

World Crude Steel Production as of July 2026 (in thousand metric tons)

Source: World Steel Association. Data as of 24 August 2026. The countries included in this table accounted for approximately 98% of total world crude steel production. e = estimate.

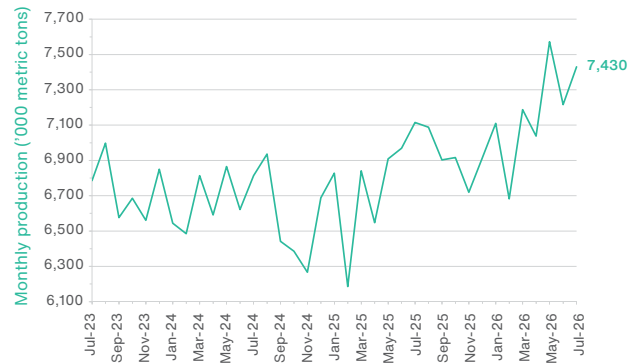
	July				Year to date			
	2026	2025	Change	%	2026	2025	Change	%
Austria	680e	658	22	3.3	4,485	4,315	170	3.9
Belgium	619	602	17	2.8	4,120	4,124	(4)	(0.1)
Bulgaria	55e	34	21	62.7	347	304	42	13.9
Czech Republic	208	221	(13)	(6.0)	1,511	1,568	(57)	(3.6)
Finland	324	287	37	13.0	2,358	2,218	140	6.3
France	800e	711	89	12.5	5,690	5,762	(72)	(1.3)
Germany	2,800e	2,719	81	3.0	21,429	19,828	1,601	8.1
Greece	150e	138	12	8.7	949	874	75	8.6
Italy	1,800e	1,727	73	4.2	13,304	12,838	466	3.6
Luxembourg	148	168	(21)	(12.2)	1,015	1,217	(203)	(16.7)
Netherlands	499	542	(43)	(8.0)	3,573	3,772	(200)	(5.3)
Poland	670e	664	6	0.9	4,265	4,541	(275)	(6.1)
Slovenia	46	50	(4)	(7.2)	366	380	(14)	(3.8)
Spain	850e	869	(19)	(2.2)	6,479	7,513	(1,034)	(13.8)
Sweden	302	274	28	10.1	2,541	2,444	96	3.9
Other EU	530e	430	100	23.3	3,560	3,959	(399)	(10.1)
Total — European Union	10,481	10,095	386	3.8	75,990	75,658	332	0.4
Macedonia	26	25	1	3.9	187	162	25	16.0
Norway	16	11	5	44.2	330	335	(5)	(1.6)
Serbia	123	120	3	2.1	739	817	(78)	(9.5)
Türkiye	3,404	3,182	222	7.0	23,181	21,484	1,697	7.9
United Kingdom	133	160	(27)	(17.1)	1,311	1,598	(287)	(18.0)
Total — Other Europe	3,701	3,498	203	5.8	25,748	24,396	1,352	5.5
Belarus	140e	155	(15)	(9.7)	845	1,145	(300)	(26.2)
Kazakhstan	394	295	99	33.4	2,559	2,437	122	5.0
Russia	5,700e	5,518	182	3.3	38,110	40,591	(2,480)	(6.1)
Ukraine	457	581	(124)	(21.3)	4,023	4,263	(240)	(5.6)
Total — Russia, other C.I.S., Ukraine	6,691	6,549	142	2.2	45,537	48,436	(2,899)	(6.0)
Canada	900e	857	43	5.0	6,489	6,747	(258)	(3.8)
Cuba	15e	13	2	19.4	107	103	4	4.0
El Salvador	5e	7	(2)	(23.8)	49	49	0	(0.5)
Guatemala	20e	18	2	10.5	156	149	7	4.5
Mexico	1,200e	1,115	85	7.6	8,876	8,113	763	9.4
United States	7,430	7,115	315	4.4	50,236	47,396	2,840	6.0
Total — North America	9,570	9,125	445	4.9	65,913	62,557	3,356	5.4

