⁷⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

⁷⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

⁷⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

Although the statute requires the Commission to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that the domestic industry is “materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of” unfairly traded imports,⁷⁹ it does not define the phrase “by reason of,” indicating that this aspect of the injury analysis is left to the Commission’s reasonable exercise of its discretion.⁸⁰ In identifying a causal link, if any, between subject imports and material injury to the domestic industry, the Commission examines the facts of record that relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject imports and any impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. This evaluation under the “by reason of” standard must ensure that subject imports are more than a minimal or tangential cause of injury and that there is a sufficient causal, not merely a temporal, nexus between subject imports and material injury.⁸¹

In many investigations, there are other economic factors at work, some or all of which may also be having adverse effects on the domestic industry. Such economic factors might include nonsubject imports; changes in technology, demand, or consumer tastes; competition among domestic producers; or management decisions by domestic producers. The legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other factors to the subject imports, thereby inflating an otherwise tangential cause of injury into one that satisfies the statutory material

⁷⁹ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a), 1673b(a).

⁸⁰ *Angus Chemical Co. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1478, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (“{T}he statute does not ‘compel the commissioners’ to employ {a particular methodology}.”), *aff’d*, 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996).

⁸¹ The Federal Circuit, in addressing the causation standard of the statute, observed that “[a]s long as its effects are not merely incidental, tangential, or trivial, the foreign product sold at less than fair value meets the causation requirement.” *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2003). This was further ratified in *Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. v. United States*, 542 F.3d 867, 873 (Fed. Cir. 2008), where the Federal Circuit, quoting *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997), stated that “this court requires evidence in the record ‘to show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports, not by reason of a minimal or tangential contribution to material harm caused by LTFV goods.’” See also *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F.3d 1345, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n v. USITC*, 266 F.3d 1339, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

injury threshold.⁸² In performing its examination, however, the Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfairly traded imports.⁸³ Nor does the “by reason of” standard require that unfairly traded imports be the “principal” cause of injury or contemplate that injury from unfairly traded imports be weighed against other factors, such as nonsubject imports, which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry.⁸⁴ It is clear that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination.⁸⁵

Assessment of whether material injury to the domestic industry is “by reason of” subject imports “does not require the Commission to address the causation issue in any particular way” as long as “the injury to the domestic industry can reasonably be attributed to the subject

⁸² SAA at 851-52 (“{T}he Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.”); S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (1979) (the Commission “will consider information which indicates that harm is caused by factors other than less-than-fair-value imports.”); H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47 (1979) (“in examining the overall injury being experienced by a domestic industry, the ITC will take into account evidence presented to it which demonstrates that the harm attributed by the petitioner to the subsidized or dumped imports is attributable to such other factors;” those factors include “the volume and prices of nonsubsidized imports or imports sold at fair value, contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption, trade restrictive practices of and competition between the foreign and domestic producers, developments in technology and the export performance and productivity of the domestic industry”); *accord Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 877.

⁸³ SAA at 851-52 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports.”); *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n*, 266 F.3d at 1345 (“{T}he Commission need not isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports Rather, the Commission must examine other factors to ensure that it is not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.” (emphasis in original)); *Asociacion de Productores de Salmon y Trucha de Chile AG v. United States*, 180 F. Supp. 2d 1360, 1375 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002) (“{t}he Commission is not required to isolate the effects of subject imports from other factors contributing to injury” or make “bright-line distinctions” between the effects of subject imports and other causes.); *see also Softwood Lumber from Canada*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 at 100-01 (Dec. 2003) (Commission recognized that “{i}f an alleged other factor is found not to have or threaten to have injurious effects to the domestic industry, *i.e.*, it is not an ‘other causal factor,’ then there is nothing to further examine regarding attribution to injury”), *citing Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722 (the statute “does not suggest that an importer of LTFV goods can escape countervailing duties by finding some tangential or minor cause unrelated to the LTFV goods that contributed to the harmful effects on domestic market prices.”).

⁸⁴ S. Rep. 96-249 at 74-75; H.R. Rep. 96-317 at 47.

⁸⁵ *See Nippon Steel Corp.*, 345 F.3d at 1381 (“an affirmative material-injury determination under the statute requires no more than a substantial-factor showing. That is, the ‘dumping’ need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.”).

imports.”⁸⁶ The Commission ensures that it has “evidence in the record” to “show that the harm occurred ‘by reason of’ the LTFV imports,” and that it is “not attributing injury from other sources to the subject imports.”⁸⁷ The Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed “rigid adherence to a specific formula.”⁸⁸

The question of whether the material injury threshold for subject imports is satisfied notwithstanding any injury from other factors is factual, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.⁸⁹ Congress has delegated this factual finding to the Commission because of the agency’s institutional expertise in resolving injury issues.⁹⁰

B. Conditions of Competition

The following conditions of competition inform our analysis of whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury by reason of subject imports.

1. Demand Conditions

WSS line and pressure pipe serves a variety of end-use markets, including cooling systems within data centers, wastewater treatment, industrial processing, pharmaceutical production, chemical and petrochemical processing, and oil and gas production. U.S. demand for WSS line and pressure pipe primarily depends on new plant construction and expansion in

⁸⁶ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 876 &78; *see also id.* at 873 (“While the Commission may not enter an affirmative determination unless it finds that a domestic industry is materially injured ‘by reason of’ subject imports, the Commission is not required to follow a single methodology for making that determination ... {and has} broad discretion with respect to its choice of methodology.”) *citing United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1996) and S. Rep. 96-249 at 75. In its decision in *Swiff-Train v. United States*, 793 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2015), the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission’s causation analysis as comporting with the Court’s guidance in *Mittal*.

⁸⁷ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873 (quoting from *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722), 877-79. We note that one relevant “other factor” may involve the presence of significant volumes of price-competitive nonsubject imports in the U.S. market, particularly when a commodity product is at issue. In appropriate cases, the Commission collects information regarding nonsubject imports and producers in nonsubject countries in order to conduct its analysis.

⁸⁸ *Nucor Corp. v. United States*, 414 F.3d 1331, 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *see also Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 879 (“*Bratsk* did not read into the antidumping statute a Procrustean formula for determining whether a domestic injury was ‘by reason’ of subject imports.”).

⁸⁹ We provide in our discussion below a full analysis of other factors alleged to have caused any material injury experienced by the domestic industry.

⁹⁰ *Mittal Steel*, 542 F.3d at 873; *Nippon Steel Corp.*, 458 F.3d at 1350, *citing U.S. Steel Group*, 96 F.3d at 1357; S. Rep. 96-249 at 75 (“The determination of the ITC with respect to causation is ... complex and difficult, and is a matter for the judgment of the ITC.”).

these industries, among others.⁹¹ Construction spending for offices (including data centers), power infrastructure (including gas and oil), and sewage and wastewater increased by 30 to 40 percent from January 2023 to March 2026 while construction spending for manufacturing increased through late 2024 then declined through June 2026.⁹²

Three of four responding U.S. producers and eight of ten responding U.S. importers reported that U.S. demand for WSS line and pressure pipe steadily increased or fluctuated upward since January 2023.⁹³ Petitioners reported that data center construction, in particular, has increased since 2024,⁹⁴ and they anticipate data center growth through the mid-2030s.⁹⁵ All four U.S. producers and two of ten responding importers reported that the WSS line and pressure pipe market was subject to business cycles.⁹⁶ Domestic producers and importers also reported that demand can be influenced by pricing cycles. That is, by Petitioners' account, distributors are likely to expand their inventories when prices are increasing, in anticipation that prices will continue to increase.⁹⁷

Apparent U.S. consumption of WSS line and pressure pipe increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025, an overall increase of *** percent. Apparent U.S. consumption was *** percent lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons).⁹⁸

2. Supply Conditions

The domestic industry was the second-largest source of supply to the U.S. market to begin the period of investigation, but became the smallest by 2025, displaced by subject imports. The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).⁹⁹ The largest U.S. producers are Petitioners

⁹¹ CR/PR at 1.14, 2.6.

⁹² CR/PR at 2.7, Table 2.5, and Fig. 2.1.

⁹³ CR/PR at Table 2.4.

⁹⁴ CR/PR at 2.7; Conf. Tr. at 13, 17, 126-127 (Wefel).

⁹⁵ CR/PR at 2.7.

⁹⁶ CR/PR at 2.6.

⁹⁷ CR/PR at 2.7; Conf. Tr. at 87 (Nystrom) (“{w}e tend to see more buying when {the} surcharge is going up because customers think it's going to continue to go up”).

⁹⁸ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1. Petitioners attribute the reduced consumption in interim 2026 as compared with interim 2025 to stockpiling of imports in interim 2025 in anticipation of increased demand resulting from the data center build out. Postconf. Br. at 16-17; Conf. Tr. at 84 (Nystrom).

⁹⁹ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1.

Primus and Bristol, accounting for *** and *** percent of domestic production in 2025, respectively.¹⁰⁰ Primus and Bristol are both wholly owned by Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Co., LTD (“Ta Chen”), a producer and exporter of WSS line and pressure pipe in Taiwan, which acquired Primus prior to the investigation period and completed acquisition of Bristol in April 2025.¹⁰¹

Domestic producers reported that their combined practical production capacity decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2025, and was lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons). Their capacity utilization rate, in aggregate, increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).¹⁰² One domestic production facility closed when Bristol’s predecessor shuttered its Munhall, PA mill in late 2023.¹⁰³

Subject imports began the period of investigation as the smallest source of supply to the U.S. market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2023, but increased in volume each year to become the second largest source of supply by 2025, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year. They accounted for a lower share of apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).¹⁰⁴

Imports from nonsubject sources were the largest source of supply to the U.S. market throughout the period of investigation. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁰ CR/PR at Table 3.1.

¹⁰¹ CR/PR at Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

¹⁰² CR/PR at Table 3.5.

¹⁰³ CR/PR at Table 3.4. Although Bristol operated the Munhall facility under its prior ownership, it does not have access to 2023 data for that facility. As a result, Bristol’s reported 2023 data understates total industry production and shipments. Bristol estimates that Munhall’s 2023 production of the domestic like product was *** short tons, and its shipments were *** short tons. CR/PR at 3.6 and n.5.

¹⁰⁴ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1.

¹⁰⁵ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1. Nonsubject imports from India, comprised of WSS pressure pipe 14 inches or less in outside diameter from suppliers in India other than the Sunrise Group (*i.e.*, subject to existing AD and CVD orders), increased in market share from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and accounted for a greater share in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). *Id.*

As noted above, AD and CVD orders cover several potential sources of nonsubject imports, including certain imports of WSS pressure pipe from China, India, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, and Vietnam. *See also* CR/PR at Table 7.20 (listing largest country sources of stainless-steel pipe and tube exports).

All four U.S. producers and eight of nine responding importers reported that they did not experience supply constraints during the investigation period.¹⁰⁶

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Based on the record in these preliminary phase investigations, we find a generally high degree of substitutability between cumulated subject imports and the domestic like product.¹⁰⁷ As discussed in Section VI.B above, all responding U.S. producers and importers reported that subject imports from all three subject countries are always or frequently interchangeable with the domestic like product.¹⁰⁸ In addition, the record indicates that all WSS line and pressure pipe is a generally produced to standardized physical specifications, such as ASTM A-312, regardless of source.¹⁰⁹

We also find that price is an important factor in WSS line and pressure pipe purchases. The two purchasers responding to the Commission's lost sales/lost revenue survey ranked price, along with delivery, among their top three purchasing factors.¹¹⁰ In addition, all responding U.S. producers reported that differences other than price were only sometimes or never significant for purchasing decisions between the domestic like product and subject imports from each source.¹¹¹ Responding to the same question, importers were evenly divided, with half reporting that differences other than price were only sometimes significant, and half reporting that such differences were frequently significant.¹¹²

As explained above, the vast majority of the domestic like product and the majority of cumulated subject imports sold to distributors throughout the investigation period.¹¹³ Most of these sales were to a handful of "master distributors," large firms that generally sell to smaller distributors and are reportedly able to provide a full package of products with short lead times.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁶ CR/PR at 2.5. Purchaser *** reported that "****." *Id.* at 5.21.

¹⁰⁷ See CR/PR at 2.10.

¹⁰⁸ CR/PR at Tables 2.6 and 2.7.

¹⁰⁹ Conf. Tr. at 8 (Schagrin), 20 (Nystrom), 22 (DiGiallonardo); CR/PR at 1.14 & n.35.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at 2.11.

¹¹¹ CR/PR at Table 2.8.

¹¹² CR/PR at Table 2.9.

¹¹³ CR/PR at Table 2.1 The share of cumulated subject imports sold to distributors decreased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025, as subject imports from Turkey (of which *** were sold to end users) increased. *Id.* at 2.2 and Tables 2.1 and 4.3.

¹¹⁴ CR/PR at 2.2; Conf. Tr. at 20, 59, 130-31 (Nystrom).

U.S. producers and importers reported selling most of their WSS line and pressure pipe on the spot market (***) percent for both U.S. producers and importers), with the remaining sales sold pursuant to short-term contracts.¹¹⁵ U.S. producers and importers reported that their short-term contracts do not allow for price renegotiation and do not index to raw material costs. U.S. producers, however, reported that they pass through to their customers the cost of raw materials by way of surcharges on raw materials such as ferrochrome and nickel charged to them by their stainless steel suppliers.¹¹⁶

WSS line and pressure pipe is produced from austenitic stainless steel, which requires high levels of ferrochrome and nickel.¹¹⁷ From January 2023 through February 2025, hot-rolled stainless steel sheet prices decreased by *** percent to a period low, and ferrochrome and nickel prices decreased by *** percent and *** percent, respectively. Thereafter, stainless steel, nickel, and ferrochrome prices increased through June 2026 but without reaching their initial levels of January 2023.¹¹⁸ From its low of \$*** per short ton in February 2025, the price of stainless steel sheet increased by *** percent to \$*** per short ton in June 2026.¹¹⁹ Raw materials' share of U.S. producers' cost of goods sold ("COGS") declined from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025, and was *** percent in interim 2026.¹²⁰

Imports of WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and the UAE are subject to an additional 50 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended ("section 232").¹²¹ All four U.S. producers and most importers reported that section 232 measures had an impact on the WSS line and pressure pipe

¹¹⁵ CR/PR at Table 5.6.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at 5.6; Conf. Tr. at 26 (Newberry).

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at 5.1.

¹¹⁸ See CR/PR at Tables 5.1 and 5.2, Figs. 5.1 and 5.2, and 5.1. Petitioners explained that ***.

CR/PR at 6.13 n.6.

¹¹⁹ CR/PR at 5.2.

¹²⁰ CR/PR at 5.1.

¹²¹ Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in India and the United Arab Emirates became subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent.

With respect to Turkey, effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Turkey were subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232. Effective August 13, 2018, the section 232 duty on steel articles originating in Turkey was increased to 50 percent *ad valorem* but was later reduced back to 25 percent *ad valorem* effective May 21, 2019. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. See CR/PR at 1.9.

WSS line and pressure pipe was not subject to tariffs initiated under sections 122 or 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), as articles subject to section 232 duties were generally exempted from these other measures. See CR/PR at 1.9-11.

market.¹²² The responding U.S. producers considered the section 232 measures to be initially beneficial, but that their impact was moderated by price increases for raw materials and inconsistency with Commerce’s exclusion program.¹²³ U.S. importers generally stated that the measures affected pricing, supply, and sourcing decisions, with several highlighting the increase from 25 percent to 50 percent in 2025 as adversely affecting WSS line and pressure pipe demand, particularly in price sensitive applications.¹²⁴

C. Volume of Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act provides that the “Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant.”¹²⁵

The volume of cumulated subject imports increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025. Subject import volume was *** percent lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons).¹²⁶ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, cumulated subject imports increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025, an overall increase of *** percentage points. Their share was *** percentage points lower in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).¹²⁷

Based on the record of these preliminary phase investigations, we conclude that the volume and increase in volume of the subject imports are significant, both in absolute terms and relative to apparent U.S. consumption.

D. Price Effects of the Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act provides that, in evaluating the price effects of subject imports, the Commission shall consider whether –

¹²² CR/PR at 2.2.

¹²³ CR/PR at 2.2.

¹²⁴ CR/PR at 2.2.

¹²⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i).

¹²⁶ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1. We place limited weight on the interim period comparisons, as they reflect a single quarter of data.

¹²⁷ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1. The ratio of subject imports to domestic production increased from *** percent in 2023, to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025, but was lower in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). *Id.* at Table 4.3.

(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and

(II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.¹²⁸

As discussed in section VII.B.3 above, we have found a high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

The Commission collected quarterly quantity and f.o.b. pricing data on sales of four products shipped by U.S. producers and importers to unrelated U.S. customers during the investigation period.¹²⁹ Four U.S. producers and seven importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters. Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. commercial shipments of the domestic like product, *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from subject sources in India, *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from Turkey, and *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from the UAE in 2025.¹³⁰

These pricing data indicate that cumulated subject imports undersold the domestic like product for all four pricing products in 57 of 77 quarterly comparisons (74.0 percent of instances), involving *** short tons of reported subject import sales (corresponding to *** percent of the volume of subject imports in the pricing data), at margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹³¹ In the remaining *** quarterly comparisons, *** short tons of subject imports oversold the domestic like product for all four pricing products with overselling margins ranging from *** to *** percent and averaging *** percent.¹³²

¹²⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii).

¹²⁹ CR/PR at 5.7. These four pricing products were defined as follows:

Product 1.-- ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Product 2.-- ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S.

Product 3.-- ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S.

Product 4.-- ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 16-inch, schedule 10S.

¹³⁰ CR/PR at 5.7.

¹³¹ CR/PR at Table 5.16.

¹³² CR/PR at Table 5.16.

Underselling by subject imports increased in each full year of the investigation period in terms of both quantity and in the number of quarterly comparisons.¹³³

We also considered purchasers' responses to the lost sales/lost revenue survey. Responding purchasers reported purchasing or importing *** short tons of WSS line and pressure pipe. Although each of the two responding purchasers ***, neither reported that they purchased subject imports instead of the domestic like product.¹³⁴

Based on the foregoing, including the generally high degree of substitutability between domestically produced WSS line and pressure pipe and cumulated subject imports, the importance of price in purchasing decisions for WSS line and pressure pipe, and the available pricing data, we find, for purposes of these preliminary determinations, that underselling by cumulated subject imports from India, Turkey, and the UAE was significant. This significant underselling contributed to subject imports gaining market share at the expense of the domestic industry, as cumulated subject imports gained *** percentage points of market share and the domestic industry lost *** percentage points of market share from 2023 to 2025.¹³⁵

We also considered whether subject imports depressed domestic prices or prevented price increases for the domestic like product which otherwise would have occurred to a significant degree. Examining price trends during the investigation period, domestic prices generally decreased in the first half of the investigation period and increased in the latter half, but never returned to their initial levels. More specifically, for pricing products 2, 3, and 4, domestic prices generally declined from the first quarter of 2023 to the first or second quarter of 2024, and then began to increase, while domestic prices for product 1 generally declined through the first quarter of 2025 and then began increasing.¹³⁶ Overall, prices for the domestic like product decreased between January 2023 and March 2026 by *** percent for product 1, *** percent for product 2, *** percent for product 3, and *** percent for product 4.¹³⁷ As discussed previously, prices for raw materials, which comprises the largest share of the domestic industry's COGS, also initially declined before increasing. In particular, stainless steel sheet prices declined from January 2023 to February 2025 by *** percent before increasing by *** percent.¹³⁸

¹³³ CR/PR at Table 5.16.

¹³⁴ CR/PR at 5.21 and Tables 5.17 and 5.18. Purchaser *** added that ***. *Id.* at Table 5.18.

¹³⁵ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1.

¹³⁶ CR/PR at Table 5.12 and Fig. 5.7.

¹³⁷ CR/PR at Table 5.11.

¹³⁸ CR/PR at Table 5.2.

The domestic industry's ratio of COGS to net sales increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before decreasing to *** percent in 2025, for an overall decrease of *** percentage points.¹³⁹ The industry's total net sales average unit value ("AUV") decreased from \$*** per short ton in 2023 to \$*** per short ton in 2024 before increasing to \$*** per short ton in 2025, an overall decrease of *** percent.¹⁴⁰ At the same time, its unit COGS decreased to a greater extent, from \$*** per short ton in 2023 to \$*** per short ton in 2024 and \$*** per short ton in 2025, or *** percent overall.^{141 142}

In sum, based on the record of the preliminary phase of these investigations, we find that subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, which contributed to subject imports' gain in market share at the expense of the domestic industry. Consequently, we conclude that cumulated subject imports had significant price effects on the domestic industry during the period of investigation.

E. Impact of the Subject Imports¹⁴³

Section 771(7)(C)(iii) of the Tariff Act provides that the Commission, in examining the impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry, "shall evaluate all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry." These factors include output, sales, inventories, capacity utilization, market share, employment, wages, productivity, gross profits, net profits, operating profits, cash flow, return on investment, return on capital, ability to raise capital, ability to service debt, research and development, and factors affecting domestic prices. No single factor is dispositive and all relevant factors are considered "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."¹⁴⁴

¹³⁹ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1. Its COGS-to-net-sales ratio was lower in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). *Id.*

¹⁴⁰ CR/PR at Table 6.1 and C.1. Their net sales AUV was higher in interim 2026 (\$*** per short ton) than in interim 2025 (\$*** per short ton). *Id.*

¹⁴¹ CR/PR at Table 6.1 and C.1. Unit COGS were higher in interim 2026 (\$*** per short ton) than in interim 2025 (\$*** per short ton). *Id.*

¹⁴² No responding purchasers reported that domestic producers had ***. CR/PR at 5.21.

¹⁴³ Commerce initiated antidumping duty investigations for subject imports from India based on estimated dumping margins of 89.74 to 187.33 percent, for subject imports from Turkey based on estimated margins from 19.54 to 127.36 percent, and for subject imports from the UAE based on estimated margins from 57.04 to 113.19 percent. *AD Initiation Notice*, 91 Fed. Reg. 51462 (Aug. 10, 2026)

¹⁴⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii). This provision was amended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114-27.

Over the period of investigation, despite dramatically increased consumption of WSS line and pressure pipe, the industry experienced relatively modest improvements in its output, shipments, employment, and financial results.¹⁴⁵

The domestic industry's production increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024 and by *** percent from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase of *** percent.¹⁴⁶ In turn, its capacity utilization rate increased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2024 and *** percent from 2024 and 2025, for an overall increase of *** percentage points.¹⁴⁷ Its production capacity irregularly decreased by *** percent from 2023 to 2025.¹⁴⁸

Initially, in line with increasing output, the domestic industry's U.S. shipments increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2024 but then decreased from 2024 to 2025 by *** percent, for an overall increase of *** percent.¹⁴⁹ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased by *** percentage points from 2023 to 2024 and another *** percentage points in 2025, for an overall decrease of *** percentage points.¹⁵⁰ End-of-period inventories steadily increased.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁵ CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁴⁶ The domestic industry's production increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons). CR/PR at Tables 3.5 and C.1. We considered all indicia of industry performance in interim 2025 and 2026, but we place limited weight on any comparisons as the first quarter of 2026 represents a single quarter of data.

