

## Overseas Market Information



### Market Survey on Tubes and Pipes in USA

#### Basic Economic Facts

GDP	: Purchasing power parity - US\$ 11.6 trillion (2006)
GDP per head	: Purchasing power parity - US\$ 39,496 (2006)
Annual GDP Growth	: 3.5% (2006)
Inflation	: 4.0% (January 2006)
Unemployment	: 4.7% (January 2006)
Major Industries	: Highly diversified and technologically advanced industry; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining.
Major Trading Partners	: The US is a global trader with global markets. Its main trading partners are Canada, Mexico and China.
Exports	: US\$ 1.3 trillion (2005)
Exports – commodities	: Capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products.
Imports	: US\$ 2.0 trillion (2005)
Imports – commodities	: Crude oil and refined petroleum products, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages.
The Market	: It has an integrated economy and every major industry is represented. With the exceptions of a few import quotas and some strategic industry ownership restrictions, there are no limitations on foreign firms seeking to do business in the US.
Trade in goods	: The total US import market in 2005 was US\$ 1,996 billion, as against US\$ 1769 billion in 2004.
Balance of Trade	: The trade deficit at the end of 2005 was US\$ 723 billion as against US\$ 617 billion in 2004.
Investment	: FDI in the US reached US\$ 1,526 billion in 2004. Although the US restricts FDI in some sectors foreign investors are generally treated on par with domestic business. There are no restrictions on moving capital or profits.

**Current Economic Situation** : In the third quarter of 2005, GDP growth was 4.1% on the back of strong consumption and government spending. The forecast for 2006 growth is 3.4%. However, Hurricane Katrina has increased the risk of higher inflation. CPI inflation increased by 3.6% year-on-year in August 2005 due to higher energy prices.

#### Brief Economic Review

US GDP growth is projected to grow at 3.7% in 2006. World GDP growth is projected at 3.25 per cent in 2006. Thus we have seen strong, continuing U.S. and world growth in spite of slow growth in Europe, modest growth in Japan, and crude oil prices which are projected to remain high into the foreseeable future. High oil and natural gas prices will add significantly to U.S. costs in 2006.

As the US economy expanded at a healthy 3.5-per cent pace in 2005, US imports more than kept pace. Total import value for fiscal year 2006 is projected at US\$ 63.5 billion, up US\$ 2 billion from US\$ 61.5 billion in the November 2005 forecast. The dollar's exchange rate has recovered closer to its 2004 levels after depreciating in early 2005, helping Americans' purchasing power remain relatively strong.

Current factors affecting current US economic conditions are - Rising petroleum costs have had a ripple effect on virtually every market segment. With no relief in sight, future market conditions are uncertain. Coupled with inflation rising to a nearly four year record high, the US economy is in a somewhat sluggish growth cycle. Industrial output was 4.5% at annual rate, and manufacturing indicators show expansion. Moreover, consumer confidence is at a four year high.

Long-term US interest rates continue to rise in 2006 from the near-record lows of 2004 and the first half of 2005, reflecting increased world credit demand and higher short-term US interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board is expected to continue to raise short-term interest rates to prevent future run-ups in inflation. While consumer price index (CPI) faces inflation, largely due to higher energy and industrial commodity prices, was 3.6 per cent in 2005.

The trade-weighted dollar for high-valued products depreciated around 20 per cent from February 2002 to April 2005, but appreciated 5 per cent between April and November 2005. The dollar is expected to appreciate against the euro and yen in 2006. However, we anticipate that the dollar will weaken against developing country currencies in 2006. The net result is likely to be a modest depreciation of the trade-weighted dollar in 2006. The value of the dollar will continue to support US farm and manufacturing export growth in 2006.



## Introduction to Local Markets

Steel pipes and tubes are used in hydrocarbon industries, processing and general engineering industries. Casing on tubing is used in drilling of oil or gas whereas boiler pipes are used in boilers, heat exchangers, super heaters, etc. They consist of both alloy steel and carbon steel tubes. Seamless pipes are used where strength, resistance to corrosion and product life is crucial. There are six manufacturers of seamless pipes and tubes.