	July				Year to date			
	2026	2025	Change	%	2026	2025	Change	%
Argentina	378	327	50	15.3	2,504	2,262	241	10.7
Bolivia	15e	14	1	8.5	78	97	(19)	(19.8)
Brazil	2,804	2,803	2	0.1	19,082	19,315	(232)	(1.2)
Chile	50e	45	5	12.0	291	291	0	0.1
Colombia	115e	107	8	7.8	778	812	(34)	(4.1)
Ecuador	35e	37	(2)	(4.0)	308	303	5	1.6
Paraguay	5e	4	1	18.8	41	38	3	8.3
Peru	150e	117	33	28.6	968	926	42	4.5
Uruguay	3e	4	(1)	(19.8)	29	29	0	(0.6)
Venezuela	3e	3	0	(2.2)	22	21	1	3.3
Total — South America	3,558	3,459	99	2.8	24,101	24,095	7	0
Algeria	670	430	240	55.8	4,350	3,170	1,180	37.2
Egypt	778	810	(32)	(3.9)	6,440	5,791	648	11.2
Libya	60e	101	(41)	(40.9)	442	662	(220)	(33.2)
Morocco	140	125	15	12.0	925	870	55	6.3
South Africa	365e	431	(66)	(15.2)	2,445	2,839	(394)	(13.9)
Tunisia	6	6	0	0	43	45	(2)	(4.4)
Total — Africa	2,020	1,903	116	6.1	14,644	13,377	1,267	9.5
Bahrain	92	95	(3)	(3.2)	682	705	(23)	(3.3)
Iran	2,000e	2,235	(235)	(10.5)	15,954	18,154	(2,200)	(12.1)
Iraq	250	250	0	0	1,750	1,765	(15)	(0.8)
Jordan	25	25	0	0	175	175	0	0
Kuwait	74	85	(11)	(12.9)	544	643	(99)	(15.4)
Oman	250	250	0	0	1,760	1,770	(10)	(0.6)
Qatar	70	169	(99)	(58.7)	1,073	935	138	14.7
Saudi Arabia	785	997	(212)	(21.2)	5,561	5,920	(359)	(6.1)
United Arab Emirates	234	263	(29)	(11.0)	2,080	2,141	(61)	(2.8)
Yemen	8	7	1	14.3	60	58	2	3.4
Total — Middle East	3,787	4,375	(588)	(13.4)	29,639	32,267	(2,627)	(8.1)
China	76,930	79,803	(2,873)	(3.6)	577,040	595,501	(18,461)	(3.1)
India	14,354	14,080	274	1.9	101,096	95,254	5,842	6.1
Japan	6,947	6,918	28	0.4	47,341	47,463	(121)	(0.3)
Mongolia	0	0	0	(71.7)	20	20	0	0.7
South Korea	5,710	5,368	342	6.4	37,426	36,431	995	2.7
Pakistan	210e	295	(85)	(28.8)	1,510	2,180	(670)	(30.7)
Taiwan	1,600e	1,328	272	20.5	10,883	10,007	876	8.8
Thailand	470e	393	77	19.6	3,299	2,940	359	12.2
Vietnam	2,745	2,038	707	34.7	17,928	14,002	3,926	28.0
Total — Asia	108,966	110,223	(1,257)	(1.1)	796,543	803,797	(7,253)	(0.9)
Australia	417	462	(45)	(9.8)	2,770	3,038	(268)	(8.8)
New Zealand	44	49	(6)	(11.2)	315	326	(11)	(3.4)
Total — Oceania	460	511	(51)	(9.9)	3,085	3,364	(279)	(8.3)
Total	149,234	149,739	(504)	(0.3)	1,081,201	1,087,945	(6,744)	(0.6)

Figure 1

U.S. monthly steel production.

Source: World Steel Association.

**U.S. Production Capability and Imports****Production**

U.S. crude steel production rose an estimated 4.4% in July 2026, increasing year over year to 7.43 million metric tons (Fig. 1). Production also increased from the prior month, growing 3% from 7.22 million metric tons.

U.S. production is on pace to reach 86.1 million metric tons this year, which would be an increase of 4.2% over 2025. For comparison, July's global crude steel production was flat, dipping 0.3% to 149.2 million metric tons. Global crude steel production is on pace to reach 1.85 billion metric tons, on par with 2025.

Capacity Utilization

U.S. capacity utilization reached 74.9% in July 2026, up from the July 2025 reading of 73.2% (Fig. 2). However, capacity utilization retreated from the prior month, notching down from 75.2%.

Imports and Exports

The U.S. imported approximately 2.11 million net tons of steel in June 2026, a decrease of 6.6% from the prior year (Fig. 3). Imports also were down 3.8% from the prior month, decreasing from 2.19 million net tons.

Table 1 lists the leading countries of origin in June 2026. The No. 1 source was South Korea, which exported nearly 422,000 tons of finished and semifinished steels to the U.S. during the month. That volume was up 5.6% from the prior month. Meanwhile, Canada and Mexico together shipped more than 485,000 tons to the U.S., up nearly 4% from the prior month. At the same time, Indonesian imports stood at 68,000 tons, an increase of 8.1% over the prior month.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of imports by selected products. Imports of semifinished steels increased 2.4% month over month, rising to 634,500 tons. However,

Figure 2

Capacity utilization.