¹⁴⁷ The domestic industry's practical capacity utilization rate increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). CR/PR at Tables 3.5 and C.1.

¹⁴⁸ The domestic industry's practical production capacity decreased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before increasing to *** short tons in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons). CR/PR at Tables 3.5 and C.1.

¹⁴⁹ The domestic industry's U.S. shipments increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 before decreasing to *** short tons in 2025. They were lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons). CR/PR at Tables 3.9 and C.1.

¹⁵⁰ The domestic industry's share of apparent U.S. consumption decreased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 and *** percent in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1.

¹⁵¹ The domestic industry's end-of-period inventories increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 and *** short tons in 2025; they were higher in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons). CR/PR at Tables 3.11 and C.1.

The domestic industry's production related workers ("PRWs") was nearly unchanged from 2023 to 2025,¹⁵² while total hours worked¹⁵³ and wages paid¹⁵⁴ declined overall. Unit labor costs¹⁵⁵ declined as productivity¹⁵⁶ increased from 2023 to 2025. Hourly wages also increased.¹⁵⁷

The domestic industry's financial indicia show that its poor results in 2023 worsened into 2024 before improving in 2025. The industry's operating income,¹⁵⁸ net income,¹⁵⁹ gross profits,¹⁶⁰ and net sales¹⁶¹ all declined from 2023 to 2024 before improving in 2025. In addition, the industry's *** operating and net income margins worsened from 2023 to 2024 before improving in 2025.¹⁶²

¹⁵² PRWs in the industry decreased from *** in 2023 to *** in 2024 before returning to *** in 2025; there were fewer PRWs in interim 2026 *** than in interim 2025 (***). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵³ Total hours worked decreased from *** in 2023 to *** in 2024 and *** in 2025; they totaled less in interim 2026 (***) than in interim 2025 (***). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵⁴ Wages paid decreased from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and 2025; wages paid were lower in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (\$***). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵⁵ Unit labor costs decreased from \$*** per short ton in 2023 to \$*** per short ton in 2024 and \$*** per short ton in 2025; they were higher in interim 2026 (\$*** per short ton) than in interim 2025 (\$*** per short ton). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵⁶ Productivity increased by *** percent from 2023 to 2025, increasing from *** short tons per 1,000 hours in 2023 to *** short tons per 1,000 hours in 2024 and *** short tons per 1,000 hours in 2025; productivity was lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons per 1,000 hours) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons per 1,000 hours). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵⁷ Hourly wages increased from \$*** per hour in 2023 to \$*** per hour in 2024 and \$*** per hour in 2025; they were lower in interim 2026 (\$*** per hour) than in interim 2025 (\$*** per hour). CR/PR at Tables 3.12 and C.1.

¹⁵⁸ The domestic industry's \$*** in 2023 worsened to *** before improving to *** in 2025; operating income was higher in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (***). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁵⁹ The domestic industry's \$*** in 2023 worsened to *** before improving to \$*** in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (***). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁶⁰ The industry's gross profits decreased from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 before increasing to \$*** in 2025, an overall increase of *** percent; they were higher in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (\$***). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁶¹ The industry's net sales declined from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 before increasing to \$*** in 2025, an overall decrease of *** percent; they were lower in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (\$***). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁶² The industry's operating-income-to-net-sales ratio worsened from *** in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before improving to *** percent in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

(Continued...)

The industry's total assets¹⁶³ increased, and its return on assets irregularly increased from 2023 to 2025.¹⁶⁴ Capital expenditures also irregularly increased,¹⁶⁵ while the domestic industry reported minimal research and development ("R&D") spending.¹⁶⁶ Finally, the domestic producers reported that subject imports negatively affected their growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, and the scale of their capital investments. All four U.S. producers reported that subject imports negatively affected their growth and investments,¹⁶⁷ and *** all identified capital investments that they reported as negatively affected by subject imports.¹⁶⁸

Thus, the record shows that even though apparent U.S. consumption increased by *** percent between 2023 and 2025,¹⁶⁹ domestic producers were prevented from fully benefiting from the growth in the U.S. market, as their shipment volume increased by just *** percent. During this period, significant quantities of low-priced subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product, and rapidly penetrated the U.S. market, gaining *** percentage points of market share while domestic producers lost *** points of market share. The increase in consumption was most pronounced between 2024 and 2025, growing by *** percent. Subject import volumes surged in 2025, increasing by *** percent, spurred by significant subject import underselling, – which peaked in 2025 in terms of the number of instances of underselling, the volume of imports of pricing products in quarters with underselling, and

(...Continued)

The industry's net-income-to-net-sales ratio worsened from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before improving to *** percent in 2025; it was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent). CR/PR at Tables 6.1 and C.1.

¹⁶³ The domestic industry's total assets increased from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and \$*** in 2025. CR/PR at Table 6.6.

¹⁶⁴ The domestic industry's return on assets worsened from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2024 before increasing to *** percent in 2025. CR/PR at Table 6.7.

¹⁶⁵ The domestic industry's capital expenditures increased from \$*** in 2023 to \$*** in 2024 and then decreased to \$*** in 2025; they were higher in interim 2026 (\$***) than in interim 2025 (\$***). CR/PR at Tables 6.4 and C.1.

¹⁶⁶ ***. CR/PR at 6.17 n.21.

¹⁶⁷ CR/PR at Table 6.9.

¹⁶⁸ See CR/PR at Table 6.10.

¹⁶⁹ Apparent U.S. consumption for WSS line and pressure pipe increased from *** short tons in 2023 to *** short tons in 2024 (or by *** percent) and *** short tons in 2025 (or by *** percent), for an overall increase of *** percent. It was *** percent lower in interim 2026 (*** short tons) than in interim 2025 (*** short tons).

margin of underselling – contributing to subject imports’ gain of *** percentage points of market share that year.¹⁷⁰

Given the substantial excess capacity that domestic producers maintained throughout the investigation period, it appears that they could have met a larger portion of this added demand by supplying more to the U.S. market.¹⁷¹ However, increasing volumes of unfairly traded subject imports prevented domestic producers from making more sales and contributed to the domestic industry’s loss of market share, including the *** percentage points it lost in 2025. Although domestic producers’ output increased somewhat from 2023 to 2025, any related improvements were substantially less than we would expect in light of the increase in consumption. The industry operated *** until 2025 when it had improved just enough to ***. On this preliminary phase record, we find that but for the significant and increasing presence of low-priced subject imports, the industry’s production, U.S. shipments, net sales value, and market share would have been significantly higher, which would have led to significantly better financial results. Consequently, we find that cumulated subject imports had a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry.

We have also considered whether any other factors may have had an impact on the domestic industry to ensure that we are not attributing injury from other factors to subject imports. As discussed above, apparent U.S. consumption increased rapidly from 2023 to 2025. However, this rapid growth in consumption does not explain the shift in market share from domestic producers to subject imports, particularly given that domestic producers maintained substantial excess capacity from which they could have supplied more to the U.S. market, as discussed above.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ CR/PR at Tables 4.9, 5.15, C.1.

¹⁷¹ Domestic producers reported available practical production capacity of *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025, more than enough to supply *** short tons of cumulated subject imports in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and a large share of the *** short tons imported in 2024. *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 3.5, 4.9, and C.1.

¹⁷² Domestic producers reported available practical production capacity of *** short tons in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and *** short tons in 2025, more than enough to supply the *** short tons of increased consumption serviced by cumulated subject imports in 2023, *** short tons in 2024, and a large share of the *** short tons in 2024. *Calculated from* CR/PR at Tables 3.5, 4.9, and C.1. As noted above in Section VII.B.2, the record does not indicate that there were constraints on domestic supply during the investigation period.

We have also considered the role of nonsubject imports, which had a large and increasing presence in the U.S. market. Their share of apparent U.S. consumption increased from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 (*** percent) than in interim 2025 (*** percent).¹⁷³ AD or CVD orders cover imports from several nonsubject countries, as noted earlier. Even so, nonsubject imports entered the United States with lower AUVs than the domestic like product throughout the investigation period;¹⁷⁴ and, in 2025, lower than AUVs for cumulated subject imports.¹⁷⁵ However, the market share that the domestic industry lost to cumulated subject imports is distinct from the market share that the domestic industry lost to nonsubject imports.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, the injury that we have attributed to subject imports – namely, increases in subject imports’ market share at the expense of the industry – is not attributable to nonsubject imports.

VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the UAE that are allegedly sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of India and Turkey.

¹⁷³ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1.

¹⁷⁴ Compare CR/PR at Table 4.3 with Tables 3.9, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, and 5.10.

¹⁷⁵ See CR/PR at Table C.1. Additionally, despite AD and CVD orders, nonsubject WSS line and pressure pipe from India almost universally undersold the domestic like product and subject imports from each subject source. CR/PR at Tables F.4 and F.5.

¹⁷⁶ CR/PR at Tables 4.9 and C.1. The domestic industry lost *** percentage points of market share from 2023 to 2025 while cumulated subject imports gained *** percentage points of market share and nonsubject imports gained *** percentage points of market share. *Id.*

Part 1: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed on July 15, 2026, with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”), by Bristol Pipe and Tube, Inc. (“Bristol”), Bristol, Tennessee, Felker Brothers Corporation (“Felker”), Marshfield, Wisconsin, and Primus Pipe & Tube, Inc. (“Primus”), Wildwood, Florida, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of welded stainless steel (“WSS”) line and pressure pipe (“WSS line and pressure pipe”)¹ from India and Turkey and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”). Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

Table 1.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
July 15, 2026	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of the Commission investigations (91 FR 45285, July 20, 2026)
August 5, 2026	Commission’s conference
August 10, 2026	Commerce’s notice of initiation of countervailing duty investigations (91 FR 51432, August 10, 2026)
August 10, 2026	Commerce’s notice of initiation of antidumping duty investigations (91 FR 51462, August 10, 2026)
August 28, 2026	Commission’s vote
August 31, 2026	Commission’s determinations
September 8, 2026	Commission’s views

¹ See the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part 1 of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

² Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ A list of witnesses that appeared at the conference is presented in appendix B of this report.

Statutory criteria

Section 771(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B)) provides that in making its determinations of injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission—

shall consider (I) the volume of imports of the subject merchandise, (II) the effect of imports of that merchandise on prices in the United States for domestic like products, and (III) the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of domestic like products, but only in the context of production operations within the United States; and. . . may consider such other economic factors as are relevant to the determination regarding whether there is material injury by reason of imports.

Section 771(7)(C) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)) further provides that—⁴

In evaluating the volume of imports of merchandise, the Commission shall consider whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States is significant.. . .In evaluating the effect of imports of such merchandise on prices, the Commission shall consider whether. . .(I) there has been significant price underselling by the imported merchandise as compared with the price of domestic like products of the United States, and (II) the effect of imports of such merchandise otherwise depresses prices to a significant degree or prevents price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.. . . In examining the impact required to be considered under subparagraph (B)(i)(III), the Commission shall evaluate (within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry) all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including, but not limited to. . . (I) actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, gross profits, operating profits, net profits, ability to service debt, productivity, return on investments, return on assets, and utilization of capacity, (II) factors affecting domestic prices, (III) actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment, (IV) actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative

⁴ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and (V) in {an antidumping investigation}, the magnitude of the margin of dumping.

In addition, Section 771(7)(J) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(J)) provides that—⁵

(J) EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY.—The Commission may not determine that there is no material injury or threat of material injury to an industry in the United States merely because that industry is profitable or because the performance of that industry has recently improved.

Organization of report

Part 1 of this report presents information on the subject merchandise, alleged subsidy rates and dumping margins, and domestic like product. Part 2 of this report presents information on conditions of competition and other relevant economic factors. Part 3 presents information on the condition of the U.S. industry, including data on capacity, production, shipments, inventories, and employment. Parts 4 and 5 present the volume of subject imports and pricing of domestic and imported products, respectively. Part 6 presents information on the financial experience of U.S. producers. Part 7 presents the statutory requirements and information obtained for use in the Commission’s consideration of the question of threat of material injury as well as information regarding nonsubject countries.

⁵ Amended by PL 114—27 (as signed, June 29, 2015), Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015.

Market summary

WSS line and pressure pipes are welded austenitic stainless steel pipes used in industrial piping systems that require high corrosion resistance, sanitary handling, and long service life. Typical applications include refineries, petrochemical and chemical processing plants, power-generation facilities, water and desalination systems, and offshore and onshore pipeline projects.⁶ The leading U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe are petitioning firms Bristol, Felker, and Primus, while leading producers of WSS line and pressure pipe outside the United States include Ratnamani Metals & Tubes, Sun Mark Stainless, and Venus Pipes & Tubes of India; Çimtaş of Turkey; and, Inoxium Tubi Pipes Industry LLC of the UAE. The leading U.S. importers of WSS line and pipe are *** (India, subject),⁷ *** (Turkey), and *** (the UAE), while the leading importer of product from nonsubject sources is ***. U.S. purchasers of WSS line and pressure pipe are firms that buy stainless steel pipe for use in industrial applications requiring corrosion-resistant piping systems.

Apparent U.S. consumption of WSS line and pressure pipe totaled approximately *** short tons (\$***) in 2025. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments of WSS line and pressure pipe totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2025 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. Adjusted U.S. imports from subject sources totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2025 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value. Adjusted U.S. imports from nonsubject sources (including certain imports from India that are subject to existing antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders) totaled *** short tons (\$***) in 2025 and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity and *** percent by value.

⁶ Petitions, pp. 7 to 12.

⁷ For further information on India, subject and India, nonsubject treatment, see the "Commerce's scope" section in Part 1 of this report and the "U.S. importers" section in Part 4 of this report.

Summary data and data sources

A summary of data collected in these investigations is presented in appendix C, table C.1. The Commission's questionnaires collected data for the years 2023 to 2025 and interim periods January through March of 2025 ("interim 2025") and January through March of 2026 ("interim 2026"). Except as noted, U.S. industry data are based on questionnaire responses of four firms. U.S. imports are based on usable importer data compiled for 12 companies and adjusted official Commerce statistics.⁸ Foreign producer/exporter data are based on the questionnaire responses of 10 firms. U.S. purchaser information is based on the questionnaire responses of two firms which responded to the Commission's lost sales and lost revenue survey.

Previous and related investigations

WSS line and pressure pipe, or similar merchandise, have been the subject of prior antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in the United States. Table 1.2 presents previous Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on WSS pressure pipe. The Commission has also conducted numerous antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on smaller and larger diameter welded carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel line pipe, but not specifically on welded stainless steel line pipe.⁹

⁸ See Part 4 of this report for more information on the 12 companies, the Commission's importer dataset, and a description on how U.S. imports were adjusted.

⁹ In Investigations Nos. 701-TA-593–594 and 731-TA-1402 and 1404, the Commission found three domestic like products: large diameter welded carbon and alloy steel line pipe, large diameter welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe, and large diameter welded stainless steel pipe. *See Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-593–594 and 731-TA-1402 and 1404 (Final), USITC Pub. 4859, January 2019, p. 15.

Table 1.2 WSS pressure pipe: Previous Commission proceedings on welded stainless steel pressure pipe and current status

Date	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
1978	AA1921-180	Japan	Negative	---
1986	701-TA-281	Sweden	Negative	---
1986	731-TA-354	Sweden	Negative	---
1991	731-TA-540	South Korea	Affirmative	Order continued after fifth review, effective December 29, 2022
1991	731-TA-541	Taiwan	Affirmative	Order continued after fifth review, effective December 29, 2022
2008	701-TA-454	China	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, effective May 21, 2025
2008	731-TA-1144	China	Affirmative	Order continued after third review, effective May 21, 2025
2013	731-TA-1210	Malaysia	Affirmative	Order continued after second review, effective May 21, 2025
2013	731-TA-1211	Thailand	Affirmative	Order continued after second review, effective May 21, 2025
2013	731-TA-1212	Vietnam	Affirmative	Order continued after second review, effective May 21, 2025
2015	701-TA-548	India	Affirmative	Order continued after first review, effective May 12, 2022
2015	731-TA-1298	India	Affirmative	Order continued after first review, effective May 12, 2022

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission publications and Federal Register notices.

Note: "Date" refers to the year in which the investigation was instituted by the Commission.

Nature and extent of alleged subsidies and sales at LTFV

Alleged subsidies

On August 10, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its countervailing duty investigation on WSS line and pressure pipe from India and Turkey. Based on its review of the petitions, Commerce found sufficient information to initiate countervailing duty investigations on 17 programs in India and 32 programs in Turkey.¹⁰

Alleged sales at LTFV

On August 10, 2026, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of the initiation of its antidumping duty investigations on WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the UAE.¹¹ Commerce has initiated antidumping duty investigations based on estimated dumping margins of 89.74 to 187.33 percent for WSS line and pressure pipe from India, 19.54 to 127.36 percent for WSS line and pressure pipe from Turkey, and 57.04 to 113.19 percent for WSS line and pressure pipe from the UAE.¹²

¹⁰ For further information on the alleged subsidy programs see Commerce's notice of initiation and related CVD Initiation Checklist. 91 FR 51432, August 10, 2026.

¹¹ 91 FR 51462, August 10, 2026.

¹² 91 FR 51462, August 10, 2026.

The subject merchandise

Commerce's scope

In the current proceeding, Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise covered by these investigations is circular welded austenitic stainless line and pressure pipe of any diameter. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, merchandise meeting the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) ASTM A-312/ASME SA312, ASTM A-358/ASME SA358, ASTM A-409/ASME SA409 or ASTM A-778 specifications, the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5LC, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) welded stainless mechanical tubing, meeting ASTM A-554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A-249, ASTM A-688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A-269, ASTM A-270 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (4) welded stainless tubing having a wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India*. See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 81062 (November 17, 2016).^{13 14}

¹³ 91 FR 51432 and 51462, August 10, 2026.

¹⁴ In 2016, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. Under those orders, all Indian producers/exporters of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in an outside diameter were covered by the countervailing duty order, while the antidumping duty order applied to all such producers/exporters except Stainless Pvt. Ltd. and Sun Mark Stainless Pvt. Ltd. (collectively, the "Sunrise Group"), which received a zero-dumping margin. 81 FR 81062, November 17, 2016.

Because the scope of these preliminary phase investigations is broader—covering WSS pressure pipe and WSS line pipe of any outside-diameter size—Commission staff have categorized Indian imports as "India, subject" and "India, nonsubject" to align treatment of Indian producers with the existing 2016 order framework. For further details on these import categories, see Part 4 of this report.

Tariff treatment

WSS line pipe is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting numbers 7306.11.0010 and 7306.11.0050. WSS pressure pipe is currently imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085. The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheadings 7305.31.60, 7306.11.00, and 7306.40.50.¹⁵ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Table 1.3 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of August 14, 2026. Historical information is summarized beneath the table.

Table 1.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Additional tariffs on imports originating in India, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates as of August 14, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	India	Turkey	United Arab Emirates
Section 232	50	50	50
Section 301 initiated in July 2026	NA	NA	NA
Total additional ad valorem rate	50	50	50

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section (Tariff treatment).

Note: For the purposes of this table, “not applicable” is shown as “NA.” This applies when the subject product from that subject country is not subject to the tariff for any reason.

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text below for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

Section 232 tariffs

WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates is subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.¹⁶

¹⁵ The subject merchandise in this proceeding may also be imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026.

¹⁶ Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in India and the United Arab Emirates became subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of (continued...)

Section 301 tariffs

WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates is not subject to tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹⁷

Section 122 tariffs

WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates was not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹⁸

1962, as amended. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. From March 23, 2018, to April 5, 2026, the duty applied to the declared value of the steel content of the product if the product was classified in chapter 73 of the HTS; if the product was not classified in chapter 73, the duty was applied to the full value of the product. Effective April 6, 2026, the duty applied to the full customs value of the product. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; 91 FR 18201, April 9, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c)(iii) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026.

Effective March 23, 2018, steel articles originating in Turkey were subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective August 13, 2018, the section 232 duty on steel articles originating in Turkey was increased to 50 percent ad valorem but was later reduced back to 25 percent ad valorem effective May 21, 2019. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. From March 23, 2018, to April 5, 2026, the duty applied to the declared value of the steel content of the product if the product was classified in chapter 73 of the HTS; if the product was not classified in chapter 73, the duty was applied to the full value of the product. Effective April 6, 2026, the duty applied to the full customs value of the product. 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018; 83 FR 40429, August 15, 2018; 84 FR 23421, May 21, 2019; 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025; 91 FR 18201, April 9, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c)(iii) to subchapter III of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026, pp. 99.3.64 to 99.3.69, and 99.3.496.

¹⁷ Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including WSS line and pressure pipe, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in July 2026 under section 301. 91 FR 47717, July 28, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.05.90 and U.S. note 52(f) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026.

¹⁸ Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including WSS line and pressure pipe, were not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122 that were in effect from February 24, 2026, through July 23, 2026. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.06 and U.S. note 2(aa)(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026.

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”)¹⁹

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates that were in effect until February 20, 2026.²⁰

Country-specific IEEPA tariffs

Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including WSS line and pressure pipe, were not subject to these tariffs on India under IEEPA that were effective August 27, 2025, to February 6, 2026. Effective February 7, 2026, these tariffs were terminated for all goods originating in India.²¹

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

WSS line and pressure pipe originating in India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates was not subject to tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.²²

¹⁹ Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

²⁰ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

²¹ 90 FR 38701, August 11, 2025; 91 FR 6501, February 11, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.84, 9903.01.85, 9903.01.86, 9903.01.87, 9903.01.88, and 9903.01.89 and U.S. note 2(z) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026, August 2026.

²² Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including WWS line and pressure pipe, were not subject to the tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.33 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 15, Publication 5776, August 2026, August 2026.

The product

Description and applications²³

WSS line and pressure pipe is welded pipe formed of austenitic stainless steel.²⁴ It is of circular cross-section, produced in relatively few standard sizes, designed for use with standard pipe fittings, and is designated by nominal diameter and wall thickness. WSS line and pressure pipe of any nominal diameter is included in the scope of these investigations.²⁵ WSS line and pressure pipe products are primarily distinguished by their end uses and physical characteristics.

Stainless steel, the principal material used to make WSS line and pressure pipe, contains at least 10.5 percent of chromium by weight, giving the steel resistance to corrosion as well as strength at high temperatures and pressure.²⁶ Chromium gives stainless steel its resistance to corrosion as well as strength at high temperatures and pressure. Stainless steel commonly contains other alloying elements, such as nickel, manganese, and molybdenum, that provide additional properties. Stainless steel is used in corrosive environments, under high temperature and pressure conditions, or where cleanliness and ease of maintenance are strictly required. Although there are various types of stainless steel, the subject product is made from the austenitic class of stainless steel, generally AISI grades 304 and 316,²⁷ which has excellent

²³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the Petition, pp. 7 to 9.

