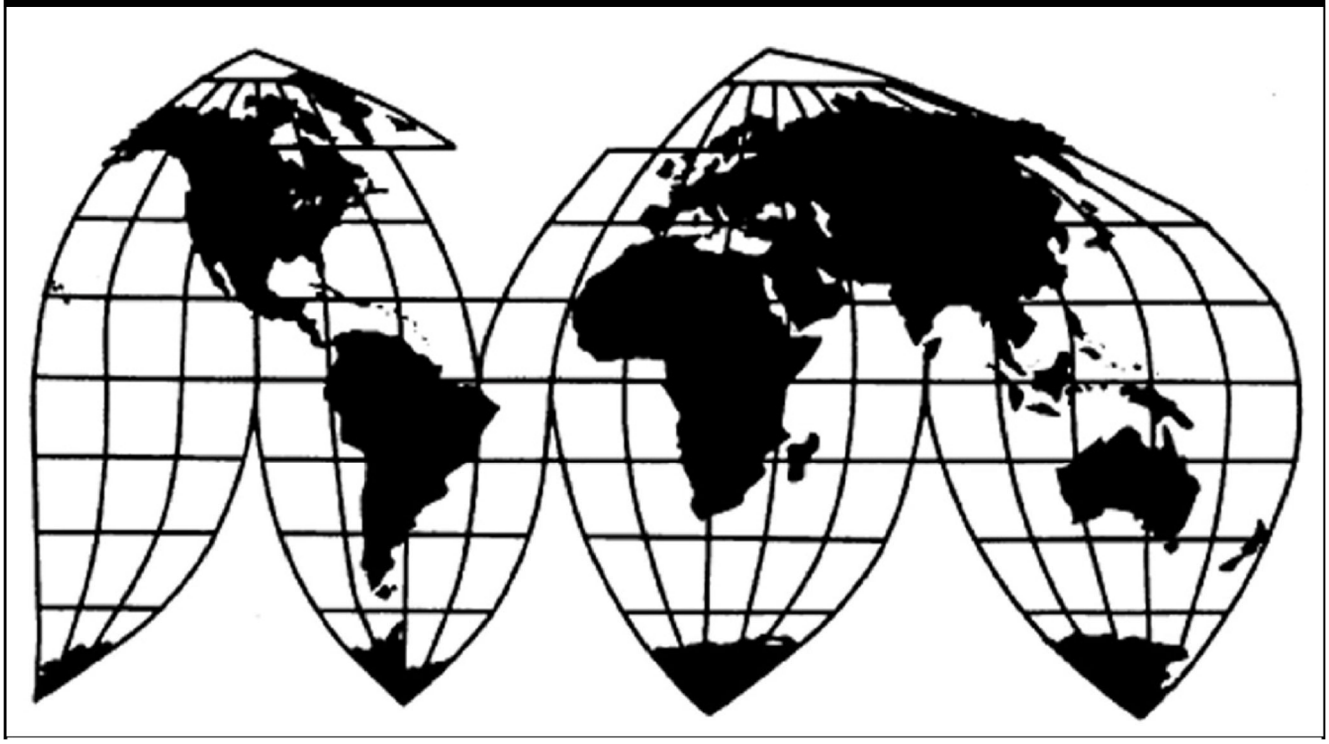
Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-644 and 731-TA-1494 (Review)

Publication 5799 **October 2026**

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-644 and 731-TA-1494 (Review)

Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on non-refillable steel cylinders from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on April 1, 2026 (91 FR 16220) and determined on July 6, 2026, that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 50894, August 6, 2026).

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

[2] Commissioner Negatu did not participate.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Tariff Act"), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on non-refillable steel cylinders ("NRSCs") from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigations. The Commission instituted the original investigations on March 27, 2020, based on petitions filed by Worthington Industries ("Worthington"),[1] which is a domestic producer of NRSCs. On May 5, 2021, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of NRSCs from China that the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") had determined to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and subsidized by the Government of China.[2] Commerce issued antidumping and countervailing duty orders ("the orders") covering the subject merchandise on May 11, 2021.[3]

Current Reviews. The Commission instituted these first five-year reviews on April 1, 2026.[4] Worthington submitted a response to the notice of institution.[5] The Commission did not receive responses to the notice of institution from any respondent parties.[6] On July 6, 2026, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response was adequate and the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.[7] Finding no

[1] *Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-644 and 731-TA-1494 (Final), USITC Pub. 5188 (May 2021) ("*Original Determinations*") at 1.1.

[2] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 3; *Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China*, 86 Fed. Reg. 15188 (Mar. 22, 2021); *Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China*, 86 Fed. Reg. 15192 (Mar. 22, 2021), *amended by Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China*, 86 Fed. Reg. 25839 (May 11, 2021) ("Commerce Original Orders").

[3] *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order: Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China*, 86 Fed. Reg. 25839 (May 11, 2021).

[4] *Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 91 Fed. Reg. 16220 (Apr. 1, 2026).

[5] Worthington's Substantive Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. Nos. 880987 (Confidential Version) & 880990 (Public Version) (May 1, 2026) ("Worthington NOI Resp.").

[6] *See* Confidential Report, INV-YY-091 (June 23, 2026) ("CR") at B.3; Public Report, *Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-644 and 731-TA-1494 (First Review), USITC Pub. 5799 (Oct. 2026) ("PR") at B.3.

[7] Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 887324 (July 8, 2026) ("Adequacy Explanation").

other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act.[8] Worthington filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.61(d) regarding the determination that the Commission should reach in these expedited five-year reviews.[9]

U.S. industry data in these reviews are based on information supplied by Worthington in its response to the notice of institution, information from the original investigations, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[10] Worthington estimates that it accounted for *** percent of the domestic production of NRSCs in 2025.[11] U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics.[12] Foreign industry data and related information are based on information furnished by Worthington, questionnaire responses from the original investigations, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.[13]

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."[14] The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and

[8] Adequacy Explanation. Commissioner Johanson determined that conducting full reviews was warranted due to changes in conditions of competition in the U.S. market. *Id.* at n.1.

[9] Worthington's Final Comments, EDIS Doc. No. 894719 (Sep. 15, 2026) ("Worthington Final Comments").

[10] CR/PR at 1.12-14.

[11] CR/PR at Table B.1; Worthington NOI Resp. at 13. In the original investigations, Worthington accounted for *** percent of the domestic production of NRSCs during the investigation period. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 8.

[12] *See* CR/PR at Table 1.7. Import data for the current reviews are compiled from official Commerce statistics for Harmonized Tariff Schedule ("HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090, accessed May 20, 2026. NRSCs may also have been imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7310.29.0025 and 7310.29.0050 for steel containers; these numbers were discontinued on July 1, 2020. On the same date, HTS statistical reporting numbers 7310.29.0030 and 7310.29.0065 were established, which are a basket category that include subject imports. Imports under these HTS statistical reporting numbers were not included in the data set for this proceeding, as they may contain merchandise outside the scope of these reviews. *Id.*

[13] *See* CR/PR at 1.18-1.20 & Tables 1.9-1.10. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to three top purchasers of NRSCs, as identified by Worthington. *Id.* at D.3. None of these firms responded to the Commission's questionnaires. *Id*.