Source: Federal Reserve.

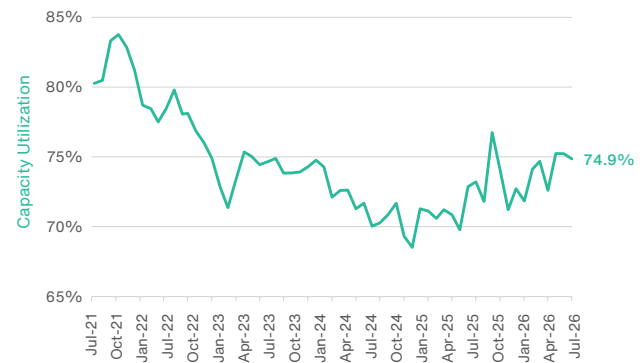
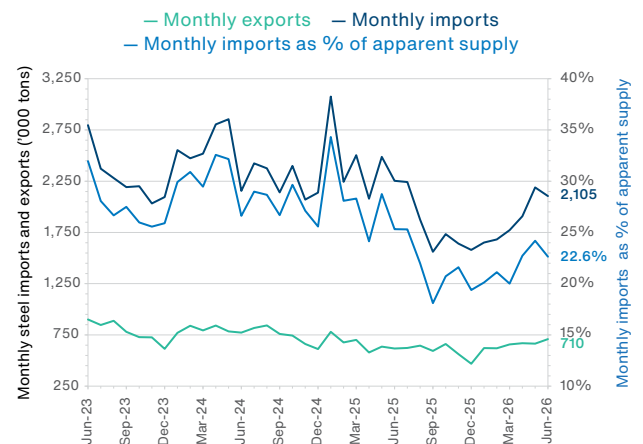


Figure 3

U.S. imports and exports.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



finished steel imports decreased, dropping 6.3% from the prior month to 1.47 million tons. Of the finished products, hot-rolled and cold-rolled coil imports grew 11.5% month over month, reaching 427,800 tons. Tubular products increased, too, rising 21.4% to 431,900 tons. But plate imports declined 15.1% to 166,900 tons, as did bar imports, which fell 24.6% to 170,500 tons.

Imports accounted for 22.6% of the market in June, and they are on pace to reach 22.6 million net tons in 2026. That would be a decline from 2025, when imports reached 25.3 million net tons.

Table 3 provides an overview of the monthly average currency exchange rates to complement the data in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Top 10 monthly U.S. imports by country/region.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

May's Top 10	Monthly imports ('000 tons)			m-o-m ('000 tons)	m-o-m (%)	y-o-y ('000 tons)	y-o-y (%)
	Jun'26	May'26	Jun'25				
1 South Korea	421.6	399.3	181.3	22.4	5.6	240.4	132.6
2 Canada	294.0	281.9	345.4	12.1	4.3	(51.4)	(14.9)
3 Brazil	244.6	330.7	421.9	(86.1)	(26.0)	(177.4)	(42.0)
4 Mexico	191.5	185.0	178.8	6.5	3.5	12.7	7.1
5 Vietnam	150.8	142.1	141.2	8.7	6.1	9.6	6.8
6 Japan	107.9	141.8	63.0	(33.9)	(23.9)	44.8	71.1
7 Taiwan	69.7	93.7	118.8	(24.0)	(25.6)	(49.1)	(41.3)
8 Indonesia	68.1	63.0	24.3	5.1	8.1	43.8	180.1
9 India	64.4	63.6	55.4	0.9	1.4	9.0	16.3
10 Germany	57.8	79.0	101.8	(21.2)	(26.9)	(44.1)	(43.3)
Rest of World	434.7	408.9	622.4	25.8	6.3	(187.7)	(30.2)
Total Imports	2,105.0	2,188.9	2,254.5	(83.9)	(3.8)	(149.5)	(6.6)

Table 2

U.S. imports by product category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Monthly imports are rounded to the nearest integer.