²⁴ Austenitic stainless steel is one of the four common “classes or families” of stainless steel products. Austenitic stainless steel contains chromium (18 percent to 30 percent), nickel (6 percent to 20 percent), manganese, and other elements such as molybdenum for certain grades. The amounts of alloying elements vary for different grades of austenitic stainless. World Stainless Steel, “Categories, Grades and Product Forms,” <https://worldstainless.org/about-stainless/what-are-stainless-steels/categories-grades-and-product-forms/>, retrieved July 20, 2026; Webco Industries, “Glossary of Terms,” <https://www.webcotube.com/resources/>, retrieved July 22, 2026.

²⁵ WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches and below in outside diameter is commonly referred to as small diameter pipe and WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter is commonly called large diameter pipe.

²⁶ The 10.5 percent chromium content level is the minimum amount required to provide corrosion resistance in steel. World Stainless, “What’s in a Name? Categories and Grades of Stainless Steel and Corrosion-Resistant Alloys,” June 2015, <https://worldstainless.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/terminology.pdf>.

²⁷ AISI is an abbreviation of American Iron and Steel Institute and is commonly used as a grade designation for stainless steel products. The AISI designation covers chemical composition of different steel products. World Stainless Steel, “Categories, grades and product forms,” <https://worldstainless.org/about-stainless/what-are-stainless-steels/categories-grades-and-product-forms/> (continued...)

corrosion resistance, good formability, and strength, as a result of cold working.^{28,29} Grade 304, containing 18.0 to 20.0 percent chromium and 8.0 to 10.5 percent nickel, is the most widely used austenitic grade and is resistant to food-processing environments (except possibly for high-temperature conditions involving high acid or chloride contents), organic chemicals, and a wide variety of inorganic chemicals. Grade 316 contains 16.0 to 18.0 percent chromium, 10.0 to 14.0 percent nickel, and 2.0 to 3.0 percent molybdenum. The higher nickel and molybdenum content in grade 316 provides better corrosion resistance compared to grade 304 stainless steel. There are two primary suppliers of stainless steel flat products in the United States, Outokumpu Stainless and North American Stainless.³⁰

WSS pressure pipe is generally produced to conform to ASTM specifications A-312, A-358, A-409, A-778, or to similar specifications, either foreign or domestic.³¹ WSS line pipe is produced to conform to API 5LC specification which is commonly used for line pipe.³² In some cases, specifications (e.g., ASTM A-312 and API 5LC) can overlap in physical characteristics, such as outside diameter and wall thickness.³³ According to the petitioners, there is no known

[forms/](https://www.worthingtonsteel.com/flatrolledsteel/steel-expertise/dictionary-terms/aisi-standards), retrieved July 20, 2026; Worthington Steel, “What are AISI Standards?”, <https://www.worthingtonsteel.com/flatrolledsteel/steel-expertise/dictionary-terms/aisi-standards>, retrieved July 28, 2026.

²⁸ Cold working refers to a process that changes the shape or structure of steel, by rolling or drawing, without the use of heat.

²⁹ AISI is an abbreviation of American Iron and Steel Institute and is commonly used as a grade designation for stainless steel products. The AISI designation covers chemical composition of different steel products. World Stainless Steel, “Categories, grades and product forms,” <https://worldstainless.org/about-stainless/what-are-stainless-steels/categories-grades-and-product-forms/>, retrieved July 20, 2026; Worthington Steel, “What are AISI Standards?”, <https://www.worthingtonsteel.com/flatrolledsteel/steel-expertise/dictionary-terms/aisi-standards>, retrieved July 28, 2026.

³⁰ Conference transcript, p. 76 (Newberry).

³¹ ASTM, ASTM A312/A312M, May 19, 2025, https://store.astm.org/a0312_a0312m-25.html; ASTM, ASTM A358/A358M, Jan 27, 2025, https://store.astm.org/a0358_a0358m-24a.html; ASTM, ASTM A409/A409M, Apr 10, 2024, https://store.astm.org/a0409_a0409m-24.html; ASTM, ASTM A778/A778M, August 28, 2024, https://store.astm.org/a0778_a0778m-24a.html.

³² American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications establish requirements for line pipe manufacturing and products. It is a voluntary licensing program. Facilities that meet the licensing requirements established by API can apply the API Monogram mark to their products. API Specification 5LC covers seamless, centrifugal cast, and welded alloy line pipe with improved corrosion resistant properties. The specification includes requirements for production process, chemical and mechanical properties, testing, and inspection. American Petroleum Institute, “API Announces 47th Edition of Foundational Line Pipe Standard,” June 2, 2026, <https://www.api.org/products-and-services/standards/important-standards-announcements/api-announces-47th-edition-of-foundational-line-pipe-standard-5l>.

³³ Petition, p. 12; Conference transcript, p. 23 (DiGiallonardo).

domestic production of WSS line pipe produced to API 5LC nor are they aware of domestic demand for such product in the aforementioned applications.³⁴

ASTM A-312 is the most common ASTM specification for WSS pressure pipe.³⁵ Welded ASTM A-312 pipe is designed for high-temperature, high pressure, general corrosive-resistance service, and must be annealed (heat treated) after welding. Leading applications for welded ASTM A-312 WSS pipe include digester lines, pharmaceutical production lines, petrochemical stock lines, automotive paint lines, and various processing lines such as those in breweries, paper mills, and general food-processing facilities. WSS pressure pipe is also used in liquid cooling systems at data centers to manage heat generated from artificial intelligence servers.³⁶ WSS pressure pipe can withstand corrosion from glycol, the liquid coolant commonly used in data centers.³⁷ Demand for WSS pressure pipe for data centers has increased “exponentially” since 2024 according to the petitioners, and spending on data center construction increased to \$49.7 billion in 2025 from \$12.6 billion in 2022.³⁸ WSS pipe can also be used in offshore oil and gas applications where the pipe is exposed to harsh conditions including submersion in seawater.³⁹

ASTM A-358 pipe has thicker walls and a heavier weld than ASTM A-312. ASTM-409 pipe is considered the least common of the WSS and pressure pipe ASTM specifications.⁴⁰ ASTM A-778 pipe is similar to ASTM A-312 pipe but does not require post-weld annealing. ASTM A-778 pipe is most often used in the pulp and paper industry and for wastewater applications, owing to its ability to withstand corrosive contact, albeit at somewhat lower levels than A-312 pipe. A-778 pipe is also used in corn fermentation systems to produce ethanol and low-pressure fluid transfer systems.

³⁴ Conference transcript, p. 23 (DiGiallonardo), p. 97 (Nystrom).

³⁵ According to the petitioners, ASTM-312 accounts for 80 to 85 percent of WSS line and pressure pipe demand. Conference transcript, p. 22 (DiGiallonardo), pp. 96 to 97 (Nystrom).

³⁶ Steel & O’Brien Manufacturing, “The Emerging Role of Stainless Steel in Data Center Liquid Cooling Systems,” July 11, 2024, <https://www.steelobrien.com/resource-library/blog/the-emerging-role-of-stainless-steel-in-data-center-liquid-cooling-systems/>; Conference transcript, p. 105, (DiGiallonardo).

³⁷ Petitioners’ postconference brief, p. 12.

³⁸ Data centers typically use ASTM A-312 or A-778 WSS pipe. Conference transcript, p. 13 (Wefel), p. 21 (Nystrom), p. 22 (DiGiallonardo); Petitioners’ postconference brief, pp. 11 to 12.

³⁹ Stainless Steel World, “The role of stainless steel in offshore applications,” July 14, 2020, <https://stainless-steel-world.net/the-role-of-stainless-steel-in-offshore-applications>; Conference transcript, p. 106 (Nystrom).

⁴⁰ ASTM A-409 applies to larger diameter pipe (nominal pipe size from 14 to 30) with thin walls ASTM, “ASTM A409/A409M-19,” April 10, 2024, https://store.astm.org/a0409_a0409m-19.html; Conference transcript, pp. 22 to 23 and 121 to 122 (DiGiallonardo).

The physical and technical characteristics of WSS line and pressure pipe can overlap, however, the primary difference is that the only type of austenitic stainless steel that may be used for WSS line pipe produced to the API 5LC specification is grade 316/316L, while WSS pressure pipe made to ASTM A-312 may be produced with austenitic stainless steel in grades 304/304L and 316/316L.⁴¹ WSS pipe made with grade 316/316L stainless steel may meet the specifications for both WSS line pipe and WSS pressure pipe. According to petitioners, the difference between meeting the ASTM A-312 and the API 5LC specifications is additional testing required to meet the API 5LC standard.⁴² As noted above, there is no known domestic production of WSS line pipe, intended for use in oil and gas pipelines, no U.S. producer of welded stainless steel pipe reported production of such a product, and no U.S. producers have licenses to certify product to API 5LC specification.⁴³

Manufacturing processes⁴⁴

According to the petitioners, the production process for making WSS pressure pipe is substantially the same in the domestic industry.⁴⁵ There are two stages in the production of WSS pressure pipe: forming the tubular shape and welding the product. Two common methods are used to form the tubular shape, namely, the continuous-mill process (also referred to as continuous-welded process) and the batch process. The batch process generally refers to the press-brake process, which makes one pipe piece at a time.⁴⁶ The method of production used is primarily determined by the size of the pipe produced.

The continuous-mill process, which is the principal method of producing WSS pressure pipe, begins with coils of sheet, strip, or plate.⁴⁷ Coiled steel, of a width essentially equivalent to the outside diameter of the pipe to be produced, is set up in an uncoiler and fed into a series of paired forming rolls. As it progresses through the rolls, its cross-sectional profile is formed into a tubular shape with the butted edges ready for welding as described below. The continuous-mill process is typically used for smaller diameter pipe (e.g., less than 14 inches in outside

⁴¹ Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates: Petitioners' Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions, pp. 3 to 4.

⁴² Conference transcript, p. 23 (DiGiallonardo).

⁴³ Petitioners' postconference brief, p. 9.

⁴⁴ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the Petition, pp. 9 to 10.

⁴⁵ Petition, p. 12.

⁴⁶ At least one domestic producer uses a roll forming method at their batch mill to produce larger diameter pipe instead of the press-brake process. This method involves rolling individual pieces of plate into pipe form and then welding. Conference transcript, p. 103 (DiGiallonardo), and p. 104 (Wefel).

⁴⁷ Steel in the form of coils is used to produce smaller diameter pipe and some larger diameter pipe. Steel plate is also used in larger diameter pipe production Petition, exh. 14.

diameter), however, one domestic producer has a mill that can produce WSS pressure pipe with outside diameters ranging up to 24 inches using the continuous-mill process.^{48 49}

The second method of manufacturing WSS and pressure pipe is the press-brake process, a batch process in which a press gradually bends cut-to-length sheet into a cylindrical shape with the butted edges ready for welding as described below.⁵⁰ The starting sheet is of a width essentially equivalent to the outside diameter and a length equal to the length of the piece of pipe to be produced. The press-brake process is labor-intensive and is used primarily for the production of pipes in larger diameters.

In the welding stage, the butt edges are welded together by an automatic welding machine using either the tungsten inert gas (“TIG”) welding process or the laser welding process. Both methods allow welding without filler material, complete fusion of butted edges, and shielding of the weld area with inert gas to prevent oxidation. In the TIG welding process, welding heat is provided by an electric arc between a tungsten electrode and the pipe edges. In the laser welding process, a laser beam is directed to the weld butt joint, forming a deep penetration fusion weld. The laser process is capable of a higher speed of operation than is the TIG process.

For continuous welded tubular products, the pipe continues after welding through an inline annealing furnace, then through straightening and, finally, cutting to length.⁵¹ Batch

⁴⁸ Petitioners stated that prior to 2024 or 2025, no domestic producers made WSS pressure pipe larger than 14 inches in outside diameter using the continuous welding process. The 24-inch outside diameter is the largest size that can be made from steel coil using the continuous-mill process. Conference transcript, p. 76 (Schagrin), pp. 78, and 103 to 104, (Podsiad).

⁴⁹ *** Petitioners’ postconference brief, August 10, 2026, exhs. 34 to 36.

⁵⁰ A press brake uses a punch that presses a sheet or plate into a die with force to bend and shape the steel into the desired form. Fireblast Global, “Press Brake Forming: How Does it Reall Work?,” July 25, 2023, <https://www.fireblast.com/press-brake-forming-how-does-it-really-work/>; Somo, “Press Brake Manufacturing ,” <https://www.somoproduzione.com/en/press-brake-manufacturing>, retrieved August 11, 2026.

⁵¹ Continuous welded pipe products are typically cut to lengths of 21 feet, referred to as a single random, or 40 feet, which is called a double random. Conference transcript, pp. 104 to 105 (Podsiad).

welded pipe is annealed in a separate operation and subsequently pickled in acid.⁵² According to the petitioners, WSS pressure pipe is generally made with the same production processes in domestic and foreign markets.⁵³

Domestic like product issues

The petitioners have not raised any issues with respect to domestic like product in these investigations. The petitioners propose the Commission should define a single domestic like product consisting of WSS line and pressure pipe, coextensive with the scope.⁵⁴ No respondent interested party appeared at the Commission's staff conference or submitted a postconference brief.

In the preliminary phase of these investigations, the Commission collected information concerning the comparability between WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches or less in outside diameter and WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter.

The Commission's decision regarding the appropriate domestic product(s) that are "like" the subject imported product is based on a number of factors including: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; (5) customer and producer perceptions; and (6) price.

Table 1.4 presents counts of firms' responses regarding the comparability of WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches or less in outside diameter versus WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. Appendix D presents firms' comparisons of WSS line and pressure pipe in the two outside diameter size categories.⁵⁵

⁵² Pickling is a process that cleans steel of rust, dirt, and oil by sending it through baths of hydrochloric acid. AISI, "Steel Technology Glossary," <https://www.steel.org/steel-technology/steel-production/glossary/>, retrieved August 14, 2026.

⁵³ Conference transcript, p. 102 (DiGiallonardo).

⁵⁴ Petitions, pp. 10 to 15; and Petitioners' postconference brief, August 10, 2026, pp. 4 to 11.

⁵⁵ The Commission also collected information regarding the comparability of WSS line pipe and WSS pressure pipe. However, as there is no known, reported, or API certified domestic production of WSS line pipe, this comparison is not presented.

Table 1.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of firm's responses regarding the comparability of small diameter and large diameter pipe, by factor and firm type

Counts of firms

Factor	Firm type	Fully	Mostly	Somewhat	Never
Physical characteristics	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0
Interchangeability	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0
Manufacturing	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0
Channels	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0
Perceptions	U.S. producers	2	1	0	0
Price	U.S. producers	2	0	1	0
Physical characteristics	Importers	0	2	5	0
Interchangeability	Importers	0	0	0	3
Manufacturing	Importers	1	1	4	0
Channels	Importers	0	7	1	0
Perceptions	Importers	0	5	0	1
Price	Importers	0	0	5	1

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Small diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches or less in outside diameter; and large diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter.

Part 2: Conditions of competition in the U.S. market

U.S. market characteristics

WSS line and pressure pipe is used to convey gases, liquids, and solids in corrosive environments, under high temperature and pressure conditions, or where cleanliness and ease of maintenance are required.¹ WSS line pipe is used in oil and gas pipelines, although there is no known U.S. production of WSS line pipe. WSS pressure pipe is widely used in process piping systems in refineries, petrochemical and chemical plants, power plants, water and desalination facilities, data centers,² air ducting, and other pipeline projects.³

All four U.S. producers indicated that the market was subject to distinctive conditions of competition, while 9 of 10 responding importers reported that it was not. Specifically, firms reported that the WSS line and pressure pipe market is influenced by raw material costs and alloy surcharges, distributor inventory practices, project-based purchasing, commodity prices that influence capital projects, and domestic content requirements.⁴

Apparent U.S. consumption of WSS line and pressure pipe increased markedly during January 2023 to December 2025, but was lower in January to March 2026 than in January to March 2025. Overall, apparent U.S. consumption in 2025 was *** percent higher than in 2023.

¹ Petition, pp. 7, 9, 12; conference transcript, p. 11 (Wefel).

² Data centers use WSS line and pressure pipe in their liquid cooling systems because of its corrosion resistance. Petitioners' postconference brief, pp. 15-16.

³ Petition, pp. 7, 9, 12; conference transcript, p. 11 (Wefel); Petitioners' postconference brief, p. 1.

⁴ Petitioners stated that a small percentage of the market has domestic content requirements, for water treatment or other government jobs. Conference transcript, p. 81 (Newberry).

Impact of section 232 and new/modified tariffs

U.S. producers and importers were asked to report the impact of section 232 tariffs on overall demand, supply, prices, or raw material costs. All four U.S. producers and most importers⁵ reported that section 232 measures and new and modified tariffs had an impact on the WSS line and pressure pipe market.⁶

U.S. producers reported that there was a positive impact immediately following the announcements, but U.S. producer *** reported that the inconsistency of the exclusion and objection process⁷ moderated the impact and U.S. producer *** reported that domestic coil and sheet manufacturers that supply U.S. producers with raw material inputs implemented significant base price increases which ultimately reduced the benefits felt by U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe. U.S. importers generally stated that the section 232 measures affected pricing, supply, and sourcing decisions, and several highlighted the increase from 25 percent to 50 percent in 2025 that significantly and adversely affected WSS line and pressure pipe demand, particularly in price sensitive applications.

Channels of distribution

U.S. producers sold the vast majority of their shipments of WSS line and pressure pipe to distributors and importers sold almost entirely to distributors, with the exception of imports from Turkey ***, as shown in table 2.1. U.S. producers and importers may sell to master distributors or individual distributors.⁸ Master distributors will generally only sell to distributors.⁹ Master distributors are generally able to provide packages to distributors that include products with a short lead time and greater availability.¹⁰

⁵ Six of 10 responding importers reported that section 232 measures had an impact and 6 of 9 responding importers reported that new and modified tariffs had an impact.

⁶ For additional background information regarding section 232 and prices, see Economic Impact of Section 232 and 301 Tariffs on U.S. Industries, Investigation No. 332-591, USITC Publication 5405, March 2023. This retrospective analysis of U.S. trade, production, and prices in the industries directly and most affected by any section 232 or section 301 tariffs active as of March 15, 2022, was prepared in response to an explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022.

⁷ The President's initial proclamation granted to the Secretary of Commerce the authority to exclude specific steel articles from section 232 tariffs either because of a lack of domestic production or for specific national security considerations. Proclamation No. 9705, 83 Fed. Reg. 11625, 11627 (March 15, 2018).

⁸ Conference transcript, p. 17 (Podsiad).

⁹ Conference transcript, p. 59 (Nystrom).

¹⁰ Conference transcript, pp. 130-131 (Nystrom).

Table 2.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: Share of U.S. shipments by source, channel of distribution, and period

Shares in percent; interim is January through March

Source	Channel	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
United States	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United States	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	End users	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Subject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	End users	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	End users	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Distributors	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Geographic distribution

U.S. producers and importers reported selling WSS line and pressure pipe to all regions in the United States (table 2.2). Most importers of WSS line and pressure pipe from India reported selling to the Southeast and Central Southwest, the sole responding importer of WSS line and pressure pipe from Turkey reported selling to ***, and both importers of product from United Arab Emirates reported selling to the ***. For U.S. producers, *** percent of sales were within 100 miles of their production facility, *** percent were between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent were over 1,000 miles. Importers sold *** percent within 100 miles of their U.S. point of shipment, *** percent between 101 and 1,000 miles, and *** percent over 1,000 miles.

Table 2.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' geographic markets

Region	U.S. producers	India	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject sources
Northeast	4	5	1	2	7
Midwest	4	5	1	2	6
Southeast	4	8	1	1	8
Central Southwest	4	7	1	0	8
Mountains	4	3	1	1	4
Pacific Coast	4	4	1	1	4
Other	2	2	0	1	2
All regions (except Other)	4	2	1	1	3
Reporting firms	4	9	1	2	10

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Other U.S. markets include AK, HI, PR, and VI.

Supply and demand considerations

U.S. supply

Table 2.3 provides a summary of the supply factors regarding WSS line and pressure pipe from U.S. producers and from subject countries. U.S. producers' practical capacity decreased overall during 2023 to 2025 while production increased, leading to an increase in capacity utilization. Inventories increased slightly during 2023 to 2025. Exports increased during 2023 to 2025, but remained a very small share of total shipments. All four U.S. producers reported that they can produce other products on the same equipment as WSS line and pressure pipe.

Reported capacity and capacity utilization rates for producers in India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates increased. Five of 10 responding foreign producers reported that they can produce other products on the same equipment.

Table 2.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Supply factors that affect the ability to increase shipments to the U.S. market, by country

Quantity in short tons; ratio and share in percent

Factor	Measure	United States	India Sunrise	India Other	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject
Capacity 2023	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity 2025	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization 2025	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2023	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories to total shipments 2025	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments 2025	Share	***	***	***	***	***	***
Non-US export market shipments 2025	Share	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ability to shift production	Count	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Responding U.S. producers accounted for approximately three-quarters of U.S. production of WSS line and pressure pipe in 2025. Responding foreign producer/exporter firms accounted for *** percent of U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India Sunrise, *** percent of imports from other producers in India, *** percent of imports from Turkey, and virtually all imports of the United Arab Emirates during 2025. For additional data on the number of responding firms and their share of U.S. production and of U.S. imports from each subject country, please refer to Parts 3 and 7.

Supply constraints

All four U.S. producers and eight of nine importers reported that they had not experienced supply constraints since January 1, 2023. Importer *** reported that it experienced supply constraints in every year of the period of investigation, stating that lead times, mill production schedules, raw material availability, tariffs, and transportation logistics periodically affected the availability and timing of shipments, and these conditions occasionally limited its ability to meet requested delivery dates.

U.S. demand

Based on available information, the overall demand for WSS line and pressure pipe is likely to experience small-to-moderate changes in response to changes in price. The main contributing factors are the lack of substitute products and the small cost share of WSS line and pressure pipe in ultimate end uses, such as large construction projects. WSS line and pressure pipe comprise a moderate cost share of intermediate end uses, such as conduits and fittings.

End uses and cost share

U.S. demand for WSS line and pressure pipe is linked to demand trends in data center construction, manufacturing plant construction and expansion, and petroleum refining. Reported end uses include piping for data centers and other infrastructure, wastewater treatment, industrial processing, chemical and petrochemical processing, and oil and gas production.

WSS line and pressure pipe accounts for a moderate to large share of the cost of the end-uses in which it is used. Reported cost shares for some end uses were as follows:

- Conduits (***) percent)
- Pipe nipples and fittings (60 percent)
- Industrial process piping (***) percent)
- Rotary steam tube dryer (***) percent)
- Food & beverage / pharmaceutical piping (***) percent)
- Wastewater treatment (10 percent)
- Chemical and petrochemical piping (2-10 percent)
- Oil and gas production (2 percent)
- OEM construction (3 percent)

Business cycles

All four U.S. producers and 2 of 10 responding importers indicated that the market was subject to business cycles. U.S. producer *** reported that there is limited seasonality and that demand is closely tied to capital spending, planned maintenance activities, and repair activities across industries, and that major infrastructure projects and plant expansions will increase demand. Additionally, U.S. producers *** reported that nickel volatility creates demand within the cycles especially at the distribution level.