[14] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."[15] The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.[16]

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

> The merchandise covered by these orders is certain seamed (welded or brazed), non-refillable steel cylinders meeting the requirements of, or produced to meet the requirements of, U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Specification 39, Transport Canada Specification 39M, or United Nations pressure receptacle standard ISO 11118 and otherwise meeting the description provided below (non-refillable steel cylinders). The subject non-refillable steel cylinders are portable and range from 300-cubic inch (4.9 liter) water capacity to 1,526-cubic inch (25 liter) water capacity. Subject non-refillable steel cylinders may be imported with or without a valve and/or pressure release device and unfilled at the time of importation. Non-refillable steel cylinders filled with pressurized air otherwise meeting the physical description above are covered by these orders.
>
> Specifically excluded are seamless non-refillable steel cylinders.[17]

[15] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *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); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

[16] *See*, *e.g.*, *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

[17] *Certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 44823 (July 17, 2026) ("*Commerce Final Results*") and accompanying *Issues and Decision Memorandum* ("*Commerce Final Results Issues and Decision Memo*") at 8-10, Case No. A-570-126 (July 17, 2026).

This scope definition is unchanged since the original investigations.[18]

NRSCs are portable, non-reusable steel containers specifically designed to store, transport, and dispense compressed or liquefied gases, or liquid materials for a wide variety of end-use applications. Some common end uses include: (1) refrigerant gases for refrigeration and air-conditioning applications; (2) helium for inflating retail and commercial balloons; (3) gases for medical and industrial applications; and (4) various liquid chemical mixtures such as foam insulations, sealants, and adhesives for residential and commercial construction applications. Generally, the empty cylinders are sold to customers who fill them with gases or liquid chemical mixtures, and the filled cylinders are then sold to end users for each specific application.[19]

The two-piece welded tank of an NRSC features two ports, for the one-way dispensing valve and pressure-release device, along with a double-handled handling collar on top. NRSCs for use in the U.S. market typically meet the requirements of USDOT specification 39 ("DOT-39"), which provides the steel specification for the tank body, welding or brazing requirements, wall thickness, markings, testing, and other technical requirements; as well as specifying that the cylinders be non-reusable (i.e., nonrefillable). Alternatively, to qualify for use in the U.S. market, NRSCs may meet the requirements of Transport Canada ("TC") Specification 39M or United Nations pressure receptacle standard International Standards Organization ("UNISO") 11118 for hazardous material packaging.[20]

In the original investigations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of NRSCs, coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.[21]

Absent any new information suggesting changes in the characteristics and uses of domestically produced NRSCs since the original investigations or contrary argument by Worthington,[22] we define a single domestic like product consisting of NRSCs coextensive with Commerce's scope definition.

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[18] *Compare Commerce Final Results Issues and Decision Memo with Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 5.

[19] CR/PR at 1.7.

[20] CR/PR at 1.7.

[21] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 7. No party disputed the domestic like product definition in the original investigations. The Commission found that domestically produced NRSCs share common physical characteristics and uses, channels of distribution, production facilities, and production processes, and market participants perceived NRSCs to be a unique product. *Id.* at 6-7.

[22] *See generally* CR/PR at 1.7-1.12; Worthington NOI Resp. at 14.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry 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."[23] 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.

We considered our analysis of the domestic industry in the original investigations,[24] in which the Commission defined the domestic industry as consisting of all domestic producers of NRSCs corresponding to Commerce's scope definition.[25]

Worthington was the only domestic producer of NRSCs during the period of review.[26] Accordingly, absent any contrary argument from Worthington, we again define the domestic industry to consist of the sole U.S. producer of NRSCs, Worthington, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product and our definition of the domestic industry in the original investigations.[27]

III. Revocation of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time."[28]

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[23] 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

[24] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 7-8.

[25] There were no related party issues in the original investigations. *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 8.

[26] CR/PR at 1.12.

[27] Worthington NOI Resp. at 14; *see generally* CR/PR at 1.12-1.14.

[28] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

The SAA states that "under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports."[29] Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.[30] The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that "likely," as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means "probable," and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.[31]

The statute states that "the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time."[32] According to the SAA, a "'reasonably foreseeable time' will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the 'imminent' timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations."[33]

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to "consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended

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[29] SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that "{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission's original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed." *Id*. at 883.

[30] While the SAA states that "a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary," it indicates that "the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked." SAA at 884.

[31] *See NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2003) ("'likely' means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)"), *aff'd mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) ("more likely than not" standard is "consistent with the court's opinion;" "the court has not interpreted 'likely' to imply any particular degree of 'certainty'"); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) ("standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty"); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) ("'likely' is tantamount to 'probable,' not merely 'possible'").

[32] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

[33] SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are "the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities." *Id*.

investigation is terminated."[34] It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).[35] The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission's determination.[36]

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.[37] In doing so, the Commission must consider "all relevant economic factors," including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) 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.[38]

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.[39]

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under

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[34] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

[35] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has made no duty absorption findings concerning NRSCs from the subject country. *See generally Commerce Final Results* and accompanying *Commerce Final Results Issues and Decision Memo*.

[36] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

[37] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

[38] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

[39] *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that "{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices." SAA at 886.

review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.[40] All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.[41]

As noted above, no respondent interested party responded to the Commission's notice of institution. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the NRSC industry in China and on the NRSC market in the United States during the review period. Accordingly, for our determinations, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these first five-year reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors "within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry."[42] We considered our findings regarding the conditions of competition in the original investigations.[43] The following conditions of competition inform our determination in these reviews.

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[40] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[41] The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission "considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports." SAA at 885.

[42] 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

[43] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 11-19.

1. Demand Conditions

In the original investigations, the Commission found that demand for NRSCs was driven primarily by demand for the downstream products that use them.[44] It also noted that consumption of NRSCs would be unlikely to change much in response to U.S. market price changes because there are no substitutes for NRSCs and generally NRSCs constitute a small to moderate cost share of the final products in which they are used.[45]

In the current review, the information available indicates that the factors affecting demand for NRSCs in the United States have largely remained unchanged since the original investigations.[46] Worthington asserts that U.S. demand for NRSCs depends upon demand for the products that are stored in them, which include refrigerant gases for air-conditioning and refrigeration applications; adhesives, insulation, and sealants; helium; and gases for industrial and medical applications.[47] Worthington identifies no major changes in U.S. demand for NRSCs since the original investigations,[48] although in September 2024, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 1280, banning the use of non-refillable propane cylinders in California effective January 1, 2028.[49]

Apparent U.S. consumption of NRSCs by quantity increased by *** percent, from *** units in 2019, the last year of the investigation period, to *** units in 2025.[50]

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[44] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 14.

[45] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 15.

In the original investigations, the Commission found that the criteria for application of the captive production provision of the statute were satisfied. *See Original Determinations*, USTIC Pub. 5188 at 12-14. Accordingly, it focused on the merchant market in analyzing the market share and financial performance of the domestic industry. *Id*. at 14. It also considered the market as a whole for NRSCs in its analysis. *See id.* at 14, n.50. The Commission has stated that the captive production provision does not apply to five-year reviews. *See e.g., Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-573-574 & 731-TA-1349-1358 (Review), USITC Pub. 5449 at 34-35 n.182 (Aug. 2023); *Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Romania, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-404-408 & 731-TA-898-902 & 904-908 (Review), USITC Pub. 3956 at 25 n.129 (Oct. 2007). However, we find it appropriate to consider the merchant market data as a relevant condition of competition in these reviews.