In the oil sector, 3 units have got American Petroleum Institute (API) certification for manufacture of line and casing pipes. In non-oil sectors, these are used in a number of important industries like boilers, ball bearings, automobiles, chemical plants, fertilizers, petrochemicals and industrial machinery, etc. Oil sector accounts for around 60% of total requirement of seamless pipes, other industrial sector contribute around 30% demand. The industry is able to manufacture tubes up to 245 OD mm and is, by and large, able to meet complete requirement of bearings, high pressure boilers industry.

The second annual Tubes Pipes Journal Symposium, which was held February 18-20 in Orlando, Fla., was an industry wide gathering of executives and managers from the tube production, tube fabrication, and equipment manufacturing industries. Although the manufacturing sector has had a tough time since late 2000, it was pointed out that the economy as a whole has demonstrated remarkable resilience during the last few years.

The consensus among many attendees was that steel prices and availability were the only two elements currently restraining manufacturing. Glen Kidd, director of market research for United States Steel Corp., identified growing demand for both steel and scrap as the main forces driving the prices upward. Current demand growth is due to two factors. The first is the global economic upswing, and the second is the construction boom in China.

Recent reports from tube and pipe producers that supply the oil and gas industry provide a snapshot of that market earlier this year and its potential. Maverick is the largest producer of oil country tubular goods and line pipe products for use in newly drilled oil and gas wells and for transporting oil and natural gas. Demand for its energy-related products depends primarily upon the number of oil and natural gas wells being drilled, completed, and worked over in the US and Canada and the depth and drilling conditions of these wells.

The level of end-user inventories at any given time also affects demand for its products. As a result of the decreased drilling activity, it is estimate that total US consumption decreased by 30.8 per cent, compared to the prior-year quarter. The level of imports also significantly affects domestic OCTG sales. End users choosing to import pipe hurt domestic sales and tend to push down domestic pipe prices. Maverick reviewed the industry's recent unsuccessful

attempts to seek import relief from the US government and concluded, "Recent high import rates into the US could continue to negatively impact our OCTG shipment levels and prices."

The price of steel is another critical factor in the cost of OCTG. Steel prices have long been volatile and were rising. Recent tariff increases on imported steel may increase steel prices even more.

A key indicator of domestic demand for OCTG is the average number of drilling rigs operating in the United States. The level of inventories maintained by manufacturers, distributors, and end users also affects the OCTG market at any point in time. Demand for tubular products is positively impacted by increased drilling of deeper horizontal and offshore wells. Demand for tubular services is highly correlated to movements in the rig count in the United States, which has began to weaken with the overall deterioration of industry fundamentals.

The tubular products industry in general is performing similarly to the OCTG segment. The Tubular Products continues to show decreased margins due to a slow economy, depressed markets, import tubing, and significant pricing pressure. There are many challenges facing us in the Tubular Products. The steel industry is very unsettled, and the cost of primary raw material is increasing rapidly. The economy, while showing signs of recovery, is still impacting demand as many of our customers in the manufacturing, construction, and distribution industries continue to act cautiously.

## Local Manufacturers

According to the US Census Bureau, more than 325 companies operated in this sector at the onset of the twenty-first century. Overall shipments for the industry were valued at almost US\$ 7.8 billion. After some years of declining sales, the American steel pipe and tubes industry entered a period of stronger economic growth in the mid-1990s. Total shipments were US\$ 6.3 billion in 1996, up almost 6 percent from the 1994 level of six billion. Rising demand, the increasing price of raw material, and energy costs drove the prices of seamless carbon tubing up to US\$ 973 per ton, welded tubing up to US\$ 739 per ton, seamless carbon casing up to US\$ 701 per ton, and welded casing up to US\$ 560 per ton. After climbing to US\$ 7.5 billion in 2000, largely due to the strength of the US economy in the late 1990s, the value of US steel and pipe industry shipments fell to US\$ 6.6 billion in 2001 due to domestic economic turmoil.

In the United States, the automotive, display fixture, juvenile furniture, and exercise and recreation equipment industries showed healthy increases in demand for steel pipes and tubes throughout the late 1990s. Regionally, the Midwest, mountain, and southern states exhibited high demand, while sales in the Northeast and on the West Coast remained stagnant.



The largest steel pipe and tube producing states in descending order are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California, which together ship 55 per cent of total US shipments. New capital expenditures on plant and equipment totaled US\$ 181.5 million, an increase of over 50 per cent from 1990 levels. The cost of materials totaled US\$ 4.8 billion in 2000.