Importer *** reported that demand can be influenced by pricing cycles, and wholesale distributors are likely to build up inventories when prices are on the rise in anticipation of higher prices. Importer *** reported that demand for WSS line and pressure pipe is influenced by industrial project timing, capital spending, customer inventory levels, and overall economic conditions.

Demand trends

Most firms reported an increase (either steady or fluctuating upwards) in U.S. demand for WSS line and pressure pipe since January 1, 2023 (table 2.4).

Table 2.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of firms' responses regarding overall domestic and foreign demand, by firm type

Count in number of firms reporting

Market	Firm type	Steadily Increase	Fluctuate Up	No change	Fluctuate Down	Steadily Decrease
Domestic demand	U.S. producers	2	1	0	1	0
Domestic demand	Importers	2	6	2	0	0
Foreign demand	U.S. producers	0	0	0	1	0
Foreign demand	Importers	2	1	3	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

As shown in table 2.5 and figure 2.1, construction spending for offices (including data centers), power infrastructure (including gas and oil), and sewage and wastewater increased by 30 to 40 percent since January 2023, while construction spending for manufacturing increased through late 2024 then declined through June 2026.

Data center project demand particularly has increased since 2024 and Petitioners anticipate that data center growth is likely to extend through the mid-2030s.¹¹ Petitioners stated that there are no domestic content restrictions on these data center projects.¹² Petitioners also expect growth in other new construction including new pharmaceutical plants have been planned and/or constructed in the past year and liquified natural gas export terminals.¹³

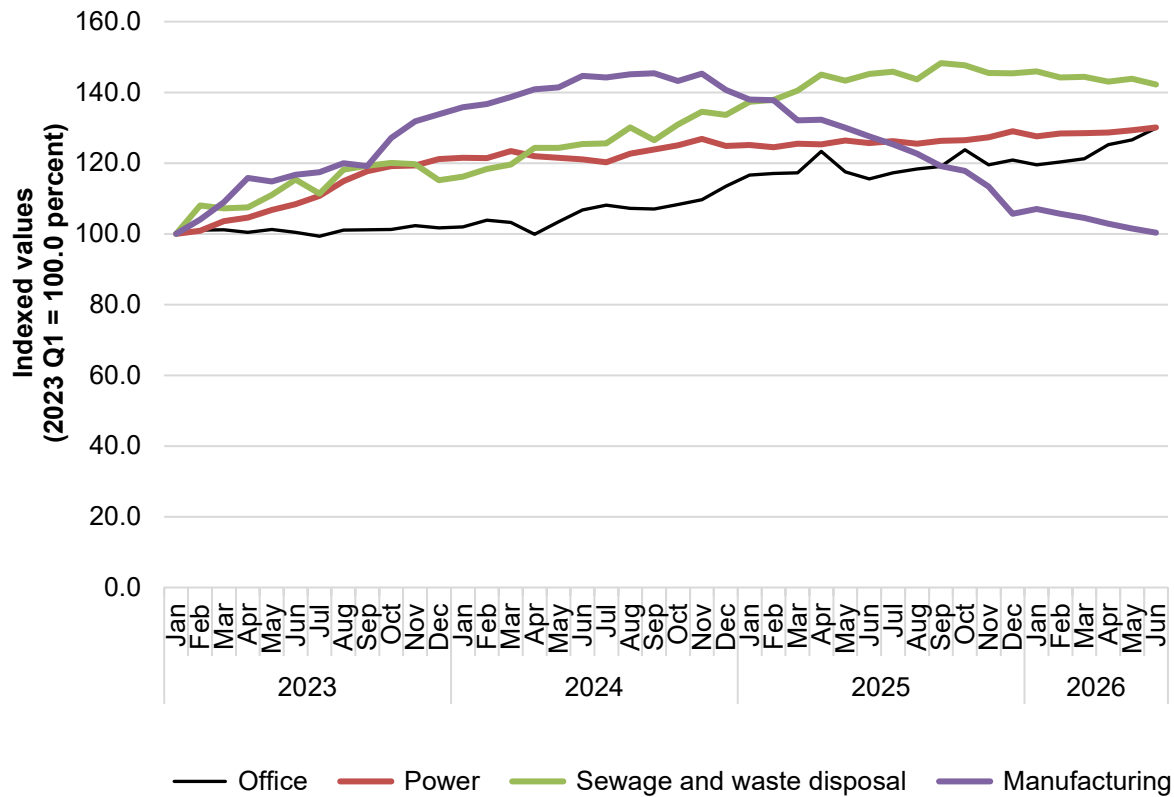
¹¹ Conference transcript, pp. 13, 17, 126-127 (Wefel); Petitioners' postconference brief, Answers to Staff Questions, pp. 11-12.

¹² Conference transcript, pp. 13, 17 (Wefel, Podsiad).

¹³ Conference transcript, p. 58 (Schagrin); Petitioners' postconference brief, p. 16.

Figure 2.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: Construction put in place, by industry, January 2023 through June 2026

January 2023=100.0



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Construction Spending, https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html, accessed August 3, 2026.

Table 2.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Construction put in place, by industry

January 2023=100.0

Period	Office (includes data centers)	Power	Sewage and waste disposal	Manufacturing
Jan-23	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb-23	101.1	100.9	108.0	104.1
Mar-23	101.1	103.6	107.3	108.9
Apr-23	100.4	104.6	107.5	115.8
May-23	101.2	106.8	111.0	114.8
Jun-23	100.4	108.4	115.3	116.7
Jul-23	99.3	110.8	111.3	117.4
Aug-23	101.1	114.9	118.1	119.9
Sep-23	101.1	117.7	119.2	119.2
Oct-23	101.3	119.1	120.1	127.1
Nov-23	102.3	119.3	119.7	131.8
Dec-23	101.7	121.1	115.2	133.8
Jan-24	102.0	121.5	116.1	135.8
Feb-24	103.8	121.4	118.4	136.7
Mar-24	103.2	123.4	119.6	138.7
Apr-24	99.9	122.0	124.3	140.8
May-24	103.4	121.5	124.3	141.4
Jun-24	106.7	121.0	125.4	144.6
Jul-24	108.1	120.3	125.6	144.2
Aug-24	107.3	122.6	130.1	145.1
Sep-24	107.1	123.8	126.5	145.4
Oct-24	108.3	125.0	130.9	143.2
Nov-24	109.7	126.8	134.5	145.3
Dec-24	113.4	124.9	133.6	140.6
Jan-25	116.6	125.1	137.4	138.0
Feb-25	117.1	124.5	137.9	137.8
Mar-25	117.3	125.5	140.5	132.1
Apr-25	123.3	125.3	145.1	132.3
May-25	117.5	126.4	143.3	130.0
Jun-25	115.5	125.7	145.2	127.6
Jul-25	117.3	126.2	145.8	125.3
Aug-25	118.4	125.5	143.7	122.7
Sep-25	119.0	126.3	148.3	119.1
Oct-25	123.7	126.5	147.6	117.8
Nov-25	119.5	127.3	145.4	113.4
Dec-25	120.9	129.0	145.4	105.6
Jan-26	119.5	127.5	146.0	107.0
Feb-26	120.3	128.4	144.2	105.7
Mar-26	121.2	128.4	144.4	104.5
Apr-26	125.2	128.7	143.0	102.9
May-26	126.5	129.3	143.8	101.5
Jun-26	129.9	130.1	142.2	100.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Construction Spending,
https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html, accessed August 3, 2026.

Substitute products

Substitutes for WSS line and pressure pipe are limited. All responding U.S. producers and seven of nine responding importers reported that there were no substitutes.

Substitutability issues

This section assesses the degree to which U.S.-produced WSS line and pressure pipe and imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject countries can be substituted for one another by examining the importance of certain purchasing factors and the comparability of WSS line and pressure pipe from domestic and imported sources based on those factors. Based on available data, staff believes that there is a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced WSS line and pressure pipe and WSS line and pressure pipe imported from the UAE, with lesser degrees of substitutability for subject WSS line and pressure pipe from India and Turkey.¹⁴ Factors contributing to this level of substitutability include similar lead times for WSS line and pressure pipe from inventory and that are produced-to-order, interchangeability between domestic and subject sources, and limited significant factors other than price. Substitutability may be moderated by domestic content requirements or approved manufacturer lists. Additionally, substitutability for subject product from India may be less than high because substantial volumes of smaller diameter WSS pressure pipe are excluded from the scope of the investigations because they are already subject to existing orders. Substitutability for Turkey may be moderated by its distinctly different channel of distribution to end users rather than to distributors.

¹⁴ The degree of substitution between domestic and imported WSS line and pressure pipe depends upon the extent of product differentiation between the domestic and imported products and reflects how easily purchasers can switch from domestically produced WSS line and pressure pipe to the WSS line and pressure pipe imported from subject countries (or vice versa) when prices change. The degree of substitution may include such factors as quality differences (e.g., grade standards, defect rates, etc.), and differences in sales conditions (e.g., lead times between order and delivery dates, reliability of supply, product services, etc.).

Factors affecting purchasing decisions

Most important purchase factors

Purchasers responding to lost sales lost revenue allegations¹⁵ were asked to identify the main purchasing factors their firm considered in their purchasing decisions for WSS line and pressure pipe. Two purchasers (***) responded. The most often cited top three factors firms consider in their purchasing decisions for WSS line and pressure pipe were price and delivery (reported by both firms), quality, customer acceptance, and capacity (reported by one purchaser each).

According to Petitioners, projects in the chemical or oil and gas sectors may require AMLs, while AMLs are not required for data center projects.¹⁶ Petitioners stated that they are on AMLs for major customers including Exxon Mobil, Chevron, Shell, KBR, Bechtel, CB&I, and Valero.¹⁷

U.S. producers and importers were asked to indicate the firms that purchase WSS line and pressure pipe that required listing on an approved manufacturer list (AML). U.S. producers *** did not provide specific firm names and reported that many companies maintain AMLs but do not always follow them when non-AML suppliers offer lower prices, and that many importers are on AMLs. Importer *** reported that it does not engage in AML-approved material for this product and while it periodically receives inquiries requiring AML-listed pipe, it declines that business. Importer ***, in contrast, reported that it is on AMLs for major U.S. companies, including ***.

Lead times

U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe primarily produce to order, while importers reported primarily selling from inventories. U.S. producers reported that *** percent of their commercial shipments were produced-to-order, with lead times averaging *** days. The remaining *** percent of their commercial shipments came from inventories, with lead times averaging *** days. Importers reported that most of their shipments were sold from inventories (*** percent from U.S. inventories and *** percent from foreign inventories, and average lead times of *** and *** days, respectively. The remaining *** percent were produced-to-order, and averaged *** days for lead times.

¹⁵ This information is compiled from responses by purchasers identified by Petitioners to the lost sales lost revenue allegations. See Part 5 for additional information.

¹⁶ Conference transcript, pp. 81-82 (Nystrom).

¹⁷ Conference transcript, pp. 119-120 (Podsiad, DiGiallonardo).

Comparison of U.S.-produced and imported WSS line and pressure pipe

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced WSS line and pressure pipe can generally be used in the same applications as imports from India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, U.S. producers and importers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in tables 2.6 to 2.7, most U.S. producers reported that WSS line and pressure pipe is always interchangeable between sources and most U.S. importers reported that WSS line and pressure pipe is frequently interchangeable. There were no U.S. producers or importers that reported that WSS line and pressure pipe is only sometimes or never interchangeable.

Table 2.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of U.S. producers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. India	4	0	0	0
United States vs. Turkey	3	1	0	0
United States vs. UAE	4	0	0	0
India vs. Turkey	3	0	0	0
India vs. UAE	3	0	0	0
Turkey vs. UAE	3	0	0	0
United States vs. Other	3	1	0	0
India vs. Other	3	0	0	0
Turkey vs. Other	3	0	0	0
UAE vs. Other	0	0	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 2.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of importers reporting the interchangeability between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. India	1	6	0	0
United States vs. Turkey	0	2	0	0
United States vs. UAE	0	2	0	0
India vs. Turkey	0	6	0	0
India vs. UAE	0	6	0	0
Turkey vs. UAE	0	2	0	0
United States vs. Other	1	2	0	0
India vs. Other	0	6	0	0
Turkey vs. Other	0	2	0	0
UAE vs. Other	0	0	0	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Importer *** did not respond to these questions.

In addition, U.S. producers and importers were asked to assess how often differences other than price were significant in sales of WSS line and pressure pipe from the United States, subject, or nonsubject countries. As seen in tables 2.8 to 2.9, most U.S. producers reported that differences are never significant. U.S. importers responses were more evenly divided between differences being frequently significant or sometimes significant. Importer *** stated that “beyond the AML requirements, availability and lead time” are important factors and importer *** reported that “lead times, product availability, customer qualifications, delivery performance, and supplier reliability are important competitive factors in addition to price.”

Table 2.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of U.S. producers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. India	0	0	1	3
United States vs. Turkey	0	0	1	3
United States vs. UAE	0	0	1	3
India vs. Turkey	0	0	0	2
India vs. UAE	0	0	0	2
Turkey vs. UAE	0	0	0	2
United States vs. Other	0	0	2	2
India vs. Other	0	0	0	2
Turkey vs. Other	0	0	0	2
UAE vs. Other	0	0	0	2

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 2.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of importers reporting the significance of differences other than price between product produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Count in number of firms reporting

Country pair	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
United States vs. India	0	2	2	0
United States vs. Turkey	0	1	1	0
United States vs. UAE	0	1	1	0
India vs. Turkey	0	2	1	0
India vs. UAE	0	2	1	0
Turkey vs. UAE	0	1	1	0
United States vs. Other	0	1	2	0
India vs. Other	0	2	1	0
Turkey vs. Other	0	1	1	0
UAE vs. Other	0	1	1	0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Part 3: U.S. producers' production, shipments, and employment

The Commission analyzes a number of factors in making injury determinations (see 19 U.S.C. §§ 1677(7)(B) and 1677(7)(C)). Information on the subsidies and dumping margins was presented in Part 1 of this report and information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Part 4 and Part 5. Information on the other factors specified is presented in this section and/or Part 6 and (except as noted) is based on the questionnaire responses of four firms that accounted for approximately three-quarters of U.S. production of WSS line and pressure pipe during 2025.^{1 2}

U.S. producers

The Commission issued a U.S. producer questionnaire to 13 firms that were identified in the petitions and through industry research, and four firms provided usable data on their WSS line and pressure pipe operations.³ Table 3.1 lists the responding U.S. producers, their production locations, positions on the petitions, and shares of total production in 2025.

¹ None of the responding four U.S. producers reported production of WSS line pipe.

² The coverage figure is based on U.S. producers' total shipments as a proxy for production. In 2025, the four responding U.S. producers' total shipments of WSS pressure pipe equaled *** short tons (table 3.9). Petitioners estimate that total domestic shipments of WSS line and pressure pipe equaled *** short tons in the same period, ***. Petitions, exhs. I-4 and I-5.

³ Two firms, ***, responded to the Commission's U.S. producer questionnaire and certified that they had not produced WSS line and pressure pipe since January 1, 2023. The Commission also issued questionnaires to ***, but did not receive a response.

Table 3.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers, their position on the petitions, location of production, and share of reported production, 2025

Shares in percent

Firm	Position on petitions	Production location(s)	Share of production	Share of production: pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in O.D.	Share of production: pipe greater than 14 inches in O.D.
Bristol	Petitioner	Bristol, TN	***	***	***
Felker	Petitioner	Glasgow, KY	***	***	***
Primus	Petitioner	Wildwood, FL	***	***	***
Webco	***	Mannford, OK Kellyville, OK	***	***	***
All firms	Various	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.3 presents information on U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms. As indicated in the table, Bristol and Primus are wholly owned *** by Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Co., LTD ("Ta Chen"), a known producer of WSS line and pressure pipe in Taiwan.⁴ Felker and Webco reported *** related or affiliated firms.

Table 3.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' ownership, related and/or affiliated firms

Reporting firm	Relationship type and related firm	Details of relationship
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***
***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

⁴ Bristol and Primus are sister companies owned by Ta Chen. Conference transcript, pp. 25 and 52 (Newberry and Podsiad).

Table 3.3 presents events in the U.S. industry since January 1, 2023.

Table 3.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Important industry events since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm	Event
Plant closure	Ascent Industries Co.	In June 2023, Ascent Industries (formerly Synalloy Corp.) made the decision to close its WSS pipe mill in Munhall, PA (formerly owned by Bristol Metals). The company stated that the closure was part of a plan to consolidate manufacturing operations and improve profitability. The company planned to eliminate 114 jobs by the end of 2023, owing to the closure.
Expansion	Primus	In June 2023, Primus Pipe installed a new jumbo mill at its WSS pressure pipe facility in Wildwood, FL. The new mill opened in 2024 and has the capacity to produce WSS line and pressure pipe ranging in sizes from 8 inches to 24 inches outside diameter using the continuous-mill process. According to the company, the new mill is the largest continuously welded stainless steel pipe mill in North America.
Expansion	Webco	In late 2024, Webco was reportedly adding a new tube mill at its specialty tube plant in Kellyville, OK. The plant produces stainless steel tubular products including WSS pressure pipe. The new mill will serve customers in the oil and gas sector.
Acquisition	Ascent Industries Co.	In April 2025, Ascent Industries announced that it had closed a deal to sell substantially all of the assets of its subsidiary, Bristol Metals, LLC, to Ta Chen International, Inc. (Taiwan) for \$45 million. Bristol Metal operates a pipe mill in Bristol, TN. Upon completion of the deal, the company began operating under the name Bristol Pipe and Tube.
Acquisition	Nexteel	In January 2026, Nexteel USA (owned by Nexteel Co., Ltd., Pohang, South Korea) purchased all of the assets of Ascent's shuttered WSS line and pressure pipe mill in Munhall, PA, from Galaxie Corporation (a used pipe mill equipment dealer that had acquired the assets). Nexteel was planning to restart the mill and produce WSS pressure pipe (and other) products, in sizes ranging from 3/8 inches to 12 inches outside diameter.
Plant restart	Nexteel	In April 2026, according to one source, Nexteel restarted operations at its newly acquired WSS line and pressure pipe mill in Munhall, PA. This was not confirmed by company officials or on its official website. A Nexteel USA social media posting stated that it made its first WSS pressure pipe shipment to a customer in June 2026, and the company's website indicated that it was recruiting new staff for the plant as it ramps up operations.

Table continued.

Table 3.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Important industry events since January 1, 2023

Source: WTAE, "Munhall Manufacturing Plant Laying off Over 100 Workers," January 22, 2023, <https://www.wtae.com/article/munhall-ascent-tubular-layoffs/42611008>; Market Screener, "Ascent Industries Co. Permanently Cease Operations at the Welded Pipe and Tube Facility Located in Munhall, Pennsylvania, Effective on or Around August 31, 2023," June 7, 2023, <https://www.marketscreener.com/quote/stock/ASCENT-INDUSTRIES-CO-11025/news/Ascent-Industries-Co-Permanently-Cease-Operations-At-the-Welded-Pipe-and-Tube-Facility-Located-in-M-44069464/>; Ascent Industries, "Ascent Industries Reports First Quarter 2024 Results," May 8, 2024, <https://ir.ascentco.com/news-events/press-releases/detail/243/ascent-industries-reports-first-quarter-2024-results>; LinkedIn, "Primus Pipe and Tube, Inc.'s Post," <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7072924845079941121/>, retrieved July 31, 2026; Ta Chen, "News: Primus Pipe," <https://www.tachen.com/>, retrieved July 30, 2026; SMR Stainless Club, "Primus Pipe & Tube is making an expansion," June 13, 2023, <https://www.stainless.club/industry-news/read/primus-pipe-tube-is-making-an-expansion.html>; Stainless Steel World, "Webco – Driving Technological Change Through a Legacy of Trust," November 25, 2024, <https://ssw-americas.com/webco-driving-technological-change-through-a-legacy-of-trust/>; Ascent Industries Co., "Ascent Industries Co. Announces Successful Completion of Sale of Bristol Metals, LLC," August 7, 2025, <https://ir.ascentco.com/news-events/press-releases/detail/257/ascent-industries-co-announces-successful-completion-of>; Ta Chen International, Inc., "Acquisition of Bristol, TN Operation," <https://www.tachen.com/>, retrieved July 28, 2026; Business Wire, "Synalloy Corporation Announces Rebrand to Ascent Industries Co.," August 4, 2022, <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20220804005327/en/Synalloy-Corporation-Announces-Rebrand-to-Ascent-Industries-Co>; Metal Center News, "Nexteel to Restart Munhall Pipe Facility," January 5, 2026, <https://www.metalcenternews.com/editorial/metal-industry-news/nexteel-to-restart-munhall-pipe-facility/46027>; TRIB Live, "South Korean firm restarts steel pipe plant in The Waterfront," April 8, 2026, <https://triblive.com/business/south-korean-firm-restarts-steel-pipe-plant-in-the-waterfront/>; Nexteel USA, "About Nexteel USA," <https://workforcenow.adp.com/mascsr/default/mdf/recruitment/recruitment.html>, retrieved August 10, 2026; LinkedIn, "Nexteel USA, LLC's Post," https://www.linkedin.com/posts/nexteel-usa-llc_nexteelusa-monvalley-activity-7466184057706450944-fkxv, retrieved August 10, 2026, Conference transcript, p. 16 (Podsiad).

Producers in the United States were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of WSS line and pressure pipe since January 1, 2023. All four responding producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes. Table 3.4 presents the changes identified by these producers.

Table 3.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' reported changes in operations, since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on changes in operations
Plant closings	***
Production curtailments	***
Production curtailments	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Acquisitions	***
Acquisitions	***
Other	***
Other	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

Table 3.5 presents U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment. As noted earlier, U.S. producers experienced both curtailments and closures as well as expansions during 2023 and 2024, developments that shaped capacity trends.⁵ Installed capacity, consistent with Primus's expansion in Florida, increased between 2023 and 2024 and then remained unchanged in 2025; installed capacity in interim 2026 was also unchanged from interim 2025. In contrast, practical capacity declined from 2023 to 2025, as all producers except Primus reported reductions during that period. Practical capacity was moderately lower in interim 2026 as compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' installed and practical capacity, production, and utilization on the same equipment as subject production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

⁵ As noted in table 3.3, Ascent Industries closed its WSS line and pressure pipe mill in Munhall, Pennsylvania, in January 2023. The facility was later acquired by Bristol; however, Bristol did not have access to Munhall's operational data for the period during which it was still operated by Ascent. As a result, Bristol's reported 2023 data understates total industry production and shipments. Bristol estimates that Munhall's 2023 production of WSS line and pressure pipe was *** short tons, and its shipments were *** short tons. Email from ***, August 19, 2026.

Table 3.6 presents U.S. producers' reported narratives regarding practical overall capacity constraints. "Existing labor force" and "other" were the constraints most cited by firms (two firms each).⁶ Producers which reported "other" noted such constraints as market demand trends.

Table 3.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' reported constraints to practical overall capacity, since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

⁶ In the U.S. producers' questionnaire, firms could choose multiple constraints in response to this question. Therefore, these counts can encompass the same firm(s) identifying multiple constraints.