Steel products	Monthly imports ('000 tons)			m-o-m ('000 tons)	m-o-m (%)	y-o-y ('000 tons)	y-o-y (%)
	Jun'26	May'26	Jun'25				
Wire rod	72.3	137.1	167.6	(64.8)	(47.3)	(95.3)	(56.8)
Structurals	126.7	148.0	69.2	(21.3)	(14.4)	57.5	83.1
Bars	170.5	226.1	215.0	(55.5)	(24.6)	(44.5)	(20.7)
Rebar	110.5	138.4	139.1	(27.9)	(20.2)	(28.7)	(20.6)
Pipe and tube	431.9	355.8	421.7	76.1	21.4	10.2	2.4
Oil country tubular goods	115.8	116.6	147.7	(0.8)	(0.7)	(31.9)	(21.6)
Plates	166.9	196.5	281.0	(29.6)	(15.1)	(114.1)	(40.6)
Flat-rolled	427.8	383.6	425.0	44.2	11.5	2.8	0.7
Hot-rolled coil	125.9	95.7	97.1	30.1	31.4	28.7	29.6
Cold-rolled coil	302.0	287.8	327.9	14.1	4.9	(25.9)	(7.9)
Other finished	74.3	121.8	87.5	(47.5)	(39.0)	(13.2)	(15.1)
Finished imports	1,470.5	1,568.9	1,667.0	(98.4)	(6.3)	(196.5)	(11.8)
Ingots	1.0	1.3	0.2	(0.3)	(24.2)	0.8	477.4
Blooms, slabs, billets	633.5	618.6	587.4	14.9	2.4	46.2	7.9
Semifinished imports	634.5	620.0	587.5	14.6	2.4	47.0	8.0
Total Imports	2,105.0	2,188.9	2,254.5	(83.9)	(3.8)	(149.5)	(6.6)

Table 3

Monthly average exchange rate comparisons.

Sources: X-Rates.

Country/Region	Currency per U.S. dollar	Monthly average exchange rate comparisons						
		Jun'26	May'26	Jun'25	m-o-m change	m-o-m (%)	y-o-y change	y-o-y (%)
Japan	Yen/\$	160.74	158.16	144.58	2.58	1.6	16.16	11.2
South Korea	Won/\$	1,529.80	1,489.64	1,366.41	40.16	2.7	163.39	12.0
China	CNY/\$	6.78	6.80	7.18	(0.02)	(0.3)	(0.40)	(5.6)
Taiwan	TWD/\$	31.65	31.51	29.64	0.14	0.4	2.01	6.8
India	INR/\$	95.00	95.44	85.93	(0.44)	(0.5)	9.07	10.6
Türkiye	TRY/\$	46.30	45.52	39.48	0.78	1.7	6.82	17.3
EU	€/ \$	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.01	1.2	0	0
Russia	RUB/\$	73.81	73.05	78.72	0.76	1.0	(4.91)	(6.2)
Brazil	Real/\$	5.13	4.99	5.55	0.14	2.8	(0.42)	(7.6)
Mexico	MXN/\$	17.38	17.32	19.06	0.06	0.3	(1.68)	(8.8)
Canada	CAD/\$	1.40	1.37	1.37	0.03	2.2	0.03	2.2

U.S. Demand

Automotive

The U.S. light vehicle sales pace slowed in July, but remained above the 16-million-unit mark for the fifth consecutive month (Fig. 4). On a seasonally adjusted, annualized basis, sales stood at 16.3 million units, down from June's pace of 16.7 million units, but on par with 2025 sales.

According to analysts at Cox Automotive, July sales persisted in the face of considerable economic uncertainty and a fifth consecutive month of higher energy costs. That, they said, suggests a relatively stable, if moderating, outlook for the balance of the year.

Cox senior economist Charlie Chesbrough added that stubbornly high gas prices and historically weak consumer confidence have not discouraged new vehicle buyers, as one might expect.

"The market today is being driven by more affluent buyers, so they may be less impacted by inflationary pressures and economic uncertainty. If the economy and stock market can maintain their current growing but volatile path, vehicle sales will likely follow," Chesbrough said.

Nonresidential Construction

On a seasonally adjusted annualized basis, nonresidential construction spending declined 2.1% in June 2026, dropping year over year to US\$1.28 trillion (Fig. 5). However, compared to the prior month, spending was flat.

Anirban Basu, chief economist for the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC), noted that eight of

Figure 4

U.S. light vehicle sales.

(Current year data is seasonally adjusted annualized rate.)

Source: WardsAuto.com.