In 1992, the US International Trade Commission and US Commerce Department ruled in favor of many American pipe and tube manufacturers, concluding that foreign countries were dumping their shipments into the US market at less than the cost of production or values sold at home. The countries guilty of dumping in 1992 (with corresponding duties assessed) were Brazil (103.38 per cent); South Korea (4.9 to 11.6 per cent); Mexico (32.6 per cent); Taiwan (19.5 to 27.7 per cent); and Venezuela (52.5 per cent).

The American steel mill products industry, which includes steel tubes and pipes, exported US\$ 13.4 billion worth of goods in 1995, a 44 per cent increase over the 1994 level. Imports of foreign steel pipe and tubes totaled US\$ 3.2 billion, an increase of 7.3 per cent from 1994. Increased competition from inexpensive steel imports throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s prompted the US to begin levying tariffs of up to 30 per cent on imports from countries such as China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Brazil, Australia, and members of the European Union as of March 20, 2002.

Cleveland, Ohio-based LTV Steel Company Inc. led the industry with sales of more than US\$ 4.4 billion in 1997. LTV's Steel Tubular Products Co. division located in Youngstown, Ohio, contributed US\$ 300 million to the company's 1998 sales. In December of 2002, Maverick Tube Corporation, based in St. Louis, Missouri, acquired the tubular operations of LTV, which had filed for bankruptcy protection, for US\$ 120.2 million. Babcock and Wilcox Co. of Barberton, Ohio, was another industry leader in the early 2000s. It operated as a subsidiary of McDermott International Inc., which generated US\$ 2.3 billion in sales for 2003. To gain protection from mounting asbestos-related liability in the early 2000s, Babcock and Wilcox filed bankruptcy. Other industry leaders included Houston, Texas-based Quanex Corp., with US\$ 1.03 billion in sales for its fiscal year ended October 31, 2003; Ameron International Corp. of Pasadena, California, with US\$ 600.5 million in 2003 sales; Sandvik Coromant US of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, with US\$ 85 million in estimated sales for 2002; and Marmon/Keystone Corp. of Butler, Pennsylvania.

**Iron/steel pipes & tubes mfg from purchased steel (NAICS 33121)**  
(Millions of dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
<b>Industry Data</b>									
Value of shipments	7450	7537	7349	7783	6908		-2.5%	5.9%	-11.2%
Value of shipments (1997 \$)	7450	7481	7645	7766	7069		2.2%	1.6%	-9.0%
Total employment (thousands)	26.9	27.3	26.2	27.2	25.2		-4.0%	3.8%	-7.4%
Production workers (thousands)	21.0	21.4	20.8	21.5	20.0		-2.8%	3.4%	-7.0%
Capital expenditures	216	229	212	232	232		-7.4%	9.4%	0.0%
<b>Product Data</b>									
Value of shipments	7267	7355	7087	7525	6624		-3.6%	6.2%	-12.0%
Value of shipments (1997 \$)	7267	7300	7371	7508	6778		1.0%	1.9%	-9.7%
<b>Trade Data</b>									
Value of exports									
Value of imports									

[Source : US Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; International Trade Administration (ITA)]



Steel imports from China are creating uproar in the US steel and manufacturing industries and drawing the ire of the Congressional Steel Caucus, including US Rep. Pete Visclosky. Chinese imports have surged from 10,000 tons in 2002 to an estimated 380,000 tons this year. The domestic industry says the low-cost imports are unfair because the Chinese producers are subsidized by their government. In exchange for granting China "most favored nation" trading status in 2000, Congress provided a way for domestic industries to request quotas. The pipe case was the third case sent to the president after US International Trade Commission found evidence of unfair trading by China, and recommended quotas. All have been denied by the president.

The pipe industry asked for Chinese imports to be capped at 90,000 tons a year, while the ITC recommended 160,000 tons. President Bush said the industry would not have been helped by the quotas. More than 50 countries supply the US market, and these countries would have stepped up shipments if Chinese supplies were limited, he said. He added that quotas would be bad for the US economy. The cost to consumers would be five times higher than the additional income that would be provided to the industry, he said.

Imports of standard pipe from China increased from 10,114 tons in 2002 to 267,468 in 2004 and were 185,000 tons in first half 2005, or 370,000 tons on an annual basis. The industry's profits fell by 62% in 2005. The ITC found that in 2005 the average selling price of Chinese pipe of US\$ 653 per ton was 3.7% below US producers average cost of raw materials, and 26% below US producers average per ton cost of goods sold.