Table 3.7 and figure 3.1 present U.S. producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization. Bristol and Primus held the largest shares of production from 2023 to 2025, though their shares declined over this period as Felker's and Webco's shares increased. Practical WSS line and pressure pipe capacity decreased from 2023 to 2024, reflecting reported reductions from ***, and then remained steady in 2025. Capacity was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Production increased from 2023 to 2024 as all producers except *** expanded output, and 2025 production remained steady relative to 2024. Interim 2026 production was lower compared with interim 2025, reflecting decreases across all U.S. producers. Capacity utilization followed production trends, increasing from 2023 to 2024 and remaining relatively stable in 2025; it was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Production

Production in short tons; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 3.7 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' output, by firm and period

Share of production

Share in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the U.S. producer's production to its production capacity.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 3.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' capacity, production, and capacity utilization, by period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Alternative products

All four U.S. producers reported manufacturing out-of-scope products on the same equipment used to produce WSS line and pressure pipe, including ***. As shown in table 3.8, out-of-scope products accounted for roughly *** of producers' total production on the same machinery in each period. U.S. producers' share of out-of-scope production decreased from 2023 to 2024 and remained steady in 2025, but was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' overall production on the same equipment as in-scope production, by product type and period

Quantity in short tons; share in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
WSS line and pressure pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
WSS line and pressure pipe	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: In these preliminary phase investigations, U.S. producers were asked to report their production of thin-walled A312 / A778 pipe and thin-walled API 5L / 5LC pipe on the same equipment used to produce WSS line and pressure pipe. *** reported production of these products on the same equipment.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and exports

Table 3.9 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, export shipments, and total shipments. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments increased from 2023 to 2024 but declined slightly in 2025, though still above 2023 levels. All producers other than *** reported declining U.S. shipments from 2024 to 2025. U.S. shipments were also lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Exports were minimal throughout the periods examined. Accordingly, total shipments followed the same pattern as U.S. shipments, increasing from 2023 to 2024 and then decreasing slightly in 2025 while remaining above 2023 levels; total shipments were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. By value, total shipments decreased from 2023 to 2024, increased slightly in 2025, but remained below 2023 levels; total shipment values were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Unit values mirrored these trends, declining from 2023 to 2024 and increasing in 2025 while still below 2023 levels, unit values were higher interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' total shipments, by destination and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; shares in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 3.10 presents U.S. producers' U.S. shipments by type. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments consisted predominantly of commercial shipments, which exceeded *** percent in each period examined. Commercial shipments increased from 2023 to 2024, declined in 2025 while remaining above 2023 levels, and were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. By value, commercial shipments decreased from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Unit values followed a similar trend, declining from 2023 to 2025 but were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Certain U.S. producers reported internal consumption and transfers to related firms. *** was the only firm to report internal consumption, which accounted for less than *** percent of its U.S. shipments in each period examined; its share declined from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.⁷ *** were the only firms to report transfers to related firms, with transfers remaining below *** percent of their combined U.S. shipments in each period; this share increased from 2023 to 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.⁸

⁷ *** reported internally consuming ***.⁷ Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

⁸ *** reported their transfers as ***. *** U.S. producers questionnaire responses, section 2.11.

Table 3.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, by type and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Commercial U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial U.S. shipments	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Share of value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. producers' inventories

Table 3.11 shows U.S. producers' end-of-period inventories and the ratio of these inventories to production, U.S. shipments, and total shipments. Ending inventories increased from 2023 to 2024 and continued to rise in 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. These increases were primarily driven by higher inventories reported by ***, which attributed its inventory growth to ***.⁹ The inventory-to-production, inventory-to-U.S.-shipments, and inventory-to-total-shipments ratios followed the same general pattern, declining from 2023 to 2024 before rising again in 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.11 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by period

Quantity in short tons; ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End-of-period inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. production	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. producers' imports and purchases of imports

No U.S. producer reported U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject or nonsubject sources. Additionally, no U.S. producer reported U.S. purchasers of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject or nonsubject sources. However, one producer, ***, reported U.S. purchases of product from domestic and other sources.¹⁰

⁹ ***'s U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 3.12b.

¹⁰ The firm noted that its "***." ***'s U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 2.12.

U.S. employment, wages, and productivity

Table 3.12 presents U.S. producers' employment-related data. Since January 1, 2023, some U.S. producers (***) reported reductions in their number of production and related workers (PRWs),¹¹ while others (***) reported increases, resulting in relatively steady PRW levels from 2023 to 2025 and within the interim periods. Hours worked per PRW and total hours worked decreased from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Total wages paid also declined from 2023 to 2024, remained stable in 2025, but were lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025; while hourly wages increased from 2023 to 2025, but were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Productivity increased steadily from 2023 to 2025 but was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Conversely, unit labor costs decreased from 2023 to 2025 but were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 3.12 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' employment related information, by item and period

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Production and related workers (PRWs) (number)	***	***	***	***	***
Total hours worked (1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked per PRW (hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000)	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour)	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs (dollars per short ton)	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

¹¹ Additionally, although these data are not included in table 3.13, as noted previously, Ascent eliminated 114 jobs in January 2023 following the closure of its WSS line and pressure pipe mill in Munhall, Pennsylvania.

Part 4: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

U.S. importers

The Commission issued importer questionnaires to 40 firms believed to be importers of WSS line and pressure pipe, as well as to all U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe.¹ Usable importer data were obtained from 11 questionnaire responses, supplemented by one constructed response, for a total of 12 companies.² The Commission also received a questionnaire response from five firms which certified that they had not imported WSS line and pressure pipe from any country at any time since January 1, 2023.

Based on official Commerce statistics that include imports of WSS line and pressure pipe,³ the 12 companies in the importer dataset accounted for *** percent of such imports from all sources during 2025 (table 4.1). For purposes of the preliminary phase of these investigations, U.S. import data and related information are based on adjusted official Commerce statistics for U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption and questionnaire responses for U.S. shipments of imports. Table 4.2 lists all responding U.S. importers of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject and nonsubject sources, their headquarter locations, and their shares of U.S. imports, in 2025.⁴

¹ The Commission issued questionnaires to those firms identified in the petitions; staff research; and proprietary, Census-edited Customs' import records.

² Initially, the Commission received 11 usable importer questionnaire responses. ***, a large importer of subject merchandise, did not submit a response. Using proprietary, Census-edited Customs import records and cross-referencing information from the firm's principal suppliers, staff constructed the firm's importer questionnaire and incorporated it as the twelfth company in the importer dataset.

³ WSS line and pressure pipe is primarily imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085. WSS line and pressure pipe may also enter the United States under secondary HTS statistical reporting numbers including HTS 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090.

⁴ As noted in Part 1 of this report, Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India in 2016. To align these preliminary investigations with Commerce's actions, Commission staff separated Indian imports into India, subject and India, nonsubject categories. Under the 2016 orders, all Indian producers/exporters of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter were covered by the countervailing duty order, while the antidumping duty order applied to all such producers/exporters except the Sunrise Group, which received a zero-dumping margin.

(continued...)

Table 4.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports questionnaire data coverage, 2025

Coverage ratio in percent

Source	Coverage ratio
India, subject	***
Turkey	***
United Arab Emirates	***
Subject sources	***
India, nonsubject	***
All other sources	***
Nonsubject sources	***
All import sources	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: The coverage ratio calculations are derived by taking the quantity of imports as reported in U.S. importers’ questionnaire responses and dividing those figures by the quantity of imports as reported in adjusted official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau (table 4.3). Coverage ratios above 100 percent reflect instances where importer-reported quantities exceed the adjusted official import statistics.

In these preliminary phase investigations, which have a broader scope that includes both WSS pressure pipe and WSS line pipe of any outside-diameter size, staff defined “India, nonsubject” as imports corresponding to what was covered by Commerce’s 2016 orders: WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. Conversely, “India, subject” is defined as imports of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter.

Table 4.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2025

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	India, subject	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject sources
Allied Stainless	Missouri City, TX	***	***	***	***
Balkrishna	Mumbai, India	***	***	***	***
Bechtel	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Integrity	Traverse City, MI	***	***	***	***
Merit	Cleveland, OH	***	***	***	***
Ratnamani	Sugar Land, TX	***	***	***	***
Ratnamani Metals	Ahmedabad, India	***	***	***	***
SDB	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Suncity	Jodhpur, India	***	***	***	***
Texas Pipe	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Venus	Dhaneti, India	***	***	***	***
Williams White	Moline, IL	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.2 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers, their headquarters, and share of total imports within a given source by firm, 2025

Shares in percent

Firm	Headquarters	India, nonsubject	All other sources	Nonsubject sources	All import sources
Allied Stainless	Missouri City, TX	***	***	***	***
Balkrishna	Mumbai, India	***	***	***	***
Bechtel	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Integrity	Traverse City, MI	***	***	***	***
Merit	Cleveland, OH	***	***	***	***
Ratnamani	Sugar Land, TX	***	***	***	***
Ratnamani Metals	Ahmedabad, India	***	***	***	***
SDB	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Suncity	Jodhpur, India	***	***	***	***
Texas Pipe	Houston, TX	***	***	***	***
Venus	Dhaneti, India	***	***	***	***
Williams White	Moline, IL	***	***	***	***
All firms	Various	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. imports

Table 4.3 and figure 4.1 present data for U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject and all other sources. U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject and nonsubject sources increased steadily from 2023 to 2024 and then sharply into 2025. Although nonsubject sources accounted for the majority of total imports in each full and partial year, their share declined from 2023 to 2025, as subject imports' share increased. Imports from India (subject), Turkey, and the UAE, individually, increased in each period, resulting in higher subject import volumes overall; however, with the exception of the UAE, subject imports were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Imports from nonsubject sources also increased between 2023 and 2025 but were also lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Reflecting rising volumes from both subject and nonsubject sources, total imports from all sources increased in each year from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Import trends by value were consistent with trends by quantity, with subject, nonsubject, and total import values increasing from 2023 to 2025 but lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Unit values for subject, nonsubject, and all import sources remained relatively steady between 2023 and 2024 and increased sharply in 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

The ratio of subject imports to U.S. producers' production increased from 2023 to 2024 and exceeded *** percent in 2025, interim 2025, and interim 2026. The ratio for nonsubject imports to U.S. production exceeded *** percent in 2023 and 2024, and was greater than *** percent in 2025, interim 2025, and interim 2026. Consequently, the ratio of total imports to U.S. production exceeded *** percent in each full and partial year.

Table 4.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by source and period

Share and ratio in percent; ratio represents the ratio to U.S. production; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
India, subject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Ratio	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 4.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. import quantities and average unit values, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.⁵ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.⁶

Table 4.4 and table 4.5 present U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding filing of the petitions (July 2025 through June 2026) for the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, respectively.⁷ Based on official import statistics, allegedly LTFV imports from India (subject), Turkey, and the UAE were individually not less than 3 percent. Similarly, based on official import statistics, allegedly subsidized imports from India (subject) and Turkey were individually not less than 3 percent during the twelve-month period.

⁵ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

⁶ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

⁷ Separate negligibility calculations are required for the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations because the country coverage differs between them. Accordingly, negligibility must be evaluated based on the set of countries subject to each investigation.

Table 4.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition as it relates to the AD investigations, July 2025 through June 2026

Quantity in short tons; share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
India, subject	***	***
Turkey	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***
All other sources	***	***
All import sources	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 antidumping duty order on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: The antidumping duty negligibility calculation on India, subject is based on official import statistics in the negligibility period adjusted using Commission questionnaires to remove imports of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 4.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition as it relates to the CVD investigations, July 2025 through June 2026

Quantity in short tons; share of quantity in percent

Source of imports	Quantity	Share of quantity
India, subject	***	***
Turkey	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***
All other sources	***	***
All import sources	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 countervailing duty order on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers including the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: The countervailing duty negligibility calculation on India, subject is based on official import statistics in the negligibility period adjusted using Commission questionnaires to remove imports of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Cumulation considerations

In assessing whether imports should be cumulated, the Commission determines whether U.S. imports from the subject countries compete with each other and with the domestic like product and has generally considered four factors: (1) fungibility, (2) presence of sales or offers to sell in the same geographical markets, (3) common or similar channels of distribution, and (4) simultaneous presence in the market. Information regarding channels of distribution, market areas, and interchangeability appears in Part 2. Additional information concerning fungibility, geographical markets, and simultaneous presence in the market is presented below.

Fungibility

In these preliminary phase investigations, U.S. producers and U.S. importers were asked to report their 2025 U.S. shipments by product type: WSS line and pressure pipe that is less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter versus WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. Only one firm, ***, reported U.S. shipments of WSS line pipe sourced from Turkey.^{8 9 10} As such, only U.S. shipments of WSS pressure pipe are presented in table 4.6 and figure 4.2. According to the data, the majority of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, both from subject and nonsubject sources, were of WSS pressure pipe that is less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter.

⁸ The firm reported 2025 U.S. shipments of both WSS line pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter and WSS line pipe greater than 14 inches in outside-diameter, which it sourced from *** Turkey. Based on publicly available industry information, Commission staff could not confirm that the Turkish supplier produces WSS line pipe, as its published materials do not list API 5L certification or identify WSS line pipe production.

⁹ The U.S. shipments of WSS pressure pipe from Turkey presented in table 4.6 and figure 4.2 ***.

¹⁰ Appendix E presents additional breakout tables on U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of both WSS pressure pipe and WSS line pipe of all outside diameter sizes, combined, by product types and channels.

Table 4.6 WSS pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and by item, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	O.D. less than or equal to 14 inches	O.D. greater than 14 inches	All pressure pipe O.D. sizes
U.S. producers	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 4.6 (Continued) WSS pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and by item, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	O.D. less than or equal to 14 inches	O.D. greater than 14 inches	All pressure pipe O.D. sizes
U.S. producers	***	***	100.0
India, subject	***	***	100.0
Turkey	***	***	100.0
United Arab Emirates	***	***	100.0
Subject sources	***	***	100.0
India, nonsubject	***	***	100.0
All other sources	***	***	100.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	100.0
All import sources	***	***	100.0
All sources	***	***	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.6 (Continued) WSS pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and by item, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	O.D. less than or equal to 14 inches	O.D. greater than 14 inches	All pressure pipe O.D. sizes
U.S. producers	***	***	***
India, subject	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***
Subject sources	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***
All import sources	***	***	***
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 4.2 WSS pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' U.S. shipments, by source and by item, 2025

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Geographical markets

Table 4.7 presents data on U.S. imports by source and border of entry in 2025. U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India and the UAE entered through all four borders of entry (i.e., East, North, South, and West) in 2025; while U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from Turkey entered almost exclusively through the southern border of entry during the same period. The majority of imports from subject sources enter through the southern border of entry in 2025, followed by the eastern border of entry.

Table 4.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2025

Quantity in short tons

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	11,928	7,388	15,966	6,092	41,374
Turkey	120	—	12,508	—	12,628
United Arab Emirates	4,343	502	4,644	1,229	10,717
Subject sources	16,390	7,890	33,119	7,321	64,719
All other sources	10,946	7,349	22,901	11,689	52,885
All import sources	27,336	15,238	56,020	19,011	117,604

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2025

Share across in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	28.8	17.9	38.6	14.7	100.0
Turkey	0.9	—	99.1	—	100.0
United Arab Emirates	40.5	4.7	43.3	11.5	100.0
Subject sources	25.3	12.2	51.2	11.3	100.0
All other sources	20.7	13.9	43.3	22.1	100.0
All import sources	23.2	13.0	47.6	16.2	100.0

Table continued.

Table 4.7 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by source and by border of entry, 2025

Share down in percent

Source	East	North	South	West	All borders
India	43.6	48.5	28.5	32.0	35.2
Turkey	0.4	—	22.3	—	10.7
United Arab Emirates	15.9	3.3	8.3	6.5	9.1
Subject sources	60.0	51.8	59.1	38.5	55.0
All other sources	40.0	48.2	40.9	61.5	45.0
All import sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: These import statistics are not adjusted and therefore do not distinguish between India, subject and India, nonsubject.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Presence in the market

Table 4.8 and figures 4.3 and 4.4 present data on monthly U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe during January 2023 to June 2026. Imports from India were reported present in all 42 months, while imports from Turkey were reported present in 29 months (one month in 2023, 10 months in 2024, 12 months in 2025, and six months in 2026) and imports from the UAE were reported present in 27 months (one month in 2023, eight months in 2024, 12 months in 2025, and six months in 2026).

Table 4.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

Year	Month	India	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject sources	All other sources	All import sources
2023	January	1,815	—	—	1,815	3,818	5,633
2023	February	1,728	61	—	1,789	2,347	4,136
2023	March	2,553	—	—	2,553	3,630	6,183
2023	April	904	—	—	904	3,682	4,586
2023	May	520	—	—	520	2,828	3,348
2023	June	907	—	—	907	4,155	5,062
2023	July	654	—	—	654	4,435	5,089
2023	August	683	—	95	778	2,275	3,053
2023	September	1,223	—	—	1,223	3,204	4,427
2023	October	2,757	—	—	2,757	4,108	6,865
2023	November	772	—	—	772	2,028	2,799
2023	December	1,178	—	—	1,178	3,063	4,241
2024	January	1,116	—	—	1,116	4,619	5,735
2024	February	1,185	—	—	1,185	2,669	3,853
2024	March	1,132	6	—	1,138	2,964	4,102
2024	April	1,505	47	310	1,862	4,446	6,308
2024	May	2,195	210	147	2,552	4,262	6,814
2024	June	1,101	72	—	1,172	2,565	3,738
2024	July	1,841	37	416	2,294	4,703	6,997
2024	August	1,968	125	246	2,338	4,177	6,515
2024	September	2,264	22	187	2,473	4,578	7,051
2024	October	2,231	46	206	2,483	3,576	6,059
2024	November	3,252	385	556	4,193	3,251	7,444
2024	December	3,514	146	574	4,235	3,094	7,329

Table continued

Table 4.8 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports, by month and source

Quantity in short tons

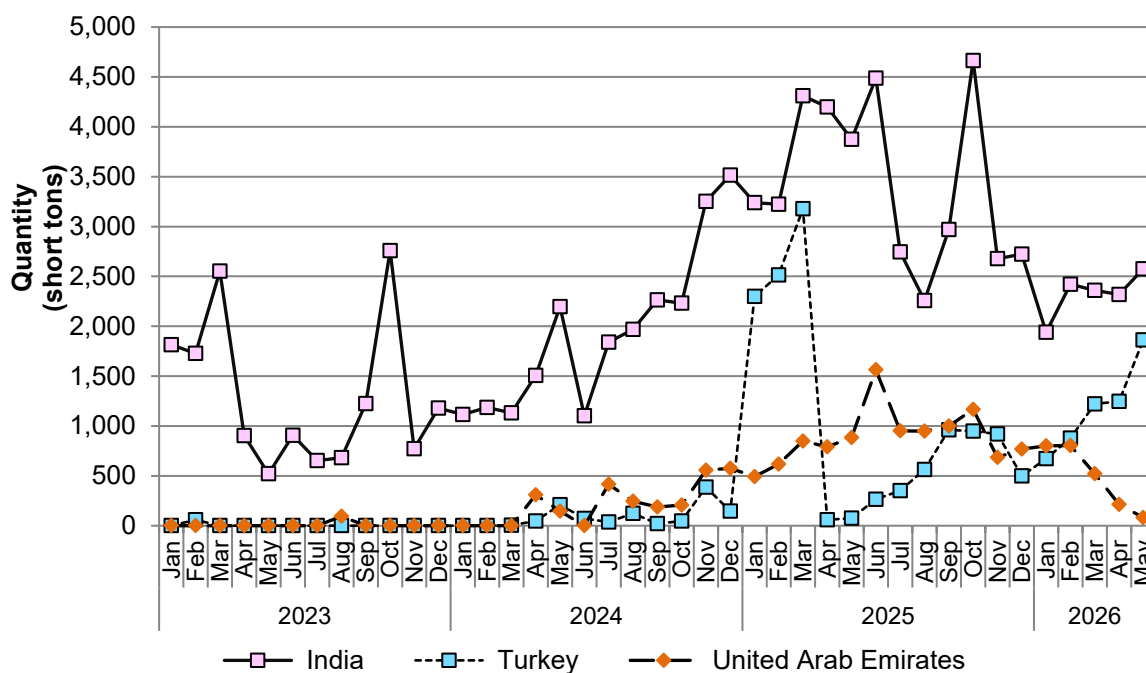
Year	Month	India	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject sources	All other sources	All import sources
2025	January	3,239	2,297	493	6,030	6,373	12,403
2025	February	3,224	2,512	618	6,354	3,090	9,444
2025	March	4,311	3,178	849	8,338	5,455	13,793
2025	April	4,200	60	789	5,050	5,013	10,063
2025	May	3,876	74	884	4,834	4,642	9,476
2025	June	4,488	266	1,563	6,317	3,988	10,305
2025	July	2,744	352	953	4,049	6,003	10,052
2025	August	2,258	562	947	3,768	3,826	7,594
2025	September	2,971	961	999	4,931	4,281	9,213
2025	October	4,663	948	1,166	6,776	3,835	10,611
2025	November	2,677	918	686	4,281	3,347	7,628
2025	December	2,723	499	770	3,992	3,031	7,023
2026	January	1,940	672	800	3,411	4,984	8,395
2026	February	2,420	876	803	4,100	3,504	7,603
2026	March	2,359	1,219	521	4,099	3,228	7,327
2026	April	2,317	1,246	214	3,778	6,370	10,148
2026	May	2,575	1,864	81	4,519	4,268	8,788
2026	June	1,803	1,778	341	3,922	6,814	10,736

Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: These import statistics are not adjusted and therefore do not distinguish between India, subject and India, nonsubject.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

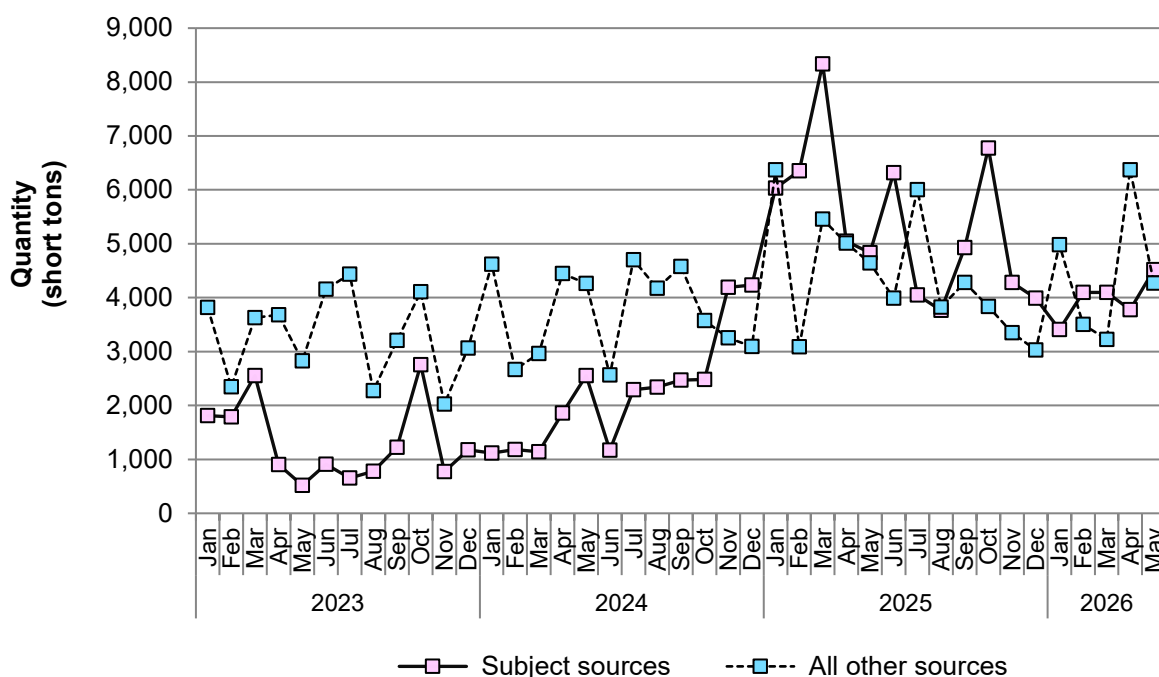
Figure 4.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports from individual petition sources, by source and by month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: These import statistics are not adjusted and therefore do not distinguish between India, subject and India, nonsubject.