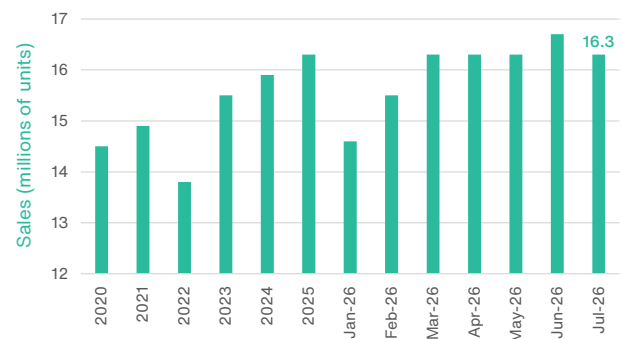
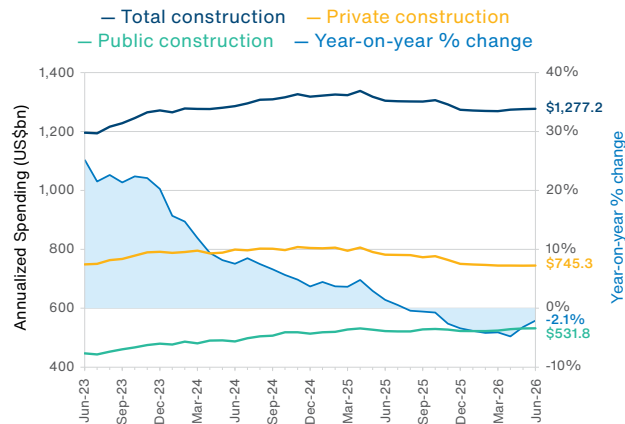


Figure 5

Nonresidential construction.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



16 nonresidential construction sectors saw growth in June, including the office sector. Data centers fall into the office sector, which saw a year-over-year spending increase of 15.3%.

“Data center construction was up 7% in June and up 46% from a year ago,” Basu said. “Contractors working on data centers continue to benefit from this momentum. According to ABC’s latest Construction Backlog Indicator, the 13% of ABC members under contract to work on data centers have significantly higher backlog (11.0 months) than the 87% that are not (8.5 months).”

Overall, though, the forecast for the remainder of 2026 is clouded. In its latest consensus construction forecast, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) revised its spending outlook downward, predicting a 0.3% decline in overall nonresidential construction activity. The association had forecast a 1% increase in January.

The association said ongoing economic uncertainty has given rise to a K-shaped outlook, with data center-, hotel- and healthcare-related projects growing and warehousing, traditional offices and manufacturing projects on the decline.

“Data centers stand alone at the top of the construction spending outlook. They have been on a stratospheric rise over the last several years, and the forecast calls for continued growth in 2026 (+33%) and in 2027 (+25%). By 2027, data centers will account for roughly 8% of all non-residential building spending,” the AIA said.

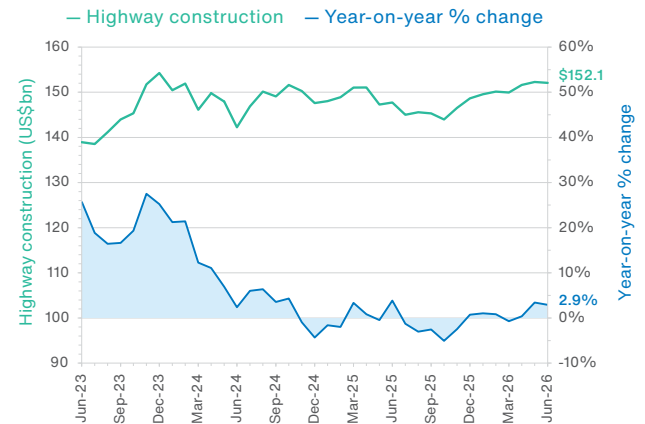
On the other side of the coin, it said, warehousing looks to continue to falter through this year.

“While the pandemic pushed office construction lower, it was a boon for warehouse construction as e-commerce giants like Amazon began to build out their logistics infrastructure. Construction spending peaked in 2023 at US\$80 billion, but Amazon began to pare back and

Figure 6

Infrastructure spending.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



ultimately stop new warehouse buildouts. Since then, spending has been on a steady decline, hitting US\$55 billion in 2025, which is 31% below its peak,” it said.

The group predicts warehouse spending will drop 1.7% this year, but will then increase by 1.4% in 2027.

Infrastructure

Total U.S. highway and street construction spending in June 2026 stood at US\$152.1 billion on a seasonally adjusted annualized basis (Fig. 6). Spending was up 2.9% year over year. However, compared to the prior month, spending was flat.

According to the Associated General Contractors (AGC), public infrastructure projects continue to drive construction activity even as many private construction categories weaken.