[46] *See generally* CR/PR at 1.7-1.12; *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 14-15.

[47] Worthington NOI Resp. at 14; *see also* CR/PR at 1.7.

[48] Worthington NOI Resp. at 14.

[49] CR/PR at Table 1.5.

[50] CR/PR at Table 1.8.

2. Supply Conditions

Domestically produced NRSCs were the second largest source of NRSCs to the U.S. market in 2025, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in that year.[51] According to information on the record, between 2020 and 2022, Worthington invested in upgrades of its NRSC production line in Paducah, Kentucky.[52] Additionally, in early 2021, Worthington invested $21 million in a new DOT-39 cylinder production line in Columbus, Ohio, which became fully operational in March 2022.[53] Since October 2022, however, Worthington reduced its NRSC workforce in Columbus, Ohio, by *** out of 90 employees it had hired for this new production line.[54] According to information on the record, Worthington also added new product options, including NRSCs, to its line of steel cylinders for A2L refrigerant due to increased demand for A2L refrigerants, which will replace HFC refrigerants, which the EPA has directed to phase out by 2034.[55] The domestic industry reported a capacity utilization rate of *** percent in 2025.[56]

Subject imports were the smallest source of NRSCs to the U.S. market during the review period, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.[57] Worthington contends that the ability of the Chinese industry to supply NRSCs has increased substantially since the original investigations.[58] It further asserts that NRSC manufacturers in China have the capacity to significantly increase their exports to the U.S. market and have indicated that they are highly export-oriented.[59]

Nonsubject imports were the largest source of NRSCs to the U.S. market during the review period, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.[60] India, Thailand, and Vietnam were the largest sources of nonsubject imports in 2025.[61] Worthington contends that nonsubject imports of NRSCs have significantly increased, which adds to the

[51] CR/PR at Table 1.8.
[52] CR/PR at Table 1.5.
[53] CR/PR at Table 1.5.
[54] CR/PR at Table 1.5.
[55] CR/PR at Table 1.5.
[56] CR/PR at Table 1.6.
[57] CR/PR at Table 1.8.
[58] Worthington NOI Resp. at 13.
[59] Worthington NOI Resp. at 5-7; *see also* CR/PR at 1.19-1.20, Tables 1.9 & 1.10.
[60] CR/PR at Table 1.8.
[61] CR/PR at Table 1.7.

vulnerability of the domestic industry.[62] AD/CVD orders cover NRSCs from India and steel propane cylinders from China, Taiwan, and Thailand.[63]

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Worthington contends that NRSCs remain a commodity product, produced to standard government specifications, and sold largely on the basis of price.[64] The record in these reviews contains no information indicating that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price has changed since the original investigations.[65] Accordingly, we again find a high degree of substitutability between domestically produced NRSCs and subject imports, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions.

Effective June 4, 2025, NRSCs imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090 originating in China are subject to an additional 50 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[66] Effective May 10, 2019, NRSCs provided for in HTS statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090 are subject to a 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.[67]

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the volume of subject imports in the original investigations.[68] In those proceedings, subject imports from China increased 52.2 percent from 2017 to 2019, from 2.6 million units to 3.9 million units, and subject imports' market share increased *** percentage points from *** percent in 2017 to *** percent in 2019.[69] In the current reviews, the record indicates that the order had a disciplining effect on subject import

[62] Worthington NOI Resp. at 13.

[63] CR/PR at Table 1.2.

[64] *See generally* Worthington NOI Resp. at 8-9.

[65] *See generally* Worthington NOI Resp. at 8-9.

[66] CR/PR at 1.4-1.5, Table 1.3. Effective March 12, 2025, NRSCs originating in China became subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. *Id*. at 1.5 n.13.

[67] CR/PR at 1.4-1.5, Table 1.3. Effective September 24, 2018, NRSCs originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. *Id*. at 1.5 & n.14.

[68] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 19-20.

[69] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 19-20.

volumes, with subject import volume irregularly declining from 4.8 million units in 2020 to 1.4 million units in 2025.[70]

Available information indicates that large producers and exporters of subject merchandise in China maintain large available capacity and have the incentive to significantly increase their exports of NRSCs to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked.[71] Worthington identified 19 possible producers of NRSCs in China.[72] Publicly available information indicates that the Chinese industry maintains production capacity well in excess of annual apparent U.S. consumption.[73] Additionally, Global Trade Atlas ("GTA") value data for HS subheading 7311.00, which includes out-of-scope merchandise, suggest that China is by far the world's largest exporter of NRSCs.[74] Its exports by value totaled $1.2 billion in 2020, $1.7 billion in 2021 and 2022, $1.6 billion in 2023, and $1.7 billion in 2024 and 2025, more than *** times apparent U.S. consumption by value that year.[75] Although subject import volumes decreased during the review period, subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market, demonstrating the continued attractiveness of the market and the existence of established distribution channels to subject producers and exporters.[76] We accordingly find that the subject foreign industry has the incentive and the ability to export significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States.[77]

In light of these considerations, including the significant and increasing volume of subject imports during the original investigations, the presence of subject imports in the U.S.

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[70] CR/PR at Tables 1.7; Worthington NOI Resp. at 4-5. The volume of subject imports fluctuated downward over the review period; it was 4.8 million units in 2020, 1.9 million units in 2021, 2.5 million units in 2022, 1.4 million units in 2023, 1.2 million units in 2024, and 1.4 million units in 2025, equivalent to *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in that year. CR/PR at Tables 1.7-1.8.

[71] *See generally* Worthington NOI Resp. at 5-7.

[72] Worthington NOI Resp. at Exh. 5; CR/PR at 1.19.

[73] *See* Worthington NOI Resp. at 6-7.

[74] CR/PR at Table 1.10.

[75] *Derived from* CR/PR at Tables 1.10, 1.8.

[76] CR/PR at Tables 1.7-1.8. Worthington contends that the U.S. market for NRSCs remains attractive to Chinese NRSC producers and that, despite the orders, the United States was the largest market for Chinese exports in 2025 under HTS 7311.00. Worthington NOI Resp. at 5. Moreover, in March 2024, Commerce found circumvention of the subject orders by certain NRSCs produced in China and exported to the United States, which further evidences the attractiveness of and continuing interest of Chinese exporters in the U.S. market. *Commerce Final Results Issues and Decision Memo* at 3-4.

[77] Although subject imports from China are currently subject to section 232 and section 301 duties, as discussed above, the record does not indicate that these duties would likely prevent subject imports from entering the U.S. market at significant levels if the orders are revoked, particularly given the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the review period, including in 2025 when additional duties were imposed. *See* CR/PR at 1.4-1.6 & Tables 1.7-1.8.

market during the review period demonstrating the continued attractiveness of the market to the subject industry, and the subject industry's substantial capacity, and large volume of exports, we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders are revoked.

D. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the price effects of subject imports in the original investigations.[78]

In the original investigations, the Commission found that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions and that subject imports and the domestic like product were highly substitutable. It found widespread underselling by subject imports, with landed duty-paid costs for NRSCs imported from China below the sales price for U.S.-produced product in all 29 instances, with price-cost differences that ranged as high as 36.2 percent.[79] Moreover, purchasers confirmed the domestic industry's lost sales and revenue allegations and corroborated the widespread underselling reflected in the purchase cost data.[80] The Commission further concluded that subject imports suppressed prices of domestic NRSCs to a significant degree from 2017 to 2019, as the domestic industry could not raise prices to cover increased costs, notwithstanding increased apparent U.S. consumption.[81] The Commission therefore found that subject imports had significant adverse price effects on the domestic industry.[82]

The record does not contain new pricing data due to the expedited nature of these reviews. Based on the high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, discussed in section III.B.3, we find that if the orders are revoked, the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree, as the Commission found in the original investigations. Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely take sales and market from the domestic industry and/or force the domestic industry to lower prices or forgo needed price increases, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the orders are revoked, subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

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[78] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 20-25.
[79] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 21-23, V-13.
[80] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 22-23.
[81] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 23-24.
[82] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 25.

E. Likely Impact of Subject Imports

We considered our findings regarding the impact of subject imports in the original investigations.[83]

The information available indicates that the domestic industry's trade and financial performance in 2025 was generally *** than in the original investigations.[84]

The domestic industry's capacity, at *** units, was higher in 2025 than it was in any year of the investigation period.[85] The industry's production, at *** units in 2025, exceeded levels in 2019 and 2018, but was lower than it was in 2017.[86] The industry's capacity utilization, at *** percent in 2025, exceeded that of any year of the investigation period.[87] In 2025, the domestic industry's U.S. shipments by quantity, at *** units, exceeded those of any year of the investigation period.[88] The industry's U.S. shipments by value, at $***, were higher in 2025 than in any year of the investigation period.[89] The unit value of the industry's U.S. shipments, at $*** per unit in 2025, exceeded that of any year of the investigation period.[90] The industry's share of apparent consumption by quantity, *** percent in 2025, remained lower than its share of *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019.[91]

In 2025, the domestic industry's net sales value ($***), gross profit ($***), and operating income ($***) exceeded that of any year of the investigation period.[92] The industry's operating income margin in 2025, *** percent, exceeded levels in 2018 and 2019, but not in

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[83] *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5188 at 25-32.

[84] CR/PR at Table 1.6.

[85] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's capacity was *** units in 2017, *** units in 2018, and *** units in 2019. *Id.*

[86] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's production was *** units in 2017, *** units in 2018, and *** units in 2019. *Id.*

[87] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's capacity utilization was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019. *Id.*

[88] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments by quantity were *** units in 2017, *** units in 2018, and *** units in 2019. *Id.*

[89] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's U.S. shipments by value were $*** in 2017, $*** in 2018, and $*** in 2019. *Id.*

[90] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's unit value was $*** per unit in 2017, $*** per unit in 2018, and $*** per unit in 2019. *Id.*

[91] CR/PR at Table 1.8.

[92] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's net sales value was $*** in 2017, $*** in 2018, and $*** in 2019. *Id.*

The domestic industry's gross profit was $*** in 2017, $*** in 2018, and $*** in 2019. *Id.*

The domestic industry's operating income was $*** in 2017, $*** in 2018, and $*** in 2019. *Id.*

2017.[93] The industry's ratio of cost of goods sold ("COGS") to net sales was *** percent in 2025, which was lower than in any prior year of the investigation period.[94]

The limited information on the record is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.

Based on the information available on the record, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product to a significant degree. Given the high degree of substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, the significant volumes of low-priced subject imports likely after revocation would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo needed price increases in order to maintain their sales, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of subject imports and their likely price effects would likely have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry's capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, and market share, which would in turn negatively impact the industry's profitability and employment, as well as its ability to raise capital and make and maintain necessary capital investments. Consequently, we conclude that if the orders are revoked, subject imports would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. Although nonsubject imports held a substantial share of the U.S. NRSC market, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in 2025,[95] their presence in the U.S. market would not preclude subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry, or forcing the domestic industry to lower its prices to compete if the order is revoked, given the subject industries' large capacity and exports and the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to subject imports, and that nonsubject imports would not prevent subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry after revocation of the orders.

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[93] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's operating income margin was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019. *Id.*

[94] CR/PR at Table 1.6. The domestic industry's ratio of COGS to net sales was *** percent in 2017, *** percent in 2018, and *** percent in 2019. *Id.*

[95] CR/PR at Table 1.8.

Apparent U.S. consumption of NRSCs was *** percent higher in 2025 than in 2019.[96] Therefore, changes in demand do not appear to be having any injurious effect on the domestic industry.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders are revoked, subject imports of NRSCs from China would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the above reasons, we determine that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on NRSCs from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

[96] *Derived from* CR/PR at Table 1.8.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On April 1, 2026, the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"),[1] that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on non-refillable steel cylinders ("NRSCs") from China would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.[2] All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.[3] [4] Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table 1.1 NRSCs: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
April 1, 2026	Notice of initiation by Commerce (91 FR 16181, April 1, 2026)
April 1, 2026	Notice of institution by Commission (91 FR 16220, April 1, 2026)
July 6, 2026	Commission's vote on adequacy
July 17, 2026	Commerce's results of its expedited reviews
October 8, 2026	Commission's determinations and views

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from a petition filed on March 27, 2020 with Commerce and the Commission by Worthington Industries ("Worthington"), Columbus, Ohio.[5] On March 22, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of NRSCs from China were being sold

[1] 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

[2] 91 FR 16220, April 1, 2026. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 91 FR 16181, April 1, 2026. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission's website (www.usitc.gov).

[3] As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. Information regarding responses to the notice of institution is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations are presented in app. C.

[4] Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

[5] Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-644 and 731-TA-1494 (Final), USITC Publication 5188, May 2021 ("Original publication"), p. 1.1.

at less than fair value ("LTFV") and subsidized by the Government of China.[6] The Commission determined on May 5, 2021, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of NRSCs from China and imports of subsidized NRSCs from China.[7] On May 11, 2021, Commerce issued its antidumping duty order with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 74.32 to 112.21 percent and its countervailing duty order with net subsidy rates ranging from 18.37to 186.18 percent for NRSCs from China.[8]

Previous and related investigations

The Commission has conducted a number of previous import relief investigations on NRSCs and similar merchandise in which Worthington participated as a petitioner, as presented in table 1.2.

Table 1.2 NRSCs: Previous and related Commission proceedings and current status

Date	Product	Number	Country	ITC original determination	Current status
2018	Steel propane cylinders	701-TA-607	China	Affirmative	Order continued after first review, 2025
2018	Steel propane cylinders	731-TA-1417	China	Affirmative	Order continued after first review, 2025
2018	Steel propane cylinders	731-TA-1418	Taiwan	Terminated by Commerce	—
2018	Steel propane cylinders	731-TA-1419	Thailand	Affirmative	Order continued after first review, 2025
2023	NRSCs	701-TA-689	India	Affirmative	Order in place, 2024
2023	NRSCs	731-TA-1618	India	Affirmative	Order in place, 2024

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.