Figure 4.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. imports from aggregated petition and non-petition sources, by month



Source: Compiled from official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Imports are based on the imports for consumption data series.

Note: These import statistics are not adjusted and therefore do not distinguish between India, subject and India, nonsubject.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Quantity

Table 4.9 presents data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by quantity for WSS line and pressure pipe. As shown in the table, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments increased from 2023 to 2025, as did imports from subject and nonsubject sources. Consequently, apparent U.S. consumption increased during the same period. However, domestic shipments and imports, and, consequently, apparent U.S. consumption were all lower in interim 2026 compared to interim 2025.

Table 4.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on quantity data, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; shares in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 4.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Apparent U.S. consumption based on quantity data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Value

Table 4.10 and figure 4.6 present data on apparent U.S. consumption and U.S. market shares by value for WSS line and pressure pipe. While U.S. producers’ U.S. shipments of product by value decreased from 2023 to 2025, the value of imports from subject and nonsubject sources increased, resulting in an increase in apparent U.S. consumption by value from 2023 to 2025. However, apparent U.S. consumption by value was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 4.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares based on value data, by source and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent; interim period is January through March

Source	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Value	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Value	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as “0.0” represent values greater than zero, but less than “0.05” percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Figure 4.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: Apparent U.S. consumption based on value data, by source and period

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, using the primary HTS statistical reporting numbers for WSS line and pressure pipe: 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official import statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports reported in Commission questionnaire responses that were classified under the primary HTS numbers; (b) add in-scope imports reported in questionnaire responses that were classified under other HTS numbers; and (c) remove import entries for firms submitting certified “No” questionnaire responses using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records. Following these adjustments, imports from India were further separated into India, nonsubject and India, subject categories to reflect Commerce’s 2016 AD/CVD duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. “India, nonsubject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from Indian suppliers other than the Sunrise Group. “India, subject” consists of WSS pressure pipe less than or equal to 14 inches in outside diameter from the Sunrise Group, WSS pressure pipe greater than 14 inches in outside diameter from all Indian suppliers, and all WSS line pipe from India, regardless of outside diameter. All import data are based on the imports-for-consumption series.

Part 5: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

WSS line and pressure pipe is produced from austenitic stainless steel, which requires high levels of ferrochrome and nickel (figures 5.1 through 5.2 and tables 5.1 through 5.4). As shown, AISI 304 hot-rolled stainless steel sheet prices decreased by *** percent, and ferrochrome and nickel prices decreased by *** percent and *** percent, between January 2023 and early 2025, at which point stainless steel prices and its input prices increased through June 2026. Petitioner Felker stated that all stainless steel raw material, as coil or plate, is sourced from U.S. suppliers and their purchases include a monthly surcharge based on the market trade prices of nickel, chrome, molybdenum, and iron, which is then passed on to U.S. producers' WSS line and pressure pipe customers.¹ Most steel raw materials are purchased domestically, but U.S. producers' inputs that could not be sourced domestically and were imported were significantly impacted by section 232 tariffs.² U.S. producers will purchase raw materials both through six month contracts and on the spot market.³

Raw materials, as a share of U.S. producers' cost of goods sold (COGS), declined from *** percent in 2023 to *** percent in 2025, and were *** percent in January to March 2026.

¹ Conference transcript, pp. 12, 26 (Wefel, Newberry).

² Conference transcript, p. 111 (Nystrom).

³ Conference transcript, pp. 80-81 (Newberry).

Figure 5.1 Raw materials: Stainless steel mill products (Grade 304), negotiated domestic transaction prices by month, January 2023 to June 2026

* * * * *

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Table 5.1 Raw materials: Stainless steel mill products, negotiated domestic transaction prices by month, January 2023 to June 2026

Price in dollars per short ton

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	***	***	***	***
February	***	***	***	***
March	***	***	***	***
April	***	***	***	***
May	***	***	***	***
June	***	***	***	***
July	***	***	***	***
August	***	***	***	***
September	***	***	***	***
October	***	***	***	***
November	***	***	***	***
December	***	***	***	***

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Figure 5.2 Raw materials: Indexed prices for stainless steel mill products Ferrochrome high carbon 6-8% C, basis 60-65% Cr, max 2% Si, and nickel briquette, by month, January 2023 to June 2026

* * * * *

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Table 5.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: Stainless steel mill products, negotiated domestic transaction prices, by month, January 2023 to June 2026

Index January 2023 = 100.0

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	100.0	***	***	***
February	***	***	***	***
March	***	***	***	***
April	***	***	***	***
May	***	***	***	***
June	***	***	***	***
July	***	***	***	***
August	***	***	***	***
September	***	***	***	***
October	***	***	***	***
November	***	***	***	***
December	***	***	***	***

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Table 5.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Raw material prices for ferrochrome high carbon 6-8% C, basis 60-65% Cr, max 2% Si, in-whs Pittsburgh, by month, January 2023 to June 2026

Index January 2023 = 100.0

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	100.0	***	***	***
February	***	***	***	***
March	***	***	***	***
April	***	***	***	***
May	***	***	***	***
June	***	***	***	***
July	***	***	***	***
August	***	***	***	***
September	***	***	***	***
October	***	***	***	***
November	***	***	***	***
December	***	***	***	***

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Table 5.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Raw material prices for nickel briquette all-in price, delivered consumer works US, by month, January 2023 to June 2026

Index January 2023 = 100.0

Month	2023	2024	2025	2026
January	100.0	***	***	***
February	***	***	***	***
March	***	***	***	***
April	***	***	***	***
May	***	***	***	***
June	***	***	***	***
July	***	***	***	***
August	***	***	***	***
September	***	***	***	***
October	***	***	***	***
November	***	***	***	***
December	***	***	***	***

Source: ***, various monthly issues.

Transportation costs to the U.S. market

Transportation costs for WSS line and pressure pipe shipped from subject countries to the United States averaged 7.6 percent for India, 2.4 percent for Turkey, and 6.4 percent for the United Arab Emirates during 2025. These estimates were derived from official import data and represent the transportation and other charges on imports.⁴

U.S. inland transportation costs

All four responding U.S. producers and 7 of 10 importers reported that they typically arrange transportation to their customers. Most U.S. producers reported that their U.S. inland transportation costs ranged from 3.0 to 4.0 percent while most importers reported costs of 1.5 percent to 3.2 percent.

Pricing practices

Pricing methods

U.S. producers and importers reported setting prices using transaction-by-transaction negotiations and contracts, and U.S. producers also reported using set price lists and a *** (table 5.5).

Table 5.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of U.S. producers' and importers' reported price setting methods

Count of firms responding

Method	U.S. producers	U.S. importers
Transaction-by-transaction	4	6
Contract	2	3
Set price list	4	0
Other	1	1
Responding firms	4	10

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: The sum of responses down may not add up to the total number of responding firms as each firm was instructed to check all applicable price setting methods employed.

⁴ The estimated transportation costs were obtained by subtracting the customs value from the c.i.f. value of the imports for 2025 and then dividing by the customs value based on the HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085.

U.S. producers and importers reported selling most of their WSS line and pressure pipe on the spot market, with the remaining share being sold under short-term contracts (table 5.6). U.S. producers and importers reported that their short-term contracts do not allow for price renegotiation, fix price and/or quantity, and are not indexed to raw material costs. However, raw material suppliers add a monthly surcharge to the stainless steel to account for fluctuations in the prices of nickel, chrome, and molybdenum, which are then passed on through the prices of WSS line and pressure pipe.⁵ Petitioner Bristol stated that agreements or contracts with customers have prices that are updated monthly.⁶

Table 5.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and importers' shares of commercial U.S. shipments by type of sale, 2025

Share in percent

Sale type	U.S. producers	Subject U.S. importers
Long-term contracts	***	***
Annual contract	***	***
Short-term contracts	***	***
Spot sales	***	***
All sales types	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Sales terms and discounts

Three U.S. producers reported that they typically quote prices on a delivered basis and two reported that they quote on an f.o.b. basis. Importers typically quote prices on a delivered basis. Four U.S. producers reported offering quantity discounts, four reported offering total volume discounts, and one reported offering payment term discounts. Most importers reported that they do not have any discount policy, but one reported offering quantity discounts.

⁵ Conference transcript, p. 26 (Newberry).

⁶ Conference transcript, p. 19 (Nystrom).

Price data

The Commission requested U.S. producers and importers to provide quarterly data for the total quantity and f.o.b. value of the following WSS line and pressure pipe products shipped to unrelated U.S. customers during January 2023 to March 2026.

Product 1. ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S

Product 2. ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S

Product 3. ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S

Product 4. ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 16-inch, schedule 10S

Four U.S. producers and seven importers provided usable pricing data for sales of the requested products, although not all firms reported pricing for all products for all quarters.⁷ Pricing data reported by these firms accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' U.S. commercial shipments of WSS line and pressure pipe, *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from subject India sources, *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from Turkey, *** percent of U.S. commercial shipments of subject imports from the United Arab Emirates in 2025.⁸ Price data for products 1 to 4 are presented in tables 5.7 to 5.10 and figures 5.3 to 5.6. Supplemental price data for imports of WSS pressure pipe that are existing antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders are presented in Appendix F.

⁷ Per-unit pricing data are calculated from total quantity and total value data provided by U.S. producers and importers. The precision and variation of these figures may be affected by rounding, limited quantities, and producer or importer estimates.

⁸ Pricing coverage is based on U.S. shipments reported in questionnaires.

Table 5.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India subject price	India subject quantity	India subject margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by source and quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Table 5.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India subject price	India subject quantity	India subject margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 2: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by source and quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 2: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Table 5.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India subject price	India subject quantity	India subject margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by source and quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Table 5.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, and margins of underselling/(overselling), by source and quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons, margin in percent

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India subject price	India subject quantity	India subject margin	Turkey price	Turkey quantity	Turkey margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	UAE price	UAE quantity	UAE margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 4: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 16-inch, schedule 10S.

Note: U.S. producer *** confirmed its low reported prices in some quarters, including Q2 2024 and reported that it was due to ***. Email with ***, August 4, 2026.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Figure 5.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 4, by source and quarter

Price of product 4

* * * * *

Volume of product 4

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: U.S. producer *** confirmed its *** reported prices in some quarters, including Q2 2024 and reported that it was due to ***. Email with ***, August 4, 2026.

Note: Importer *** reported *** for Turkey in Q1 2026, which is consistent with its AUVs reported for its commercial shipments.

Note: Product 1: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Price trends

In general, prices of U.S.-produced WSS line and pressure pipe decreased during January 2023 to March 2026, while prices of subject imports increased for three of the four products. Table 5.11 summarizes the price trends, by country and by product. As shown in the table, domestic price decreases ranged from *** percent to *** percent during January 2023 to March 2026 while import price increases ranged from *** percent to *** percent for individual subject countries.⁹ Import prices for product 4 from subject Indian sources decreased by *** percent. As shown in figures 5.7 and 5.8 (tables 5.12 and 5.13), prices generally decreased during January 2023 and early 2025 and increased through June 2026, closely tracking raw material prices.

Table 5.11 WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary of price data, by product and source, January 2023 to March 2026

Quantity in short tons, price in dollars per short ton

Product	Source	Number of quarters	Quantity	Low price	High price	First quarter price	Last quarter price	Change over period
Product 1	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	India, subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Turkey	1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	UAE	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	India, subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Turkey	1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	UAE	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	India, subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Turkey	1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	UAE	7	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	United States	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	India, subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Turkey	—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	UAE	1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Subject	13	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Percent change is the change from the first quarter to the last quarter of the data collection period.

⁹ Importer *** reported that prices increases in early 2026 were attributable to the doubling of section 232 tariffs and increases in raw material prices.

Table 5.12 WSS line and pressure pipe: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter

Index in percent, 2023 Q1=100.0 percent

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2023 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 5.13 WSS line and pressure pipe: Indexed U.S. importer prices, by quarter

Index in percent, 2023 Q1=100.0 percent

Period	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
2023 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure 5.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: Indexed U.S. producer prices, by quarter

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Figure 5.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: Indexed U.S. importer prices, by quarter

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Price comparisons

As shown in table 5.14, prices for product imported from subject countries were below those for U.S.-produced product in 57 of 77 instances (** short tons); margins of underselling ranged from ** percent to ** percent.¹⁰ In the remaining 20 instances (** short tons), prices for product from subject countries were between ** percent and ** percent above prices for the domestic product. The majority of price comparisons for India and Turkey subject sources were undersold, and while by instance, price comparisons for WSS line and pressure pipe from UAE are more evenly divided, by quantity, product largely undersold U.S.-produced WSS line and pressure pipe (table 5.15). Instances of underselling outnumbered those of overselling in all periods throughout the investigation (table 5.16).

Table 5.14 WSS line and pressure pipe: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by product

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Products	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	17	**	**	**	**
Product 2	Underselling	17	**	**	**	**
Product 3	Underselling	17	**	**	**	**
Product 4	Underselling	6	**	**	**	**
All products	Underselling	57	**	**	**	**
Product 1	Overselling	4	**	**	**	**
Product 2	Overselling	4	**	**	**	**
Product 3	Overselling	4	**	**	**	**
Product 4	Overselling	8	**	**	**	**
All products	Overselling	20	**	**	**	**

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

¹⁰ Importer ** did not report commercial shipments of its imports of ** and is therefore not included in the price analysis.

Table 5.15 WSS line and pressure pipe: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by source

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Sources	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
India, subject	Underselling	42	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Underselling	3	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Underselling	57	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Overselling	10	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Overselling	10	***	***	***	***
All subject sources	Overselling	20	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Table 5.16 WSS line and pressure pipe: Instances of underselling and overselling and the range and average of margins, by year

Quantity in short tons; margin in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2023	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	17	***	***	***	***
2025	Underselling	20	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Underselling	7	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	57	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	5	***	***	***	***
2025	Overselling	9	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Overselling	3	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	20	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: These data include only quarters in which there is a comparison between the U.S. and subject product.

Lost sales and lost revenue

The Commission requested that U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe report purchasers with which they experienced instances of lost sales or revenue due to competition from imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and/or the United Arab Emirates during January 2023 and March 2026. Of the four responding U.S. producers, four reported that they had to reduce prices and two responding U.S. producers reported that they had not rolled back announced price increases.¹¹ Four firms reported that they had lost sales. Three U.S. producers submitted lost sales and lost revenue allegations, identifying five firms with which they lost sales or revenue (one consisting of lost sales allegations, and four consisting of both types of allegations). These allegations involved India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, and covered 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026.

Staff contacted five purchasers and received responses from two firms. Responding purchasers reported purchasing or importing *** short tons of WSS line and pressure pipe during January 2023 to March 2026 (table 5.17).

Of the two responding purchasers, neither reported that, since 2023, they had purchased imported WSS line and pressure pipe from subject Indian sources, Turkey, and/or the United Arab Emirates instead of U.S.-produced product (table 5.18). Purchaser *** reported that it purchased *** short tons of WSS line and pressure pipe from *** sources that was priced *** than U.S.-produced product. Purchaser *** reported that domestic producers cannot supply the required volumes for the U.S. market.

Of the two responding purchasers, one reported that U.S. producers *** reduced prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports from India, Turkey, and/or the United Arab Emirates; one reported that it did not know (table 5.19).

In responding to the lost sales lost revenue survey, some purchasers provided additional information on purchases and market dynamics. Purchaser *** reported that “the volume of WSS that is needed to supply the USA market cannot be produced by the domestic mills. They will tell you that they can. They simply do not have the capacity to supply what is needed. The imports are needed to fill that gap.”

¹¹ The remaining two producers did not respond to questions about rolling back planned price increases.

Table 5.17 WSS line and pressure pipe: Purchasers' reported purchases and imports, by firm and source

Quantity in short tons, share in percent

Firm	Domestic quantity	Subject quantity	All other quantity	Change in domestic share	Change in subject share	Change in all other share
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: All other includes all other sources and unknown sources. Change is the percentage point change in the share of the firm's total purchases of domestic and/or subject country imports between first and last years.

Table 5.18 WSS line and pressure pipe: Purchasers' responses to purchasing subject imports instead of domestic product, by firm

Quantity in short tons

Firm	Purchased subject imports instead of domestic	Imports priced lower	Choice based on price	Quantity	Narrative on reasons for purchasing imports
***	***	***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 0; No: 2	Yes: 0; No: 0	Yes: 0; No: 0	***	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 5.19 WSS line and pressure pipe: Purchasers' responses to U.S. producer price reductions, by firm

Firm	Producers lowered prices	Price reduction	Narrative on producer price reductions
***	***	***	***
***	***	***	***
All firms	Yes: 0; No: 1	***	NA

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Part 6: Financial experience of U.S. producers

Background¹

Four U.S. producers (Bristol, Felker, Primus, and Webco) provided usable financial results on their WSS line and pressure pipe operations.^{2 3} These firms reported financial data on a calendar year basis and used accounting systems that generate overall financial results on a U.S. GAAP basis.

Revenue primarily reflects commercial sales but also includes internal consumption and transfers to related firms accounting for *** percent of total sales quantity, respectively, in 2025.^{4 5}

Figure 6.1 presents each responding firm's share of the total reported net sales quantity in 2025.

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the tables and/or text of this section: generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), fiscal year ("FY"), net sales ("NS"), cost of goods sold ("COGS"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A expenses"), average unit values ("AUVs"), research and development expenses ("R&D expenses"), and return on assets ("ROA").

² Bristol and Primus are both subsidiaries of parent company Ta Chen International. Ta Chen International acquired Bristol Metals from Ascent Industries on March 12, 2025. ***.
<https://www.tachen.com/> and <https://mergr.com/transaction/ta-chen-international-acquires-bristol-metals>, retrieved on August 04, 2026, and U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 3.18.

³ ***. Email from ***, August 19, 2026.

⁴ ***. Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

⁵ ***. U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 2.11.

Figure 6.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers’ share of net sales quantity in 2025, by firm

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Operations on WSS line and pressure pipe

Table 6.1 presents aggregated data on U.S. producers’ operations in relation to WSS line and pressure pipe, while table 6.2 presents corresponding changes in AUVs. Table 6.3 presents selected company-specific financial data.

Table 6.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Commercial sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Less scrap revenue	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Other expense/(income), net	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation/amortization	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Cash flow	Value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Less scrap revenue	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expense	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Ratio to NS	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.1 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' results of operations, by item and period

Share in percent; unit value in dollars per short ton; count in number of firms reporting; interim is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
COGS: Raw materials	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Share	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Transfers to related firms	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Total net sales	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Raw materials	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Direct labor	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Other factory	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Less scrap revenue	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
COGS: Total	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss)	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Operating losses	Count	2	3	2	2	0
Net losses	Count	2	3	3	2	1
Data	Count	4	4	4	4	4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares represent the share of COGS before scrap revenue offset.

Table 6.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Change in percent; interim is January through March

Item	2023 to 2025	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025	Interim 2025 to interim 2026
Commercial sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Internal consumption	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Transfers to related firms	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Less scrap revenue	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Total	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***

Table continued.

Table 6.2 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Changes in AUVs between comparison periods

Change in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Item	2023 to 2025	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025	Interim 2025 to interim 2026
Commercial sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Internal consumption	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Transfers to related firms	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Total net sales	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Raw materials	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
COGS: Direct labor	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Other factory	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Total	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
COGS: Less scrap revenue	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss)	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
SG&A expense	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss)	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Period changes preceded by a “▲” represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a “▼” represent a decrease.

Table 6.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales quantity

Quantity in short tons; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net sales value

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss)

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

COGS to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Gross profit or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

SG&A expenses to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Operating income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Net income or (loss) to net sales ratio

Ratio in percent; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net sales value

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit raw material costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit direct labor costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit other factory costs

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit COGS

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit gross profit or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit SG&A expenses

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit operating income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 6.3 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' sales, costs/expenses, and profitability, by firm and period

Unit net income or (loss)

Unit value in dollars per short ton; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Net sales

As shown in table 6.1, total net sales quantity increased from 2023 to 2024 then decreased from 2024 to 2025, for an overall increase from 2023 to 2025. Sales value moved in the opposite direction decreasing from 2023 to 2024 then increasing from 2024 to 2025, for an overall decrease from 2023 to 2025.^{6 7} In interim 2026, both sales quantity and, to a lesser extent, sales value were lower than in interim 2025. The net sales AUV decreased from 2023 to 2024, then partially recovered in 2025. Net sales AUV was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. As shown in table 6.3, the majority of firms reported an increase in sales quantity alongside a decrease in sales value from 2023 to 2025, and a lower sales quantity and value in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. *** U.S. producers reported an overall decrease in their sales AUVs from 2023 to 2025, and higher sales AUVs in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.^{8 9}

⁶ ***. Emails from ***, August 4 and 6, 2026.

⁷ Petitioners stated that they must base their sale prices on market-based fluctuations in the cost of stainless steel in order to cover the cost of production. Conference transcript, p. 26 (Newberry).

⁸ ***. Emails from ***, August 4, and 6, 2026.

⁹ ***. Email form ***, August 4, 2026.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or loss

Raw material cost, direct labor, and other factory costs accounted for *** percent of total COGS, respectively, in 2025.

Raw material cost, mainly reflecting the cost of stainless steel coil, was the largest component of COGS in each reporting period, and included surcharges added to the base price to allow for fluctuations in the prices of nickel, chrome, and molybdenum.^{10 11 12} Raw material cost decreased each year in absolute value and on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to 2025, and was lower in absolute value but somewhat higher on a per-short ton basis in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.¹³ As shown in table 6.3, U.S. producers were uniform in directional trends, with *** firms reporting an overall decrease in their raw material cost AUVs from 2023 to 2025 (mainly driven by the decrease occurring between 2023 and 2024), and two of four U.S. producers reporting higher raw material cost AUVs in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. As a ratio to net sales, raw material cost decreased each year from 2023 to 2025 and was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Direct labor cost, the smallest component of COGS in each reporting period, increased each year in absolute value but decreased irregularly on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to

¹⁰ Petitioners noted that surcharges are added by their suppliers and passed on to their customers on a monthly basis. They also stated that suppliers may increase base prices in accordance with market conditions, which in turn would similarly be reflected in the sales price. Conference transcript, p. 26 (Newberry).