“Only three categories are propping up construction spending: data centers, power and highway projects,” said Ken Simonson, AGC’s chief economist. “Unfortunately, all of these segments face risks of cooling or shrinking due to worker shortages, political pushback, tariffs and a possible federal funding lapse for highway programs.”

Energy

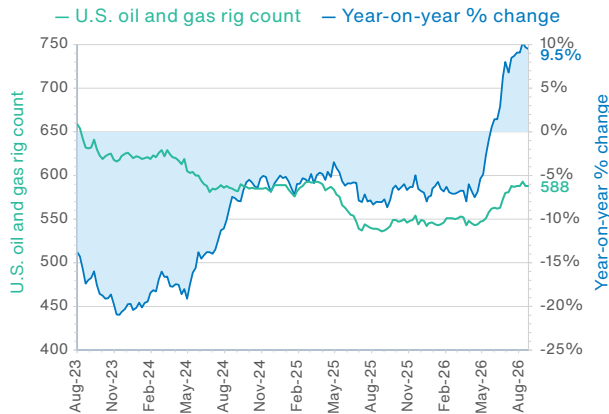
The U.S. rig count moderated in August 2026, ending the month right where it began, at 588 rigs (Fig. 7).

According to the Bloomberg news service, some shale oil producers are throttling back capital investments in favor of paying down debt and increasing returns to shareholders. For example, Chevron Corp. and ConocoPhillips have reduced spending on wells in the Lower 48 states by 10% in the first half of 2026. But reduced spending doesn’t necessarily equate to lower output, according to Bloomberg. “Gains in drilling and fracking techniques mean most operators are producing more oil for every

Figure 7

U.S. oil and gas rig count.

Source: Baker Hughes.



dollar spent. But it also means more companies are holding production flat or growing through efficiency gains rather than higher expenditure.”

Still, Bloomberg noted that most shale production growth tends to come in the second half of the year when operators are less affected by weather and focus on beating annual targets. And, it said, not all companies are throttling back.

Indeed, the rig count, after being rangebound throughout the second half of 2025 and much of the beginning of 2026, has been climbing steadily since May. The July count remained at its highest level since April 2025.

“But,” Bloomberg wrote, “operators aren’t drilling as frenetically as they had when oil prices spiked in the past. After Russia’s 2022 invasion of Ukraine sent oil prices soaring, the U.S. added about 1.1 million barrels a day in 2023, about five times more than this year.”

Nondefense Capital Goods

New orders for nondefense capital goods, excluding aircraft and parts, stood at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of US\$85.8 billion in June 2026, up nearly 13.4% from the same month in the prior year (Fig. 8). Spending also rose from the prior month, increasing 1.7%.

The figure is viewed as a proxy for business spending and equipment investment.

“As in Q1, growth was likely driven by robust business investment, with the AI buildout supporting a double-digit gain in equipment spending,” according to a recent Wells Fargo Economics note.

Industrial Production Index

The industrial production index — a broad-based proxy for steel demand — rose 1.3% in June 2026, increasing year over year to 102.8 points. The index also rose slightly

Figure 8

Monthly nondefense capital goods.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

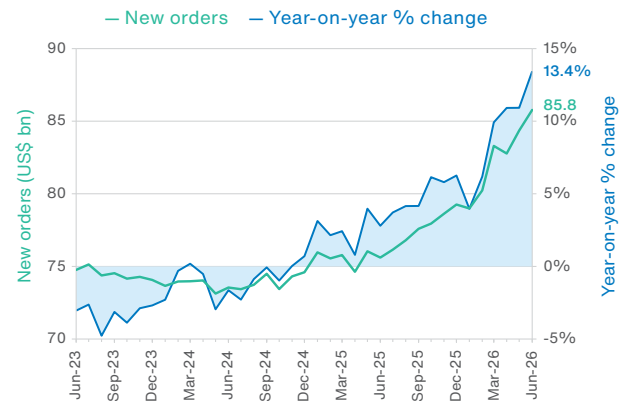
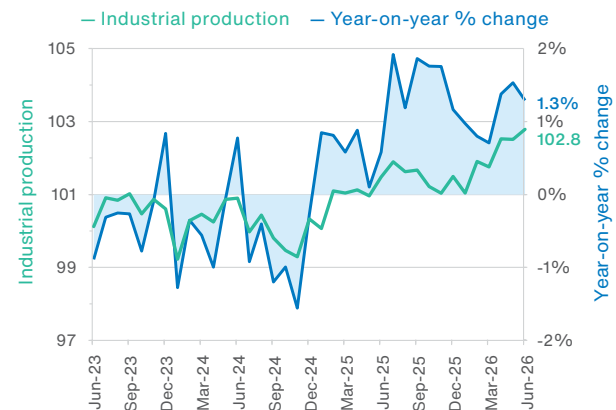


Figure 9

Industrial production index.