[6] 86 FR 15188 and 15192, March 22, 2021. Amended in 86 FR 25839, May 11, 2021.
[7] 86 FR 25885, May 11, 2021.
[8] 86 FR 25839, May 11, 2021.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of NRSCs from China with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than July 30, 2026.[9] Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at https://access.trade.gov/frnotices and subsequently on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System ("EDIS"). Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anticircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of NRSCs from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

> The merchandise covered by these orders is certain seamed (welded or brazed), non-refillable steel cylinders meeting the requirements of, or produced to meet the requirements of, U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Specification 39, TransportCanada Specification 39M, or United Nations pressure receptacle standard ISO 11118 and otherwise meeting the description provided below (non-refillable steel cylinders). The subject non-refillable steel cylinders are portable and range from 300-cubic inch (4.9 liter) water capacity to 1,526-cubic inch (25 liter) water capacity. Subject non-refillable steel cylinders may be imported with or without a valve and/or pressure release device and unfilled at the time of importation. Non-refillable steel cylinders filled

[9] Letter from Eric Greynolds, Director, Office IV, AD/CVD Operations, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, May 20, 2026.

with pressurized air otherwise meeting the physical description above are covered by these orders.

Specifically excluded are seamless non-refillable steel cylinder.[10]

Tariff treatment

NRSCs are imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090.[11] The general rate of duty is "free" for HTS subheading 7311.00.00.[12] 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 NRSCs from China. Table 1.3 provides a summary of additional tariffs in place as of June 23, 2026. Historical information is summarized beneath the table.

Table 1.3 NRSCs: Additional tariffs on imports originating in China as of May 19, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	China
Section 232	50
Section 301	25
Section 122	NA
Total additional ad valorem rate	75

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.

[10] 86 FR 25839, May 11, 2021.

[11] HTS statistical reporting number 7311.00.0090 may include seamless non-refillable steel cylinders, which are outside of the scope of these reviews.

[12] The subject merchandise in this proceeding may also be imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 7310.29.0020, 7310.29.0030, 7310.29.0055, or 7310.29.0065. The general rate of duty for subheading 7310.29.00 is "free"; other general rates are indicated above for covered tariff rate lines. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, p. 73.26.

Section 232 tariffs

NRSCs originating in China are subject to an additional 50 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended.[13]

Section 301 tariffs

Effective September 24, 2018, NRSCs originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for NRSCs increased to 25 percent.[14]

Section 122 tariffs

NRSCs originating in China are not subject to tariffs initiated in February 2026 under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.[15]

[13] Effective March 12, 2025, NRSCs originating in China became subject to an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Effective June 4, 2025, this section 232 rate of duty increased to 50 percent. 90 FR 9817, February 18, 2025; 90 FR 24199, June 9, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.82.02 and U.S. note 16(c)(iv) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.65 and 99.3.420.

[14] 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS headings 9903.88.03 and U.S. note 20(f) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.114 and 99.3.424. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019).

[15] Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including NRSCs, are not subject to the tariffs initiated under section 122. 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, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.58 to 99.3.59, and 99.3.403.

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA")[16]

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to NRSCs originating in China that were in effect until February 20, 2026.[17]

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective February 4, 2025, NRSCs originating in China were subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA, and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective November 10, 2025, that additional duty was reduced back to 10 percent. As noted previously, effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.[18]

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

NRSCs originating in China were 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. [19]

[16] 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.

[17] 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

[18] 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 7, 2025; 90 FR 50725, November 7, 2025, 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.01.20 and U.S. note 2(s) and HTS heading 9903.01.24 and U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.3 to 99.3.4, and 99.3.366 to 99.3.367.

[19] Articles subject to section 232 tariffs, including NRSCs, 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 10, Publication 5753, June 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.12, 99.3.367, and 99.3.369.

Description and uses[20]

NRSCs are portable, non-reusable steel containers specifically designed to store, transport, and dispense compressed or liquefied gases, or other liquid materials for a wide variety of end-use applications. Some common contents and end-uses include: (1) refrigerant gases for refrigeration and air-conditioning applications; (2) helium for inflating retail and commercial balloons; (3) gases for medical and industrial applications; and (4) various liquid chemical mixtures such as foam insulations, sealants, and adhesives for residential and commercial construction applications. Generally, the empty cylinders are sold to customers who fill them with gases or liquid chemical mixtures that are then sold to end users for each specific application.

The two-piece welded tank of an NRSC features two ports, for the one-way dispensing valve and pressure-release device, along with a double-handled handling collar on top (table 1.4). NRSCs for use in the U.S. market are typically designed to meet the requirements of USDOT Specification 39 ("DOT-39"),[21] which provides the steel specification for the tank body, welding or brazing requirements, wall thickness, markings, testing, and other technical requirements; as well as specifying that the cylinders be non-reusable (i.e., non-refillable). Alternatively, to qualify for use in the U.S. market, NRSCs can also be designed to meet the requirements of Transport Canada ("TC") Specification 39M or United Nations pressure receptacle standard International Standards Organization ("UNISO") 11118 for hazardous material packaging. Because Chinese NRSCs must also meet these specifications, they are made with similar if not identical designs.

[20] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original publication, pp. 1.10 to 1.13 and Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China (Final), Confidential Report, INV-TT-053, April 6, 2021 ("Original confidential report"), pp. 1.10 to 1.13.

[21] Certification to USDOT Specification 39 is typically undertaken in facilities either certified by the USDOT or a USDOT-approved third-party certifying organization.

Table 1.4 NRSCs: Appearance, dimensions, and pressure specifications for selected common cylinder sizes

Metric	Measure	7.5-inch model	9.5-inch model	12-inch model
Appearance	PNG file			
Height	Inches	14.6	16.4	17.6
Water capacity	Pounds	15.8	29.7	49.6
Diameter	Inches	7.5	9.5	12
Volume	Cubic inches	438	822	1,378
Service pressure	PSIG	260 or 400	260 or 300 or 400	260 or 320
Test pressure	PSIG	325 or 500	325 or 400 or 500	325 or 400

Source: Original publication, p. 1.11.

Note: All dimensions are approximate. Pressure is specified as “pounds per square-inch gauge” (“PSIG”). Recommended service and test pressures presented are for refrigerants and are dependent on gas type. The standard specification for all three cylinder sizes is DOT-39.

In-scope NRSCs range in size from 300 cubic inches to 1,526 cubic inches of water capacity. Common NRSC sizes by diameter are 7.5 inch (438 cubic inches of water capacity), 9 inch (739 cubic inches), 9.5 inch (822 cubic inches), and 12 inch (1,378 cubic inches), although they are also available in other sizes. The 9.5-inch (822 cubic inches) cylinder is the most commonly available size both in the United States and worldwide. The 9.5-inch cylinder is the most commonly used size in the air-conditioning and refrigerants industry.[22] [23] ***. [24] The smaller 7.5-inch cylinder is considered an economical size for holding refrigerant R-1234yf, due to the small charge size for automotive air-conditioning systems and the high cost of this

[22] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “Refrigerant Cylinders: Analysis of Uses, Disposal, and Distribution of Refrigerants,” September 2024, p. 6, https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0606-0168.