¹¹ ***. U.S. producers questionnaire response, sections 3.9a and 3.9d.

¹² ***. Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

¹³ ***. Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

2025. In interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, direct labor cost was lower in absolute value but higher on a per-short ton basis.^{14 15}

Other factory costs, the second largest component of COGS in each reporting period, decreased irregularly in absolute value and on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to 2025. Other factory costs were lower in absolute value but remained nearly unchanged on a per-short ton basis in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.¹⁶

Overall, total COGS net of scrap revenue and primarily driven by raw material cost, decreased each year in absolute value and on a per-short ton basis from 2023 to 2025, and was lower in absolute value in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, but higher on a per-short basis. As shown in table 6.3, *** U.S. producers reported an overall decrease in their total COGS from 2023 to 2025, and three of four reported a lower total COGS in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. As a ratio to net sales, total COGS decreased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, and was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

As shown in table 6.1, revenue decreased more rapidly than COGS from 2023 to 2024 resulting in a decrease in gross profit. From 2024 to 2025, revenue increased while COGS decreased resulting in a higher gross profit over that period. Overall, both total revenue and COGS decreased from 2023 to 2025, but the decline in COGS (driven by raw material cost) was larger causing gross profit to increase. Gross profit was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, as the decrease in total COGS was larger than the decrease in revenue. Three of four U.S. producers reported an increase in gross profit from 2023 to 2025 and a higher gross

¹⁴ ***. Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

¹⁵ ***. Email from ***, August 6, 2026.

¹⁶ ***. Email from ***, August 4, 2026.

profit in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025 (see table 6.3).^{17 18} As a ratio to net sales, gross profit increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025, and was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

SG&A expenses and operating income or loss

U.S. producers' SG&A expenses increased each year in value and as a ratio to net sales from 2023 to 2025 and were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025 largely due to ***.^{19 20}

As shown in table 6.1, the industry's operating income was *** in 2023 and 2024 and improved to *** operating income in 2025. Operating income was higher in interim 2026 (***. As a ratio to net sales, operating income increased irregularly from 2023 to 2025 and improved from *** in interim 2025 to a *** in interim 2026.

All other expenses and net income or loss

Classified below operating income are interest expense and other expenses, net of other income. In table 6.1, these items are aggregated and only the net amount is shown as "other expense/(income)." Total other expense/(income) primarily reflecting *** (reported by three U.S. producers), decreased each year from 2023 to 2025 and was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

As shown in table 6.1, net income followed the same trends as gross profit and operating income with differences reflecting the effect of interest and other expense items, varying in terms of their relative importance during the period for which data were collected and to the extent to which they were partially offset by other income.

¹⁷ ***.

¹⁸ ***.

¹⁹ ***. Emails from ***, August 4 and 6, 2026.

²⁰ ***. U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 3.10a and 3.11.

Capital expenditures and R&D expenses²¹

Table 6.4 presents capital expenditures, by firm, and table 6.5 presents the firms' narrative explanations of the nature, focus, and significance of their capital expenditures. Capital expenditures increased notably from 2023 to 2024 primarily reflecting ***, then decreased in 2025 for an overall increase from 2023 to 2025. Capital expenditures were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 6.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' capital expenditures, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars; interim is January through March

Firm	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Bristol	***	***	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their capital expenditures, by firm

Firm	Narrative on capital expenditures
Bristol	***
Felker	***
Primus	***
Webco	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

²¹ ***. U.S. producers questionnaire response, section 3.13a.

Assets and return on assets

Table 6.6 presents data on the U.S. producers' total assets while table 6.7 presents their operating ROA.²² Table 6.8 presents U.S. producers' narrative responses explaining their major asset categories and any significant changes in asset levels over time. Total assets increased each year from 2023 to 2025, while ROA increased irregularly during the same period.

Table 6.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' total net assets, by firm and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Bristol	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' ROA, by firm and period

Ratio in percent

Firm	2023	2024	2025
Bristol	***	***	***
Felker	***	***	***
Primus	***	***	***
Webco	***	***	***
All firms	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

²² The operating ROA is calculated as operating income divided by total assets. With respect to a firm's overall operations, the total asset value reflects an aggregation of a number of assets which are generally not product specific. Thus, high-level allocations are generally required in order to report a total asset value on a product-specific basis.

Table 6.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' narrative descriptions of their total net assets, by firm

Firm	Narrative on assets
Bristol	***
Felker	***
Primus	***
Webco	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Capital and investment

The Commission requested U.S. producers of WSS line and pressure pipe to describe any actual or potential negative effects of imports of WSS line and pressure pipe from India, Turkey, and the UAE on their firms' growth, investment, ability to raise capital, development and production efforts, or the scale of capital investments. Table 6.9 presents the number of firms reporting an impact in each category and table 6.10 provides the U.S. producers' narrative responses.

Table 6.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of firms indicating actual and anticipated negative effects of imports from subject sources on investment, growth, and development since January 1, 2023, by effect

Count in number of firms reporting effect

Effect	Category	Count
Cancellation, postponement, or rejection of expansion projects	Investment	***
Denial or rejection of investment proposal	Investment	***
Reduction in the size of capital investments	Investment	***
Return on specific investments negatively impacted	Investment	***
Other investment effects	Investment	***
Any negative effects on investment	Investment	4
Rejection of bank loans	Growth	***
Lowering of credit rating	Growth	***
Problem related to the issue of stocks or bonds	Growth	***
Ability to service debt	Growth	***
Other growth and development effects	Growth	***
Any negative effects on growth and development	Growth	4
Anticipated negative effects of imports	Future	4

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 6.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' narratives relating to actual and anticipated negative effects of imports on investment, growth, and development, since January 1, 2023, by firm and effect

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***
***	***

Item	Firm name and narrative on impact of imports
***	***
***	***
***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Part 7: Threat considerations and information on nonsubject countries

Section 771(7)(F)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(i)) provides that—

In determining whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports (or sales for importation) of the subject merchandise, the Commission shall consider, among other relevant economic factors¹--

- (I) if a countervailable subsidy is involved, such information as may be presented to it by the administering authority as to the nature of the subsidy (particularly as to whether the countervailable subsidy is a subsidy described in Article 3 or 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement), and whether imports of the subject merchandise are likely to increase,
- (II) any existing unused production capacity or imminent, substantial increase in production capacity in the exporting country indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, taking into account the availability of other export markets to absorb any additional exports,
- (III) a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports,
- (IV) whether imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports,
- (V) inventories of the subject merchandise,

¹ Section 771(7)(F)(ii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii)) provides that “The Commission shall consider {these factors} . . . as a whole in making a determination of whether further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted under this title. The presence or absence of any factor which the Commission is required to consider . . . shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the determination. Such a determination may not be made on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition.”

- (VI) the potential for product-shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products,
- (VII) in any investigation under this title which involves imports of both a raw agricultural product (within the meaning of paragraph (4)(E)(iv)) and any product processed from such raw agricultural product, the likelihood that there will be increased imports, by reason of product shifting, if there is an affirmative determination by the Commission under section 705(b)(1) or 735(b)(1) with respect to either the raw agricultural product or the processed agricultural product (but not both),
- (VIII) the actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and
- (IX) any other demonstrable adverse trends that indicate the probability that there is likely to be material injury by reason of imports (or sale for importation) of the subject merchandise (whether or not it is actually being imported at the time).²

Information on the nature of the alleged subsidies was presented earlier in this report (if relevant); information on the volume and pricing of imports of the subject merchandise is presented in Parts 4 and 5; and information on the effects of imports of the subject merchandise on U.S. producers' existing development and production efforts is presented in Part 6. Information on inventories of the subject merchandise; foreign producers' operations, including the potential for "product-shifting;" any other threat indicators, if applicable; and any dumping in third-country markets, follows. Also presented in this section of the report is information obtained for consideration by the Commission on nonsubject countries.

² Section 771(7)(F)(iii) of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(iii)) further provides that, in antidumping investigations, "... the Commission shall consider whether dumping in the markets of foreign countries (as evidenced by dumping findings or antidumping remedies in other WTO member markets against the same class or kind of merchandise manufactured or exported by the same party as under investigation) suggests a threat of material injury to the domestic industry."

Subject countries

The Commission issued foreign producers' or exporters' questionnaires to approximately 25 firms believed to produce and/or export WSS line and pressure pipe from the subject countries.³ Usable responses to the Commission's questionnaire were received from 10 firms in total representing each subject source.⁴ ⁵ Table 7.1 presents the number of producers/exporters in each subject country that responded to the Commission's questionnaire, their exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports by each subject country in 2025, and their estimated share of total production of WSS line and pressure pipe in each subject country during 2025.

³ These firms were identified through a review of information submitted in the petition and presented in third-party sources.

⁴ The Commission also received three questionnaire responses from *** which certified that they had not produced or exported WSS line and pressure pipe at any time from the subject countries since January 1, 2023.

⁵ As noted in Part 1 and Part 4 of this report, certain imports from the Sunrise Group are excluded from the scope of these investigations. Accordingly, the Commission's foreign producer/exporter questionnaire instructed firms to indicate whether they were responding on behalf of the Sunrise Group or on behalf of other Indian producers. Only one firm, Sun Mark, certified that it was filing a response on behalf of the Sunrise Group.

Table 7.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: Number of responding producers/exporters, approximate share of production, and exports to the United States as a share of U.S. imports, by subject foreign industry, 2025

Subject foreign industry	Number of responding firms	Approximate share of production (percent)	Exports as a share of U.S. imports from subject country (percent)
India: Sunrise Group	1	***	***
India: Other	7	***	***
India: Subtotal	8	***	***
Turkey	1	***	***
United Arab Emirates	1	***	***
All firms	10	—	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: “Approximate share of production” reflects the responding firms’ estimates of their production as a share of total country production of WSS line and pressure pipe in 2025. Since not all firms have perfect knowledge of the industry in their home market, different firms might use different denominators in estimating their firm's share of the total requested. For countries in which more than one firm responded, the average denominator for reasonably reported estimates is used in the share presented. Approximate shares are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note: “Exports as a share of U.S. imports” reflects a comparison of export to the United States data as reported by firms responding to the Commission’s foreign producer/exporter questionnaire (table 7.13) to adjusted U.S. imports of WSS line and pressure pipe (table 4.3). Shares above 100 percent reflect instances where exporter-reported quantities exceed the adjusted official import statistics.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table 7.2 presents information on the WSS line and pressure pipe operations of the responding subject foreign producers, table 7.3 presents a summary of responding resellers of subject merchandise, and table 7.4 presents a summary of subject foreign producers at the subject country-level. Among responding firms, *** alone accounted for approximately two-thirds of all reported WSS line and pressure pipe production in 2025. In aggregate, subject producers in *** accounted for the vast majority of total reported WSS line and pressure pipe production in 2025.

Table 7.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by firm, 2025

Subject foreign industry and producer name	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
India other: Jindal Saw	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other: Raajratna	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other: Ratnamani	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other: Shubhlaxmi	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other: Suncity	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other: Venus	***	***	***	***	***	***
India sunrise: Sun Mark	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey: YC Inox	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates: Inoxium	***	***	***	***	***	***
All individual producers	***	100.0	***	100.0	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary data for subject foreign resellers, by firm, 2025

Subject foreign industry and reseller name	Resales exported to the United States (short tons)	Share of resales exported to the United States (percent)
India other: Balkrishna Strips	***	***
All individual resellers	***	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary data for subject foreign producers, by firm, 2025

Subject foreign industry	Production (short tons)	Share of reported production (percent)	Exports to the United States (short tons)	Share of reported exports to the United States (percent)	Total shipments (short tons)	Share of firm's total shipments exported to the United States (percent)
India Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table 7.5 presents events in the subject countries' industries since January 1, 2023.

Table 7.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Important industry events in the subject foreign industry since January 1, 2023

Item	Country	Firm: Event
Expansion	India	Venus Pipes and Tubes, LTD.: In May 2025, Venus Pipes and Tubes, LTD., commissioned a new WSS line and pressure pipe production line with capacity to produce 3,600 metric tons (3,968 short tons) per year. The new mill increased the firm's total WSS line and pressure pipe production capacity to 27,600 metric tons per year.
Expansion	India	Sun Mark Stainless: In November 2025, Sun Mark Stainless initiated an expansion program to increase its production capacity. However, it was not specified if this expansion program includes WSS line and pressure pipe capacity or was directed at nonsubject pipe products. Sun Mark operates multiple pipe-making production units at its facility in Gujarat, including a WSS line and pressure pipe mill with capacity to produce 43,500 metric tons (47,951 short tons) of WSS pipe per year and a smaller seamless (nonsubject) stainless steel pipe mill.
Expansion	India	Ratnamani Metals and Tubes, Ltd.: In May 2026, Ratnamani Metals and Tubes, Ltd. announced that it is investing in "debottlenecking operations" and expanding capacity for instrumentation tubes. The company also plans to build a new welded stainless steel tube mill in an undisclosed location. Ratnamani produces welded and seamless (nonsubject) stainless steel pipe at its Kutch works plant in Gujarat.
Plant opening	Turkey	YC Inox: In January 2025, YC Inox (Taiwan) began production at its new \$80 million stainless steel pipe mill in Dilovasi, Kocaeli. At full production, the mill will have the capacity to produce 30,000 metric tons (33,069 short tons) of stainless steel pipe products per year.
Expansion	Turkey	Erk Boru: In September 2025, Erk Boru announced that it was making new investments in its WSS line and pressure pipe operations aimed at expanding domestic production capacity. The company started a "second phase" of investment and increased its stainless steel pipe mill production lines to 32 and polishing lines to 14. The company produces WSS line and pressure pipe ranging in diameter from 6 millimeters (mm) to 323.9 mm.
Shift in sales	Turkey	Nikel Paslanmaz: In May 2026, an official from Nikel Paslanmaz stated that the company has shifted exports of its WSS line and pressure pipe products from the European Union (EU) to alternative markets in response to quotas and tariffs imposed by the EU on steel imports. The alternative export markets include the Balkans, West and North Africa, South America, and the United States. According to the statement, the share of exports to the EU declined from 80 percent to 20 percent during an unspecified time period.

Item	Country	Firm: Event
Miscellaneous	Turkey	Cimtas Pipe: Cimtas Pipe (a subsidiary of the Cimtas Group) supplied welded pipe to Bechtel Corp. for development of the Corpus Christi liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal. The first phases of the project were completed from 2019 to 2021, and a third expansion phase was ongoing as of March 2025. Cimtas Pipe's welded pipe plant is located at the Bursa Free Trade Zone in Gemlik. The plant has the capacity to produce 50,000 metric tons (55,000 short tons) of carbon, alloy, and stainless steel process pipe and 100,000 metric tons (110,000 short tons) of carbon, alloy, and stainless steel line pipe in sizes ranging from 16 inches to 64 inches outside diameter. The company ships pipe to customers all over the world, including the United States, and has supplied pipe products to Bechtel Corp. for several LNG projects since 2002.
Expansion	UAE	Mideast Metals Group: In March 2024, the Mideast Metals Group announced plans to expand WSS line and pressure pipe production capacity at its Inoxium Tubi pipe mill in Umm Al Quwain by yearend 2024. The expansion project increased annual production capacity of WSS pipe (including some nonsubject products) to 36,000 metric tons (39,683 short tons).

Source: Stainless Today, "Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Demonstrates Resilience Amid Market Challenges, Maintains Strong Growth Outlook," May 20, 2026, <https://stainlesstoday.com/ratnamani-metals-tubes-demonstrates-resilience-amid-market-challenges-maintains-strong-growth-outlook/>; Ratnamani Metals and Tubes, Ltd., "Company Profile," https://www.ratnamani.com/company_profile.html, retrieved July 20, 2026; Stainless Steel World, "Sun Mark Stainless –Three Generations. One vision," November 2025, <https://stainless-steel-world.net/sun-mark-stainless-three-generations-one-vision/>; Steel Orbis, "Turkey's YC Inox begins production at Dilovası stainless steel pipe plant," January 6, 2025, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/turkeys-yc-inox-begins-production-at-dilovasi-stainless-steel-pipe-plant-1373183.htm>; Steel Orbis, "India's VPTL Commissions New Value-Added Welded Tube Plant", May 26, 2025, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/indias-vptl-commissions-new-value-added-welded-tube-plant-1393145.htm>; Stainless Steel World, "Erk Boru Stainless Steel makes new investment," September 11, 2025, <https://paslanmazcelikdunyasi.com/haber/erk-boru-paslanmaz-celik-ten-yeni-yatirim-15840>; Steel Orbis, "Nikel Paslanmaz to Expand Stainless Steel Capacity with Investments Exceeding \$150 Million," May 7, 2026, <https://www.steelorbis.com/steel-news/latest-news/nikel-paslanmaz-to-expand-stainless-steel-capacity-with-investments-exceeding-150-million-1452063.htm>; Inoxium Tubi, "Inoxium Tubi Stainless Steel Pipes & Tubes Manufacturer," March 30, 2024, <https://youtu.be/FqBumTWjNug?si=TT2K3DKMuMalqieL>; Cimtas Pipe, "Signature Projects," <https://www.cimtaspipe.com/projects/engineering-experience-2/>, retrieved August 24, 2026; Cimtas Pipe, Company Overview 2026," https://www.cimtas.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Cimtas_Pipe_Company_Overview_2026.pdf, pp. 2, 5 to 6, retrieved August 24, 2026; Cimtas Pipe, "Oil, Gas and Chemicals Projects,," <https://www.cimtaspipe.com/projects/process-projects/lng-projects/>, retrieved August 24, 2024; Bechtel, "Corpus Christi Liquefaction Project," <https://www.bechtel.com/projects/corpus-christi-liquefaction-project/>, retrieved August 24, 2026.

Changes in operations

Subject producers were asked to report any change in the character of their operations or organization relating to the production of WSS line and pressure pipe since January 1, 2023. Six of ten producers indicated in their questionnaires that they had experienced such changes.⁶ Table 7.6 presents the changes identified by these producers and table 7.7 presents their narrative explanations. The most commonly reported changes were expansions (four firms) and weather-related or force majeure events (two firms).⁷

Table 7.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of reported changes in operations since January 1, 2023, by subject foreign industry and type of change in operation

Count in number of firms reporting

Item	India, Sunrise Group	India, Other	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject producers
Plant openings	***	***	***	***	1
Plant closings	***	***	***	***	0
Prolonged shutdowns	***	***	***	***	0
Production curtailments	***	***	***	***	1
Relocations	***	***	***	***	1
Expansions	***	***	***	***	4
Acquisitions	***	***	***	***	0
Consolidations	***	***	***	***	0
Weather-related or force majeure events	***	***	***	***	2
Other	***	***	***	***	0
Any change	1	4	1	3	9

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

⁶ Multiple foreign producer/exporters selected more than one change in their operations.

⁷ No subject foreign producer/exporter reported any anticipated changes.

Table 7.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: Reported changes in operations in subject foreign industries since January 1, 2023, by reported change category and firm

Item	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and accompanying narrative response regarding changes in operations
Plant openings	***
Production curtailments	***
Relocations	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Expansions	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***
Weather-related or force majeure events	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Installed and practical overall capacity

Table 7.8 presents data on subject producers' installed capacity, practical overall capacity, and practical WSS line and pressure pipe capacity and production on the same equipment. Installed capacity and production, as well as practical overall capacity and production, increased steadily in each year from 2023 to 2025. As capacity and output increased, installed and practical overall capacity utilization also increased over the same period. During the interim periods, trends were mixed. Although installed and practical overall capacity were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, both installed and practical overall production were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, resulting in lower installed and practical overall capacity utilization in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 7.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: Producers' in subject foreign industries installed and practical capacity and production on the same equipment as subject production, by period

Capacity and production in short tons; utilization in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Installed overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Installed overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical overall	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Capacity	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Production	***	***	***	***	***
Practical WSS line and pressure pipe	Utilization	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Constraints on capacity

Table 7.9 presents subject producers' reported production and capacity constraints since January 1, 2023 and table 7.10 presents their narrative explanations. The most commonly reported constraints include production bottlenecks (five firms), followed by supply of material inputs and logistics/transportation constraints (three firms each).

Table 7.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: Count of reported production constraints, by subject foreign industry and type of constraint

Count in number of firms reporting

Type of constraint	India, sunrise	India, other	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Subject producers
Production bottlenecks	1	4	0	0	5
Existing labor force	0	1	1	0	2
Supply of material inputs	0	3	0	0	3
Fuel or energy	0	1	0	0	1
Storage capacity	0	0	0	0	0
Logistics/transportation	0	2	0	1	3
Other constraints	0	1	0	1	2

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table 7.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: Producers' in subject foreign industries reported constraints to practical overall capacity since January 1, 2023 by type of subject foreign industry, firm, and type of constraint

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***

Type of constraint	Subject foreign industry, firm name, and narrative response on constraints to practical overall capacity
Production bottlenecks	***
Production bottlenecks	***
Existing labor force	***
Existing labor force	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Supply of material inputs	***
Fuel or energy	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Logistics/transportation	***
Other constraints	***
Other constraints	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Operations on WSS line and pressure pipe

Aggregate WSS line and pressure pipe operations in the subject countries

Table 7.11 presents summary aggregate operations data for responding subject producers, exporters, and resellers of WSS line and pressure pipe. These data are presented at the country level and discussed further below.

Table 7.11 WSS line and pressure pipe: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Quantity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventories	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Resales exported to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total exports to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.11 Continued WSS line and pressure pipe: Data on subject foreign industries, by item and period

Shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Item	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
Capacity utilization ratio	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to production	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory ratio to total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Internal consumption share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Home market shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to all other markets share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States by producers share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Exports to the United States by resellers share	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Adjusted share of total shipments exported to the United States	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Practical WSS line and pressure pipe capacity and production by subject foreign industry

Table 7.12 presents information on subject producers' production, capacity, and capacity utilization by subject foreign industry. With the exception of ***, practical capacity increased for each subject foreign industry from 2023 to 2025 and combined subject foreign industries capacity was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. According to projection data, aggregate capacity in 2026 and 2027 is expected to exceed 2025 levels. Although the *** industry reported no production in 2023 or 2024, aggregate subject foreign industries production increased between 2023 and 2025. Production was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, but projection data indicate that production in 2026 and 2027 will be higher than in 2025. Aggregate subject foreign industries capacity utilization increased from 2023 to 2025 but was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. According to projection data, utilization will remain steady in 2026 compared with 2025 and will be higher in 2027 compared with 2025 and 2026. In full and partial years, the subject foreign industry in India, including both the Sunrise Group and other Indian producers combined, accounted for the vast majority of reported production.