Source: U.S. Federal Reserve Board.



from the prior month, notching up 0.3 points (Fig. 9). The score, which is pegged to 2017, excludes the high-tech index.

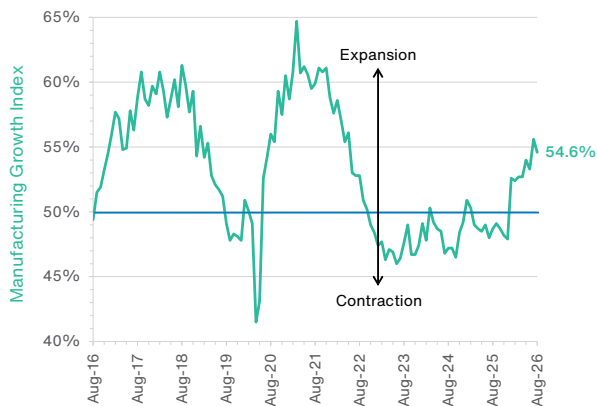
ISM Index

The U.S. manufacturing sector expanded in August 2026, the eighth consecutive month it has done so, according to the Institute for Supply Management’s monthly Manufacturing PMI report. For August, the institute’s measure of manufacturing sector health stood at 54.6%, down from the July 2026 reading of 55.6% (Fig. 10). An index score above 50% indicates that the manufacturing sector is generally growing; a score below 50% indicates that it is generally contracting.

Figure 10

ISM Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI).

Source: Institute for Supply Management.



According to Susan Spence, chair of the institute's manufacturing business survey committee, the August signals were positive, with new orders, production, employment and backlogs trending up.

"In August, U.S. manufacturing activity remained in expansion territory, though it has lost ground in a number of key measures — namely, the new orders, backlog and Imports indexes. Of the five subindexes that make up the PMI, the only one that grew faster than last month was supplier deliveries (up 0.4 percentage point), indicating a continuing slowdown of the supply chain," Spence said.

Of 18 manufacturing sectors, 15 reported growth in August, including appliances and components, primary metals, and transportation equipment.

"Commentary this month echoes that of recent months: (1) significant availability/price challenges in commodities heavily consumed by AI, (2) great uncertainty over when the Iran conflict will end, and (3) another round of shifting U.S. tariff policy. Despite these tensions, we continue to focus on what we can control, and the market for our products remains strong," said one survey respondent in the miscellaneous manufacturing sector.

Global Pricing Benchmarks

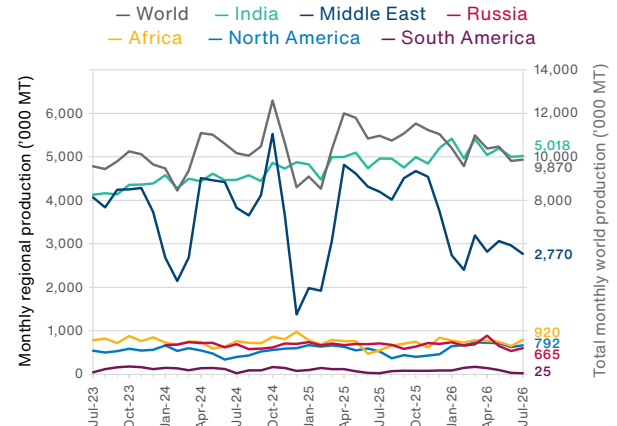
Global DRI Production

Global direct reduced iron (DRI) production decreased 10.1% in July 2026, falling year over year to an estimated 9.87 million metric tons (Fig. 11). However, production rose slightly from the prior month, increasing 0.6%. India led the way in production, making slightly more than 5 million metric tons.

Figure 11

Direct reduced iron production by region.

Source: World Steel Association.



Hot-Rolled Band (HRB) Pricing

U.S. hot-rolled band prices (Fig. 12) rose again in August 2026 and neared the US\$1,300 threshold, according to World Steel Dynamics' SteelBenchmarker™. According to the biweekly report, the U.S. price ended the month at US\$1,284/metric ton, US\$65/metric ton higher than the end of July. The last time the price was at that level was in April 2023.

Tight spot supplies and healthy demand have supported higher prices. And according to media reports, mid- and late-summer maintenance shutdowns and production delays at certain mills further tightened supplies.