[23] ***.

[24] The larger 12-inch diameter NRSC previously held the mostly widely available refrigerant gas R-22, that was phased out as an ozone-depleting gas.

refrigerant. The 7.5-inch cylinder can also hold refrigerant gas R-402B for charging ice-making machines. NRSCs are produced to meet the service pressure ratings required for the gaseous or liquid content, with common service-pressure ratings for in-scope NRSCs of 260, 320, and 400 pounds per square inch ("PSI").[25] NRSCs for certain end-use applications are distinguished by a dip (withdrawal) tube fitted internally to the dispensing valve,[26] which increases the price of these type of NRSCs.[27] The subject NRSCs can be imported either with or without a dispensing valve, pressure-release device, or both.

These physical characteristics distinguish NRSCs from refillable cylinders (not allowed by the DOT-39 specification), such as those for propane gas with sturdy handling collars, foot rings, and two-way valves; smaller "hand torch" non-refillable cylinders (containing propane, propylene, or butane) having elongated bodies and only one port; aluminum cylinders for reactive gasses (e.g., ammonia, ethylene oxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, or sulfur dioxide); or seamless, higher pressure steel cylinders for industrial and medical gasses (e.g., argon, nitrogen, or oxygen).

[25] Depending on the type of refrigerant gas, the required cylinder pressure rating can be either 260, 320, or 400 psi. Helium typically requires a pressure rating of 260 psi, while foam and adhesive mixtures generally require a pressure rating of 400 psi.

[26] A dip tube is fitted internally to the dispensing valve and extends down into the center of the cylinder body to draw out the pressurized liquid contents through the valve.

[27] More specifically, NRSCs for ***

Manufacturing process[28]

NRSCs are produced using low-carbon, flat-rolled (usually cold-rolled) steel.[29] First, a collar press stamps the handling collar from cut-to-length strips of steel. Next, round disks of steel are press cut from flat-rolled steel coils. These circular disks are then drawn through a die to create cup-shaped hemispheric shells that become the top and bottom halves of the cylinder. The shell edges are trimmed to produce a precise line for welding and then holes are punched into the top shell for the dispensing valve and pressure-release device.[30] The shells are then washed to remove any grit or particles that might impede painting or welding. The pressure-release device is added to the top shell prior to both the top and bottom cylinder shells being conveyed to a welding station where the valve and handling collar are welded onto the top half of the cylinder (figure 1.1a).

Handles are either made from stamped steel, which is welded directly to the top shell, or from a wire rod which is first welded to a plate or flange that is then welded to the top shell. The valve is also welded to the same plate or flange holding rod-style handles so that both the valve and handle can be attached to the shell at once. Stamped-style handles are attached to the shell in a separate weld from the valve.[31]

The two shells are then cooled prior to being placed together into the welding lathe, which creates a precise weld between them to bond the two pieces together (figure 1.1b). Each cylinder is tested to ensure it meets government specifications, including a dry-air leak test to ensure that the tank can be filled and pressurized without either leaking or rupturing.[32]

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[28] Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on original publication, pp. 1.13 to 1.16.

[29] For the maximum contents of carbon, phosphorous, sulfur, and manganese specified by each of these standards, see original confidential report, p. 1.14.

[30] The subject product from China includes a reusable screw-on cap to cover the valve outlet while the U.S. supplier only provides a push-on dust cap. According to National Refrigerants, the valve outlet is the most common cause of a defect for NRSCs.

Physical defects to the valve outlet, such as burrs, weld slag, or other debris, can be serious, but are extremely infrequent. ***. Original confidential report, p. 1.14.

[31] Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India (Final), USITC Publication 5509, May 2024, pp. 1.10.

[32] All imported NRSCs certified to meet the USDOT-39 specification must be tested by the manufacturer prior to shipment. For the specific test requirements to meet USDOT-39 specifications, see original publication, p. 1.14.

Figure 1.1 NRSCs: Cross sections of an assembled cylinder and the weld-joint detail

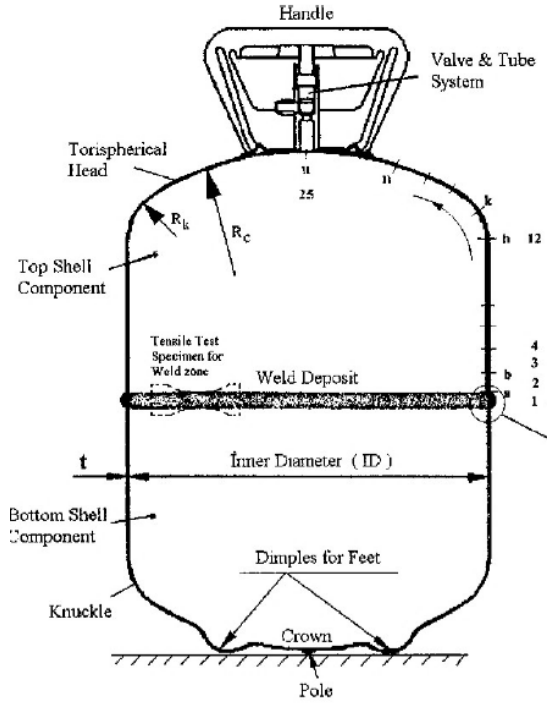


Figure 1.1a: Cylinder cross-section with components and features labeled

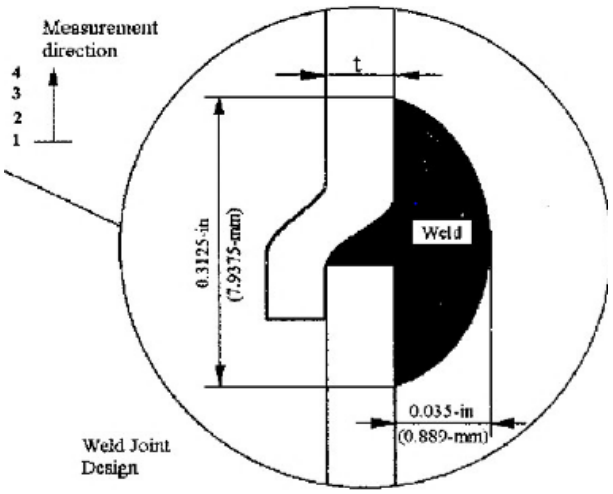


Figure 1.1b: Weld-joint cross-section for joining together the top and bottom shells

Source: Original publication, p. 1.15.