Table 7.12 WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' output, by subject foreign industry and period

Practical capacity

Capacity in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.12 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' output, by subject foreign industry and period

Production

Production in short tons

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.12 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' output, by subject foreign industry and period

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.12 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' output, by subject foreign industry and period

Share of production

Share in percent

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India Sunrise group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Capacity utilization ratio represents the ratio of the subject producer's production to its production capacity.

WSS line and pressure pipe exports, by subject country

Table 7.13 presents information on subject producers' exports of WSS line and pressure pipe by subject country. The industry in *** reported no exports to the United States in 2023 or 2024 and began exporting in 2025. For each subject foreign industry (except ***), and in aggregate, exports to the United States increased from 2023 to 2025. In aggregate, exports were lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, and according to projections, exports are expected to remain steady in 2026 compared with 2025 and to be higher in 2027 compared with both 2026 and 2025. The aggregate share of subject foreign industries exports to the United States as a share of their total shipments increased each year from 2023 to 2025 but was lower in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Projection data indicate that the aggregate share will be lower in 2026 and 2027 compared with 2025. In aggregate, subject foreign industries are export oriented; in every period except 2023, the aggregate share of total shipments exported exceeded *** percent.

Table 7.13 WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' exports: Exports to the United States, by subject foreign industry and period

Exports to the United States

Quantity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported to the United States, by subject foreign industry and period

Share of total shipments exported to the United States

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' exports: Total exports, by subject foreign industry and period

Total exports

Quantity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.13 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' exports: Share of total shipments exported, by subject foreign industry and period

Share of total shipments exported

Share in percent; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India: Sunrise Group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India: Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

WSS line and pressure pipe inventories, by subject foreign industry

Table 7.14 presents information on ending inventory of the responding producers by subject foreign country. In aggregate, ending inventories increased from 2023 to 2025, were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025, and according to projection data, aggregate ending inventories are expected to be higher in 2026 and 2027 compared with 2025. In contrast, the aggregate ratio of ending inventories to total shipments decreased from 2023 to 2025 but was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Projection data indicate that the ratio will be higher in 2026 compared with 2025, but lower in 2027 compared with both 2026 and 2025.

Table 7.14 WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' inventories: End of period inventories, by subject foreign industry and period

Quantity in short tons; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India Sunrise group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.14 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: Subject foreign industries' inventories: Ratio of inventories to total shipments, by subject foreign industry and period

Ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Subject foreign industry	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026	Projection 2026	Projection 2027
India Sunrise group	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
India other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
All subject foreign industries	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Alternative products

All responding foreign producers reported manufacturing out-of-scope products on the same equipment used to produce WSS line and pressure pipe, including ***. As shown in table 7.15, out-of-scope products accounted for roughly *** of foreign producers' total production on the same machinery in each period. Foreign producers' share of out-of-scope production decreased from 2023 to 2024 and remained steady in 2025, but was higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 7.15 WSS line and pressure pipe: Producers' in subject foreign industries overall production on the same equipment as subject production, by product type and period

Quantities in short tons; shares and ratios in percent; interim period is January through March

Product type	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
WSS line and pressure pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
WSS line and pressure pipe	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Out-of-scope products	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All products	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: In these preliminary phase investigations, foreign producers were asked to report their production of thin-walled A312 / A778 pipe and thin-walled API 5L / 5LC pipe on the same equipment used to produce WSS line and pressure pipe. *** reported production of thin-walled API 5L / 5LC pipe. *** production of thin-walled A312 / A778 pipe.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Exports

Table 7.16 presents Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data for exports of circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel, which includes WSS line and pressure pipe, from subject countries to the United States and to all destination markets. In aggregate, subject countries’ exports to all destinations, including the United States, increased from 2023 to 2025. Among subject foreign countries, India had the highest share exported to the United States in 2023 and 2024, while the UAE had the highest share in 2025.

Table 7.16 Circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to the United States, by exporter and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
India	Quantity	15,028	29,304	42,555
Turkey	Quantity	25	18	541
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	167	3,719	11,208
Subject exporters	Quantity	15,220	33,041	54,304

Table continued.

Table 7.16 (Continued) Circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel: Global exports from subject exporters: Exports to all destination markets, by exporter and period

Quantity in short tons

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
India	Quantity	36,247	55,210	85,978
Turkey	Quantity	6,735	11,115	14,719
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	7,902	10,006	19,469
Subject exporters	Quantity	50,884	76,331	120,166

Table continued.

Table 7.16 (Continued) Circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel: Global exports from subject exporters: Share of exports exported to the United States, by exporter and period

Shares in percent

Exporter	Measure	2023	2024	2025
India	Share	41.5	53.1	49.5
Turkey	Share	0.4	0.2	3.7
United Arab Emirates	Share	2.1	37.2	57.6
Subject exporters	Share	29.9	43.3	45.2

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from United Arab Emirates (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7305.31, 7306.11, and 7306.40 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 29, 2026.

Note: Shares represent the shares of value exported to the United States out of all destination markets. Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

U.S. inventories of imported merchandise

Table 7.17 presents data on U.S. importers' reported inventories of WSS line and pressure pipe. U.S. importers' inventories of product from subject sources increased from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Although there were *** U.S. importers' inventories of product from nonsubject sources reported in 2023, they did increase from 2024 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025. Consequently, U.S. importers' inventories of product from all sources increased in each year from 2023 to 2025 and were higher in interim 2026 compared with interim 2025.

Table 7.17 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Inventories quantity	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, subject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Turkey	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Subject sources	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued.

Table 7.17 (Continued) WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' inventories and their ratio to select items, by source and period

Quantity in short tons; ratio in percent; interim period is January through March

Measure	Source	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
Inventories quantity	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	India, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All other sources	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories quantity	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to imports	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to U.S. shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio to total shipments of imports	All import sources	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

U.S. importers' outstanding orders

The Commission requested importers to indicate whether they imported or arranged for the importation of WSS line and pressure pipe from subject sources after March 31, 2026. Five U.S. importers reported such data as presented in table 7.18. Imports from nonsubject sources accounted for *** of arranged imports reported.

Table 7.18 WSS line and pressure pipe: Arranged imports, by source and by period

Quantity in short tons

Source	Measure	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Total
India, subject AD	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject CVD	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject AD	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject CVD	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, subject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	Share	***	***	***	***	***
United Arab Emirates	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
India, nonsubject	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share	***	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: India (subject) equals India (subject AD), India (CVD) is a subset of India Subject and excludes India's imports from the Sunrise Group of pressure pipe equal to or less than 14 inches OD that are currently under an existing CVD order.

Third-country trade actions

Table 7.19 presents antidumping and countervailing duties and safeguard actions imposed by third countries on WLP from South Korea, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

Table 7.19 WSS line and pressure pipe: Third-country trade actions, by export market

Export market	Product	Date imposed/extended	Measure/duty rates	Subject countries
Brazil	Seamed tubes of austenitic stainless steel (HS 7306.40 and 7306.90)	Imposed July 28, 2025	Antidumping: \$397.42 per metric ton to \$1,207.06 per metric ton	India
European Union	Certain steel products (including certain WSS line and pressure pipe)	Imposed July 19, 2018; Extended July 1, 2021; Extended June 25, 2024; Extended and revised July 1, 2026	Safeguard: 50 percent ad valorem (above tariff rate quota)	India, Turkey, and UAE
United Kingdom	Certain steel products (including certain WSS line and pressure pipe)	Extended July 1, 2021; Extended July 1, 2024; Extended and revised July 1, 2026	Safeguard: 50 percent ad valorem (above tariff rate quota)	India, Turkey, and UAE

Source: WTO, Trade remedies data portal, retrieved July 31, 2026, at <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en>. Links to individual subject country data are located at: Brazil: <https://trade-remedies.wto.org/en/antidumping/investigations/investigation/bra-2407361>; European Union, "Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1013 of 17 July 2018 imposing provisional safeguard measures with regard to imports of certain steel products," July 18, 2018, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2018/1013/oj/eng; European Union, "Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 of 31 January 2019 imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of certain steel products," January 31, 2019, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/159/oj; Global Trade Alert, "EU: Extension of definitive safeguard measure on imports of steel products until June 2026," <https://globaltradealert.org/intervention/61213-eu-extension-of-definitive-safeguard-measure-on-imports-of-steel-products>; retrieved July 31, 2026; European Union, "Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1782 of 24 June 2024 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159, including the prolongation of the safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products," June 24, 2024, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/1782/oj; European Union, "Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market," June 24, 2026, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1384/oj/eng>; European Union, "Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1457," June 30, 2026, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2026/1457/oj/eng; United Kingdom, "The Trade Remedies (Increase in Imports Causing Serious Injury to UK Producers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019," May 23, 2024, <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/449>; United Kingdom, Department for Business and Trade, "UK's steel trade measure from 1 July 2026," July 22, 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uks-steel-trade-measure-from-1-july-2026/uks-steel-trade-measure-from-1-july-2026>; United Kingdom, Department for Business and Trade, "Statement by the Department for Business and Trade on the future of the UK's steel safeguard measure," June 26, 2024, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/extension-of-the-uks-steel-safeguard-measure/statement-by-the-department-for-business-and-trade-on-the-future-of-the-uks-steel-safeguard-measure>; United Kingdom, Department for Business and Trade, "Trade remedies notice 2024/06: safeguard measure: tariff-rate quota on steel goods (expired)," July 1, 2026, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/trade-remedies-notices-tariff-rate-quotas-on-steel-goods-expired/trade-remedies-notice-202406-safeguard-measure-tariff-rate-quota-on-steel-goods>; Global Trade Alert, "United Kingdom: Extension of safeguard duty on imports of certain steel products," <https://globaltradealert.org/intervention/81630-united-kingdom-extension-of-safeguard-duty-on-imports-of-certain-steel-products>; retrieved July 31, 2026.

Information on nonsubject countries

Table 7.20 presents global export data for circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel, a category that includes which includes WSS line and pressure pipe and out of scope products. China was the largest global exporter in 2025, accounting for 29.4 percent of total global exports by volume. Germany and Italy were the second and third largest global exporters, accounting for 14.4 and 13.4 percent, respectively. India was the largest exporter amongst the subject countries, accounting for 4.1 percent of total exports.

Table 7.20 Circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Quantity	47,057	45,645	41,983
India	Quantity	36,247	55,210	85,978
Turkey	Quantity	6,735	11,115	14,719
United Arab Emirates	Quantity	7,902	10,006	19,469
Subject sources	Quantity	50,884	76,331	120,166
China	Quantity	463,580	534,594	615,488
Germany	Quantity	354,005	360,718	300,950
Italy	Quantity	310,565	289,706	281,134
South Korea	Quantity	249,952	195,085	206,119
Taiwan	Quantity	115,562	121,939	125,888
India	Quantity	36,247	55,210	85,978
Netherlands	Quantity	58,519	57,813	46,466
Belgium	Quantity	18,083	17,920	33,428
Egypt	Quantity	4,715	2,452	30,379
Finland	Quantity	28,594	27,441	29,202
Malaysia	Quantity	13,624	22,153	26,820
All other exporters	Quantity	224,272	207,795	146,367
All reporting exporters	Quantity	1,975,659	2,014,802	2,090,368
United States	Value	311,952	271,407	285,977
India	Value	128,575	155,289	228,274
Turkey	Value	29,293	37,841	45,805
United Arab Emirates	Value	185,435	140,712	243,005
Subject sources	Value	343,303	333,842	517,084
China	Value	942,240	842,571	972,434
Germany	Value	1,206,932	1,351,564	1,033,728
Italy	Value	1,357,179	1,206,199	1,163,624
South Korea	Value	510,464	399,474	386,771
Taiwan	Value	403,904	355,599	369,583
India	Value	128,575	155,289	228,274
Netherlands	Value	135,795	125,913	112,336
Belgium	Value	62,306	52,694	78,584
Egypt	Value	926	2,658	7,720
Finland	Value	121,234	116,527	128,362
Malaysia	Value	27,928	40,051	51,753
All other exporters	Value	1,006,509	802,284	637,501
All reporting exporters	Value	6,559,248	6,056,073	5,973,732

Table continued.

Table 7.20 (Continued) Circular welded tubes, pipes, and hollow profiles of iron and stainless steel: Global exports, by reporting country and by period

Unit values in dollars per short ton; shares in percent

Exporting country	Measure	2023	2024	2025
United States	Unit value	6,629	5,946	6,812
India	Unit value	3,547	2,813	2,655
Turkey	Unit value	4,349	3,405	3,112
United Arab Emirates	Unit value	23,467	14,063	12,482
Subject sources	Unit value	6,747	4,374	4,303
China	Unit value	2,033	1,576	1,580
Germany	Unit value	3,409	3,747	3,435
Italy	Unit value	4,370	4,164	4,139
South Korea	Unit value	2,042	2,048	1,876
Taiwan	Unit value	3,495	2,916	2,936
India	Unit value	3,547	2,813	2,655
Netherlands	Unit value	2,321	2,178	2,418
Belgium	Unit value	3,446	2,941	2,351
Egypt	Unit value	196	1,084	254
Finland	Unit value	4,240	4,246	4,396
Malaysia	Unit value	2,050	1,808	1,930
All other exporters	Unit value	4,488	3,861	4,355
All reporting exporters	Unit value	3,320	3,006	2,858
United States	Share of quantity	2.4	2.3	2.0
India	Share of quantity	1.8	2.7	4.1
Turkey	Share of quantity	0.3	0.6	0.7
United Arab Emirates	Share of quantity	0.4	0.5	0.9
Subject sources	Share of quantity	2.6	3.8	5.7
China	Share of quantity	23.5	26.5	29.4
Germany	Share of quantity	17.9	17.9	14.4
Italy	Share of quantity	15.7	14.4	13.4
South Korea	Share of quantity	12.7	9.7	9.9
Taiwan	Share of quantity	5.8	6.1	6.0
India	Share of quantity	1.8	2.7	4.1
Netherlands	Share of quantity	3.0	2.9	2.2
Belgium	Share of quantity	0.9	0.9	1.6
Egypt	Share of quantity	0.2	0.1	1.5
Finland	Share of quantity	1.4	1.4	1.4
Malaysia	Share of quantity	0.7	1.1	1.3
All other exporters	Share of quantity	11.4	10.3	7.0
All reporting exporters	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Official exports statistics and official global imports statistics from United Arab Emirates (constructed exports) under HS subheadings 7305.31, 7306.11, and 7306.40 as reported by various national statistical authorities in the Global Trade Atlas Suite database, accessed July 31, 2026.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. United States is shown at the top followed by the countries under investigation, all remaining top exporting countries in descending order of 2025 data.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 45285, July 20, 2026	Welded Stainless Steel Line and Pressure Pipe From India, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-07-20/pdf/2026-14594.pdf
91 FR 51432, August 10, 2026	Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe From India and the Republic of Türkiye: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-08-10/pdf/2026-16194.pdf
91 FR 51462, August 10, 2026	Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe From India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-08-10/pdf/2026-16193.pdf

APPENDIX B

LIST OF STAFF CONFERENCE WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's preliminary conference:

Subject: Welded Stainless Steel Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-800–801 and 731-TA-1796–1798 (Preliminary)

Date and Time: August 5, 2026 – 9:30 a.m.

A session was held in connection with these preliminary phase investigations in Hearing Room A, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, D.C.

OPENING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Roger B. Schagrin**, Schagrin Associates)

In Support of the Imposition of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Schagrin Associates
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc.
Felker Brothers Corporation
Primus Pipe and Tube Inc.

Kris Podsiad, Vice President and General Manager, Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc.
and Primus Pipe and Tube Inc.

Jeff Wefel, President and Chief Operations Officer, Felker Brothers Corporation

Brandon Dix, Vice President of Sales and Marketing, Felker Brothers Corporation

Markus Nystrom, Vice President of Sales, Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc.
and Primus Pipe and Tube Inc.

Barry Newberry, Vice President of Procurement, Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc.
and Primus Pipe and Tube Inc.

**In Support of the Imposition of the
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Domenick DiGiallonardo, Vice President of Technical, Bristol Pipe and Tube Inc.
and Primus Pipe and Tube

Roger B. Schagrin	)
Elizabeth J. Drake	) – OF COUNSEL
Jason F. Miller	)

CLOSING REMARKS:

In Support of Imposition (**Elizabeth J. Drake**, Schagrin Associates)

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA

Table C.1

WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	Calendar year			Interim		Calendar year			Interim
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026	2023-25	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
India, subject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
United Arab Emirates.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
India, nonsubject.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Adjusted U.S. imports from:									
India, subject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***
United Arab Emirates:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
India, nonsubject:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***

Table continued.

Table C.1 Continued

WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, by item and period

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted; Interim period is January through March

Item	Reported data					Period change comparisons			
	2023	Calendar year 2024	2025	Interim 2025	2026	2023–25	Calendar year 2023–24	2024–25	Interim 2025–26
Adjusted U.S. imports from:--Continued									
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers':									
Practical capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Productivity (short tons per 1,000 hours).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Total assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	***

Source: Compiled from Commission questionnaires and official U.S. imports statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau using HTS statistical reporting numbers 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085, accessed July 29, 2026. Official statistics were adjusted to: (a) remove out-of-scope imports classified under the same HTS numbers listed above that were reported in Commission questionnaires responses; (b) remove import entries reported by firms that submitted a certified "No" questionnaire response using proprietary, Census-edited Customs records; and (c) add in in-scope imports classified under HTS numbers other than those listed above as reported in Commission questionnaires responses. Once official import statistics were adjusted as described above imports subject to existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders from India were identified using India subset 2 questionnaire data from USITC questionnaires to separate out India nonsubject from India subject in these investigations. All import data sources used to compile these statistics are based on imports for consumption data series. Import value data reflect landed duty-paid values. 508-compliant tables for these data are contained in parts 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this report.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

APPENDIX D

COMPARISON OF SMALL AND LARGE DIAMETER PIPE

Table D.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' reported comparability of small and large O.D., since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on comparability of small and large O.D.
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Small diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches and below in outside diameter; and large diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter.

Table D.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' reported comparability of small and large O.D., since January 1, 2023

Item	Firm name and narrative response on comparability of small and large O.D.
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***

Item	Firm name and narrative response on comparability of small and large O.D.
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Physical characteristics	***
Small vs large OD: Interchangeability	***
Small vs large OD: Manufacturing	***
Small vs large OD: Channels	***
Small vs large OD: Perceptions	***
Small vs large OD: Price	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Small diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is 14 inches and below in outside diameter; and large diameter pipe meaning WSS line and pressure pipe that is greater than 14 inches in outside diameter.

APPENDIX E

U.S. SHIPMENTS BY CHANNELS AND PRODUCT TYPE

Table E.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' U.S shipments, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: No responding U.S. producer reported U.S. shipments of WSS line pipe.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from India (subject), by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from Turkey, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from the United Arab Emirates, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from subject sources, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from India (nonsubject), by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.7 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from all other sources, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.8 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from nonsubject sources, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.9 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. importers' U.S shipments from all import sources, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

Table E.10 WSS line and pressure pipe: U.S. producers' and importers' U.S shipments from all sources, by channel, O.D. size, and period

Quantity in short tons; value in 1,000 dollars; unit values in dollars per short ton; interim period is January through March

Channel and O.D. size	Measure	2023	2024	2025	Interim 2025	Interim 2026
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Unit value	***	***	***	***	***
End users: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
End users: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
Distributors: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: <=14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: >14" O.D. pipe	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***	***
All channels: all O.D. pipe sizes	Share of quantity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: No responding U.S. producer reported U.S. shipments of WSS line pipe.

Note: Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "—".

APPENDIX F

SUPPLEMENTAL PRICE DATA

Six importers reported price data for WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders for products 1-3. No price data were reported for product 4, since it is larger than the pipe covered by the earlier antidumping and countervailing duty orders on WSS pressure pipe from India. Price data reported by these six firms accounted for *** percent of U.S. shipments of WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders in 2025. These price items and accompanying data are comparable to those presented in tables 5.7 to 5.9. Price and quantity data for these imports are shown in tables F.1 to F.3 and in figure F.1 to F.3 (with domestic sources).

In comparing pricing data for welded stainless steel pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders with U.S. producer pricing data, prices for the imported product were lower than prices for U.S.-produced product in all 39 instances (table F.4). In comparing pricing data for WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders with subject import pricing data, prices for the former were lower than prices for the latter in 36 of 39 instances for India, lower in all 21 reported instances for UAE, and higher in all 3 reported instances for Turkey. A summary of price differentials by product and by period are presented in tables F.5 and F.6, respectively.

Table F.1 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1 of WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders, by quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India, nonsubject price	India, nonsubject quantity	India, nonsubject margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Table F.2 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2 of WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders, by quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India, nonsubject price	India, nonsubject quantity	India, nonsubject margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 2: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S.

Table F.3 WSS line and pressure pipe: Weighted-average f.o.b. prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3 of WSS pressure pipe from India covered by prior antidumping and/or countervailing duty orders, by quarter

Price in dollars per short ton, quantity in short tons.

Period	U.S. price	U.S. quantity	India, nonsubject price	India, nonsubject quantity	India, nonsubject margin
2023 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2023 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2024 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q1	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q2	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q3	***	***	***	***	***
2025 Q4	***	***	***	***	***
2026 Q1	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S.

Figure F.1 Product: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 1, by quarter

Price of product 1

* * * * *

Volume of product 1

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 1: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 2-inch, schedule 10S.

Figure F.2 Product: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 2, by quarter

Price of product 2

* * * * *

Volume of product 2

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 2: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 4-inch, schedule 10S.

Figure F.3 Product: Weighted-average prices and quantities of domestic and imported product 3, by quarter

Price of product 3

* * * * *

Volume of product 3

* * * * *

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Product 3: ASTM A-312 or API 5LC, welded, grade AISI 304/304L pipe, 6-inch, schedule 10S.

Table F.4 WSS line and pressure pipe: Summary of higher/(lower) unit values, by source, January 2023 to March 2026

Quantity in short tons

Comparison source	Benchmark source	Number of quarters lower	Quantity lower	Number of quarters higher	Quantity higher
India, covered by existing orders	United States	***	***	***	***
India, covered by existing orders	India, subject	***	***	***	***
India, covered by existing orders	Turkey	***	***	***	***
India, covered by existing orders	United Arab Emirates	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table F.5 WSS line and pressure pipe: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by product, January 2023 to March 2026

Quantity in short tons; margins in percent

Products	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
Product 1	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Underselling	13	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Underselling	—	***	***	***	***
All products	Underselling	39	***	***	***	***
Product 1	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 2	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 3	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
Product 4	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
All products	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

Table F.6 WSS line and pressure pipe: Instances and quantities of underselling/overselling and the range and average of margins, by period, January 2023 to March 2026

Quantity in short tons; margins in percent

Period	Type	Number of instances	Quantity	Average margin	Min margin	Max margin
2023	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
2024	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
2025	Underselling	12	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Underselling	3	***	***	***	***
All periods	Underselling	39	***	***	***	***
2023	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
2024	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
2025	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
January through March 2026	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***
All periods	Overselling	—	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Note: Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as “—”.