Without relief industry executives have publicly announced that more plant closures at pipe mills are imminent. The surge of imports from China came entirely at the expense of US industry. Market share of imports from China increased to 16.6% in first half 2005, as the domestic industry lost market share. The market share of all other import sources declined by only 2%, from 34 to 32% during the time of the Chinese import surge. Because imports from 7 major exporting countries to the United States are subject to antidumping (ad) and/or countervailing duty (cvd) orders, the vast majority of the volume and revenue benefits from relief will accrue to the US industry and its workers, not to foreign producers in other countries. The industry is requesting a 90,000-ton per year quota, in line with the quantity of imports from China in 2003 before the import surge occurred.

The US Senate letter states the Chinese government has refused to respect international trade obligations by continuing to manipulate its currency, violating intellectual property rights and by providing domestic and export subsidies. Faced with international competition, the US steel industry continues to respond by modernizing its manufacturing processes and consolidating businesses to increase productivity.

Hofmann Industries, Inc. - Manufacturer of steel tubing- 3/8" O.D. to 2-1/2 O.D.

Aerospace Tube & Pipe - Manufactures seamless & welded tube & pipe

West Coast Tube & Pipe - Manufactures seamless & welded tube & pipe

McHone Industries Inc. - Manufactures electric welded steel tubing

P C Campana Inc. - Steel tubing & tube fabricating; rolling mill;

Allied Tube & Conduit Corp.;

IPSCO Tubulars Inc.;

Maruichi American Corp.;

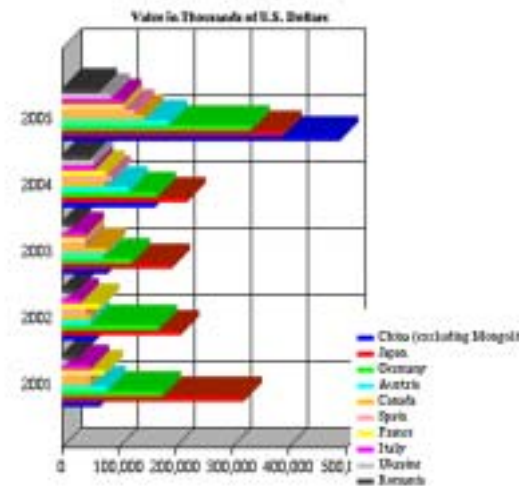
Maverick Tube Corp.;

Sharon Tube Co.;

Western Tube & Conduit Corp.; and

Wheatland Tube Co.

### Global Imports



### Major Competitors

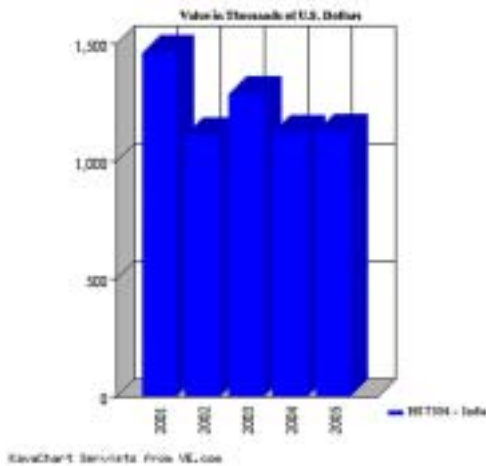
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
China	67,692	60,337	81,239	163,936	488,985
Japan	320,909	208,260	194,061	220,418	389,988
Germany	177,703	170,492	123,369	169,283	334,325
Austria	80,033	50,178	73,692	118,698	189,493
Canada	50,763	51,058	79,208	75,274	145,483
Spain	50,512	43,248	42,082	90,306	130,607
France	76,347	68,530	42,871	78,285	108,680
Italy	50,117	32,896	41,981	57,470	107,873
Ukraine	7,265	10,327	11,139	57,498	87,937
Romania	27,704	25,777	23,006	49,276	63,864
Sub-Total	909,046	721,103	712,648	1,080,444	2,047,233
Others	201,277	166,650	214,309	322,508	440,356
Total (All Countries)	1,110,323	887,753	926,957	1,402,952	2,487,589