Cylinders that pass inspections move on to the painting line, where they are coated with a liquid paint that is cured under infrared light. The choice of paint color can be decided by industry standards or customer preferences. For example, as of January 2020, the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute ("ACHRI") guidelines now require that all NRSC containing refrigerant gas be painted the same standard color known as "RAL 7044" or "PMS 413." The guidelines also require a red band to be painted on the shoulder or top of the cylinder to indicate when refrigerant cylinders contain flammable compounds.[33] A silkscreened label is added to the cylinder with required identifying information, including the (USDOT, TC, or UNISO) specification number, service pressure, test pressure, manufacturer's registration number, date of manufacture and/or lot number, operating instructions, and specific penalty language against refilling the cylinder in violation of federal law. NRSCs typically are packaged in an unsealed cardboard carton specified by the customer.[34] These cartons are purchased by the purchasers of NRSCs from corrugated-cardboard suppliers and shipped directly to the NRSC

[33] Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India (Final), USITC Publication 5509, May 2024, pp. 1.11.
[34] ***. Original confidential report, p. 1.16.

producer's facilities. The customer later fills the cylinders while in the carton and finally seals the box prior to shipment.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received a U.S. producer questionnaire from one firm, Worthington, which accounted for all known production of NRSCs in the United States during 2019.[35]

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in these current reviews, one firm, Worthington, provided U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution and listed itself as the only producer of NRSCs, accounting for all known production of NRSCs in the United States during 2025.[36]

Recent developments

Table 1.5 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission's original investigations.[37]

[35] Original publication, p. 3.1.
[36] Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, p. 2.
[37] For recent developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see "U.S. tariff treatment" section.

Table 1.5 NRSCs: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Worthington Enterprises, Inc. ("Worthington")	2020 to 2022: Worthington invested in upgrades at their Paducah facility in Kentucky.
Expansion	Worthington	Early 2021 to February 2022: Worthington invested $21 million in a new DOT-39 cylinder production line in Columbus, Ohio and hired 90 people to facilitate production. The line was completed in February 2022 and became fully operational the following month.
Regulatory	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA")	October 2021 to June 2023: The EPA, under direction of the AIM Act, announced its final rule establishing provisions for implementation of the phasedown of HFC refrigerants. This rule included a prohibition on the importation and filling of disposable (nonrefillable) cylinders filled with HFCs by 2025 and a prohibition on the sale and distribution of all disposable cylinders filled with HFCs by 2027. In December 2021, Worthington filed a legal petition for review of this rule with the U.S. Court of Appeals. In June 2023, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia determined that the EPA lacked statutory authority to pass measures on the prohibition of disposable cylinders and vacated those parts of the EPA's rule while allowing the remainder of the rule to remain.
Workforce Reduction	Worthington	October 2022 to present: Worthington reduced its NRSC workforce by *** employees out of the 90 originally hired for the new DOT-39 cylinder production line in Columbus, Ohio.
New Product	Worthington	August 2024: Worthington added new product options, including non-refillable cylinders, to its line of steel cylinders for A2L refrigerant. Worthington stated that this was due to increased demand for A2L refrigerants as it replaces HFC refrigerants, which the EPA has directed to be phased out by 2034.
Regulatory	State of California ("California")	September 2024: Governor Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 1280, banning the use of non-refillable propane cylinders in California effective January 1, 2028.

Source: Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India (Final), USITC Publication 5509, May 2024, p. 3.2; Worthington's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, p. 10; Cooling Post, "US cylinder firm seeks protection from Indian imports," May 10, 2023, https://www.coolingpost.com/world-news/us-cylinder-firm-seeks-protection-from-indian-imports/; Jones Day, "D.C. Circuit Vacates Part of the EPA's HFCs Phasedown Rule," August 2023, https://www.jonesday.com/en/insights/2023/08/dc-circuit-vacates-part-of-the-epas-hfcs-phasedown-rule; Worthington's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, p. 11; Worthington, "Worthington Enterprises Extends Class A2L Refrigerant Cylinders Portfolio to Accelerate Phasedown of HFC Refrigerants," August 28, 2024, https://www.worthingtonenterprises.com/company/news-events//worthington-enterprises-extends-class-a2l-refrigerant-cylinders-portfolio-to-accelerate-phasedown-of-hfc-refrigerants; National Propane Gas Association, "California Bans Non-Reusable Propane Cylinders," September 26, 2024, https://www.npga.org/news-resources/california-bans-non-reusable-propane-cylinders/.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews. Table 1.6 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from responding U.S. producers in the original investigations.

Table 1.6 NRSCs: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, by period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
Capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Production	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Unit value	***	***	***	***
Net sales	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS	Value	***	***	***	***
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2025, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, exh. 1.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if "appropriate circumstances" exist.[38]

In its original determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of non-refillable steel cylinders, coextensive with Commerce's scope. In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry to consist of the sole U.S. producer of non-refillable steel cylinders, Worthington, in accordance with the Commission's definition of the domestic like product.[39]

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 13 firms, which accounted for approximately *** percent of total U.S. imports, *** percent of subject imports of NRSCs from China, and *** percent of imports of NRSCs from nonsubject sources, during 2019.[40] Import data presented in the original investigations are based on questionnaire responses.[41]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of 51 potential U.S. importers of NRSCs.[42]

[38] Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).
[39] 91 FR 16220, April 1, 2026.
[40] Original confidential report, p. 4.1.
[41] Original publication, p. 4.3.
[42] Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, exh. 8.

U.S. imports

Table 1.7 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2025 imports by quantity).

Table 1.7 NRSCs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit

U.S. imports from	Measure	2020	2021	2022
China	Quantity	4,807,318	1,874,281	2,472,638
India	Quantity	279,419	2,506,728	3,457,668
Thailand	Quantity	1,523,059	2,648,983	3,105,173
Vietnam	Quantity	548,948	1,084,333	1,148,458
All other sources	Quantity	2,382,953	2,827,192	2,516,866
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	4,734,379	9,067,236	10,228,165
All import sources	Quantity	9,541,697	10,941,517	12,700,803
China	Value	110,409	74,618	121,237
India	Value	8,689	40,477	78,522
Thailand	Value	29,911	59,900	92,909
Vietnam	Value	10,558	26,891	32,995
All other sources	Value	175,437	269,332	344,372
Nonsubject sources	Value	224,594	396,599	548,799
All import sources	Value	335,003	471,216	670,036
China	Unit value	22.97	39.81	49.03
India	Unit value	31.10	16.15	22.71
Thailand	Unit value	19.64	22.61	29.92
Vietnam	Unit value	19.23	24.80	28.73
All other sources	Unit value	73.62	95.26	136.83
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	47.44	43.74	53.66
All import sources	Unit value	35.11	43.07	52.76

Table continued.