Final Thoughts

In the words of famed Yankees catcher and manager Yogi Berra, it's like déjà vu all over again for the domestic steel industry. With escalating trade tensions between Canada and the U.S., we yet again have a new round of tariff-driven macroeconomic uncertainty. Yet, as we bring an unofficial close to summer, we have a fresh batch of economic reports and indicators pointing to steel's resiliency.

As of presstime, data center construction was continuing to drive nonresidential construction, not to mention new orders for capital goods. And motorists were continuing to buy new cars at a healthy monthly clip. Lead times remained elevated, and prices were on the rise.

As Tania Archibald, chief executive officer of North Star BlueScope parent BlueScope Steel, recently pointed out: "North America continues to be a great place to make and sell steel. The regulatory and an industry environment is favorable and supportive of the demand outlook across steel-consuming sectors."

She added: "It's hard to come up with a better place to make and sell steel globally. If you put aside the tariff war,

Figure 12

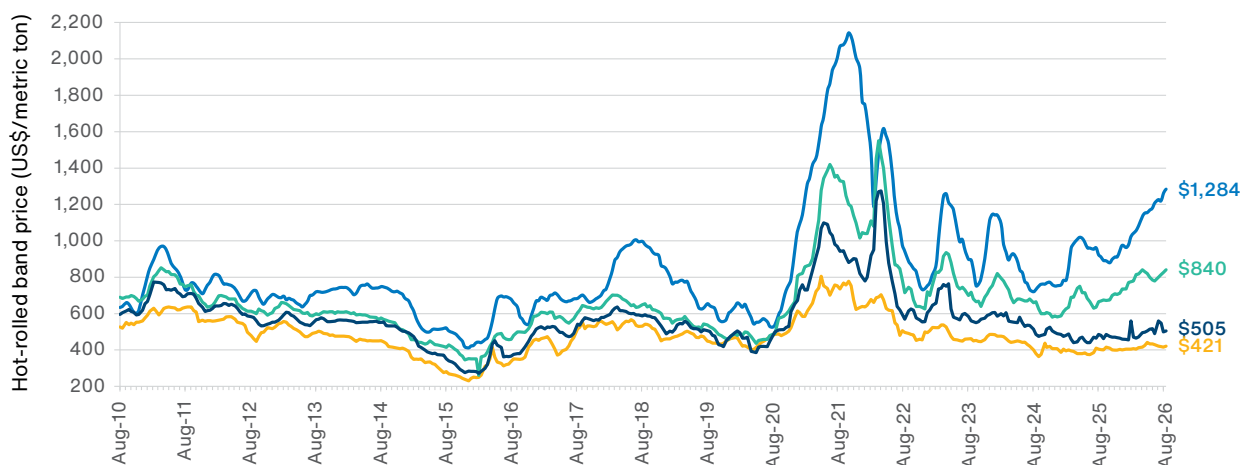
SteelBenchmarker™ HRB price: USA, China, Western Europe and World Export.

Source: World Steel Dynamics, 26 August 2026.



SteelBenchmarker™

— USA FOB mill — Western Europe ex-works — World Export FOB port of export — China ex-works



you've got a very large market. It's a very resilient market. We still see healthy demand there."

And so do others, which helps explain why imports are notching up, despite the Section 232 tariffs. June imports stood at 2.11 million net tons, the second-highest monthly volume through the first half of the year. South Korean imports, which more than doubled year over year in June, helped drive that number up.

With steel prices up and availability tight, the U.S. steel market seems to be a tempting proposition.

But imports aside, domestic manufacturers are feeling confident about the overall direction of things, which is why the summer brought word of new investments.

Cleveland-Cliffs, for instance, announced a revised US\$1 billion project to reline its Middletown, Ohio, blast furnace and install a co-gen plant there. Meanwhile, Hyundai Steel has broken ground on its US\$5.8 billion Louisiana sheet mill, which will produce hot-rolled and cold-rolled steels for automotive applications. Also, U. S. Steel's board approved a US\$475 million quench-and-temper line for its Fairfield tubular operation in Alabama.

U.S. producers are indeed reaping the benefits of the healthy demand environment, which hasn't yet shown signs of abating. We'll hear more in the next few weeks as producers release their earnings, but with respect to Yogi, we bet the announcements will feel very familiar.



Iron & Steel Technology wishes to thank SteelBenchmarker™ and World Steel Dynamics for sourcing the data presented above. Information is compiled by Sam Kusic, AIST steel news analyst.

Comments are welcome. Please send feedback to: industrystats@aist.org. Please include your full name, company name, mailing address and email in all correspondence.



SteelBenchmarker™