Table 1.7 (Continued) NRSCs: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per unit

U.S. imports from	Measure	2023	2024	2025
China	Quantity	1,377,625	1,170,848	1,367,887
India	Quantity	1,454,898	2,288,325	4,572,200
Thailand	Quantity	2,025,854	2,591,020	3,349,541
Vietnam	Quantity	852,048	941,397	1,461,653
All other sources	Quantity	2,912,737	2,444,580	2,066,700
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	7,245,537	8,265,322	11,450,094
All import sources	Quantity	8,623,162	9,436,170	12,817,981
China	Value	107,529	110,524	97,314
India	Value	60,184	75,098	114,376
Thailand	Value	35,150	56,882	68,511
Vietnam	Value	18,031	20,862	24,037
All other sources	Value	312,450	283,782	269,281
Nonsubject sources	Value	425,815	436,625	476,204
All import sources	Value	533,344	547,149	573,519
China	Unit value	78.05	94.40	71.14
India	Unit value	41.37	32.82	25.02
Thailand	Unit value	17.35	21.95	20.45
Vietnam	Unit value	21.16	22.16	16.44
All other sources	Unit value	107.27	116.09	130.30
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	58.77	52.83	41.59
All import sources	Unit value	61.85	57.98	44.74

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090, accessed May 20, 2026. NRSCs may also have been imported under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7310.29.0025 and 7310.29.0050 for steel containers; these numbers were discontinued on July 1, 2020. On the same date, HTS statistical reporting numbers 7310.29.0030 and 7310.29.0065 were established, which NRSCs may have been imported under. See HTS Change Record (Revision 14), 2022. These HTS statistical reporting numbers were not included in this data set as they contain merchandise outside the scope of these reviews.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table 1.8 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table 1.8 NRSCs: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in units; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	***	***	***	***
China	Quantity	***	***	***	1,367,887
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	***	***	***	11,450,094
All import sources	Quantity	***	***	***	12,817,981
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Value	***	***	***	***
China	Value	***	***	***	97,314
Nonsubject sources	Value	***	***	***	476,204
All import sources	Value	***	***	***	573,519
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
China	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of quantity	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers	Share of value	***	***	***	***
China	Share of value	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***
All import sources	Share of value	***	***	***	***

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2025, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090, accessed May 20, 2026.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from six firms, which accounted for 100 percent of

production of NRSCs in China during 2019, and approximately *** percent of NRSCs exports from China to the United States during 2019.[43]

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 19 possible producers of NRSCs in China.[44]

Recent developments

There were no major developments in the Chinese industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

Exports

Table 1.9 presents export data for iron or steel containers for compressed or liquefied gas or other materials, a category that includes NRSCs and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of value for 2025).

Table 1.9 Iron or steel containers for compressed or liquefied gas or other materials: Value of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	201,236	254,879	260,847	246,932	262,736	228,130
Vietnam	30,021	51,196	60,102	56,031	58,487	56,437
Germany	49,663	70,892	62,653	48,106	54,035	54,432
India	24,395	66,012	55,556	46,812	50,440	54,018
Japan	34,735	37,196	53,150	69,743	90,961	53,035
United Kingdom	46,033	53,911	49,572	32,733	41,114	49,798
Canada	31,989	33,573	37,661	30,304	33,808	49,291
South Korea	29,823	80,050	49,594	47,498	38,909	48,384
Poland	15,616	31,903	39,028	47,981	51,258	47,258
Indonesia	27,812	57,928	43,353	41,643	49,684	47,022
All other markets	739,827	978,006	1,001,549	980,296	999,044	1,052,975
All markets	1,231,151	1,715,546	1,713,065	1,648,079	1,730,476	1,740,780

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7311.00 and 7310.29, accessed May 20, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7311.00 and 7310.29 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

[43] Original confidential report, p. 7.3.

[44] Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, exh. 5.

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, NRSCs from China have not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

The global market

Table 1.10 presents global export data for iron or steel containers for compressed or liquefied gas or other materials, a category that includes NRSCs and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of value for 2025).

Table 1.10 Iron or steel containers for compressed or liquefied gas or other materials: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
China	1,231,151	1,715,546	1,713,065	1,648,079	1,730,476	1,740,780
United States	579,031	662,747	735,186	655,369	599,858	630,117
Italy	433,752	526,452	556,315	631,318	553,144	565,995
Germany	399,794	481,080	536,885	572,179	596,195	525,111
South Korea	353,252	367,805	346,849	321,350	338,687	338,364
Turkey	210,460	277,736	325,731	321,229	290,677	331,189
Czech Republic	243,842	293,885	309,045	290,785	280,496	271,196
India	101,248	171,704	196,454	228,191	207,540	237,961
Thailand	257,952	269,418	245,589	209,378	223,957	213,314
Poland	175,615	204,500	251,802	242,347	209,776	205,597
All other exporters	1,779,264	2,068,115	2,151,137	2,063,662	2,014,399	2,006,142
All exporters	5,765,361	7,038,987	7,368,059	7,183,886	7,045,205	7,065,766

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 7311.00 and 7310.29, accessed May 20, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 7311.00 and 7310.29 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews.

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

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 16181, April 1, 2026	Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-01/pdf/2026-06326.pdf
91 FR 16220, April 1, 2026	Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-04-01/pdf/2026-06293.pdf

APPENDIX B

RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF INSTITUTION

Responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received a submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews filed on behalf of the Worthington Enterprises, Inc. ("Worthington"), domestic producers of NRSCs (collectively referred to herein as "domestic interested party").

A complete response to the Commission's notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table B.1.

Table B.1 NRSCs: Summary of responses to the Commission's notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. producer	1	100%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party's estimate of its share of total U.S. production of NRSCs during 2025. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, May 1, 2026, p. 2.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from Worthington. Worthington requests that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on NRSCs.[1]

[1] Domestic interested party's comments on adequacy, June 9, 2026, p. 2.

Company-specific information

Table B.2 NRSCs: Response checklist for U.S. producers

Yes = provided response; not known = information was not known

Item	Worthington
Nature of operation	Yes
Statement of intent to participate	Yes
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	Yes
U.S. producer list	Yes
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	Yes
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	Yes
List of sources for national/regional prices	Not known
Trade/financial data	Yes
Changes in supply/demand	Yes
Complete response	Yes

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Total market

Table C-1
NRSCs: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020
(Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. total market consumption quantity:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. total market consumption value:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Producers' share (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
China:									
Quantity	2,105,051	2,644,815	3,680,720	2,657,469	2,635,686	▲74.9	▲25.6	▲39.2	▼(0.8)
Value	36,109	26,974	35,269	25,484	27,222	▼(2.3)	▼(25.3)	▲30.8	▲6.8
Unit value	$17.15	$10.20	$9.58	$9.59	$10.33	▼(44.1)	▼(40.5)	▼(6.0)	▲7.7
Ending inventory quantity	***	502,510	642,664	***	413,978	▲***	▼***	▲27.9	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers':									
Average 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 (units per hour)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued
NRSCs: Summary data concerning the U.S. total market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020
(Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. producers':-- Continued									
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)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Research and development expenses	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Net assets	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	***
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)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***

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.

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.

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

Merchant market

Table C-2
NRSCs: Summary data concerning the U.S. merchant market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020
(Quantity=units; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per unit; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. merchant market consumption quantity:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. merchant market consumption value:									
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1)	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Importers' share (fn1):									
China	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All import sources	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
China:									
Quantity	2,105,051	2,644,815	3,680,720	2,657,469	2,635,686	▲74.9	▲25.6	▲39.2	▼(0.8)
Value	36,109	26,974	35,269	25,484	27,222	▼(2.3)	▼(25.3)	▲30.8	▲6.8
Unit value	$17.15	$10.20	$9.58	$9.59	$10.33	▼(44.1)	▼(40.5)	▼(6.0)	▲7.7
Ending inventory quantity	***	502,510	642,664	***	413,978	▲***	▼***	▲27.9	▲***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	▼***
All import sources:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers':									
Commercial U.S. shipments:									
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Commercial 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)	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***

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.

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

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

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties, and it identified these three firms that it believes to be the top three purchasers of non-refillable steel cylinders ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these three firms and no firms responded.