**Imports from India**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
India	13,820	11,058	12,614	27,049	53,932
Others	1,096,503	876,695	914,343	1,375,903	2,433,657
Total	1,110,323	887,753	926,957	1,402,951	2,487,589



**Trade Shows & Events**

**Damage Prevention Conference and Exposition**

6 to 7 December 2006  
<http://www.damageprevention.com>

**Pump User Symposium 2007**

March 5 - 8, 2007  
<http://turbolab.tamu.edu/pumpshow/pump.html>

**Importers**

**OATEY**  
 Middleburg, OH, 44130  
 Tel. : 216-433-1450  
 Fax : 216-433-1452

**GFF INC**  
 Stone Mountain, GA, 30087  
 Tel. : 770-491-7333  
 Fax : 770-491-1590

**VILLANDRY**  
 Coral Springs, FL, 33065  
 Tel. : 954-757-0127  
 Fax : 954-757-8227

**DRILLING TECHNIQUE**  
 Lawrence, PA, 15055-0459  
 Tel. : 724-873-7300  
 Fax : 724-873-7301

**ROVANCO PIPING SYSTEMS**  
 Joliet, IL, 60431-9357  
 Tel. : 815-741-6700  
 Fax : 815-741-4229

**SHAW ALLOY PIPING PRODUCTS**

Shreveport, LA, 71137-7368  
 Tel. : 318-674-9860  
 Fax : 318-222-4887

**HUTCHINSONFTS**

Reading, MI, 49274  
 Tel. : 517-283-2161  
 Fax : 517-283-3293

**CRISPIN**

Houston, TX, 77007-7621  
 Tel. : 713-224-8000  
 Fax: 713-224-1120

**DIETL INTL**

Jamaica, NY, 11413  
 Tel. : 718-244-6954  
 Fax : 718-244-6956

**GREENWOOD INTL**

Portland, OR, 97239-4654  
 Tel. : 503-222-3022  
 Fax : 503-222-0556

**KANEMATSU GOSHO**

Houston, TX, 77057-3287  
 Tel. : 713-975-7200  
 Fax : 713-975-7966

**KINSHO INTL**

New York, NY, 10005-2401  
 Tel. : 212-269-8600  
 Fax : 212-344-6758

**METAL ONE**

Santa Fe Springs, CA, 90670  
 Tel. : 562-944-5100  
 Fax : 562-944-7009

**PAC STAINLESS**

Seattle, WA, 98198  
 Tel. : 206-824-7780  
 Fax : 206-878-2475

**PUSAN PIPE**

Santa Fe Springs, CA, 90670  
 Tel. : 562-692-0600  
 Fax : 562-692-9295

**WINZER**

Dallas, TX, 75238  
 Tel. : 214-341-2122  
 Fax : 214-348-7714

**DEVONENERGY**

Houston, TX, 77002-4400  
 Tel. : 713-286-5700  
 Fax : 713-286-5787

**PLUSPETROL**

Houston, TX, 77056  
 Tel. : 713-961-1095  
 Fax : 713-961-1097



TAM INTL Houston, TX, 77092 Tel. : 713-462-7617 Fax : 713-462-1536	SCHOELLER BLECKMANN PIPE & TUBE Houston, TX, 77041 Tel. : 713-466-9446 Fax : 713-466-9012	PIPING TECHNOLOGY & PRODUCTS Houston, TX, 77234-4506 Tel. : 713-731-0030 Fax : 713-731-8640
VETCO GRAY Houston, TX, 77086 Tel. : 713-681-4685 Fax : 713-683-2497	TEXAS PIPE & SUPPLY Houston, TX, 77051 Tel. : 713-799-9235 Fax : 713-799-8701	BENTELER STEEL & TUBE Houston, TX, 77055-5406 Tel. : 713-629-9111 Fax : 713-629-9993
ARRAY PRODUCTS Muskogee, OK, 77037 Tel. : 918-682-7952 Fax : 918-682-7904	TUBULAR PRODUCTS Houston, TX, 77079-4528 Tel. : 281-870-1212 Fax : 281-588-6588	GRANT PRIDECO Navasota, TX, 77868-1310 Tel. : 936-825-7070 Fax : 936-825-7318
WSI SERVICE Houston, TX, 77042-3365 Tel. : 713-785-7075 Fax : 713-785-7099	DMV STAINLESS STEEL Houston, TX, 77041 Tel. : 713-466-7278 Fax : 713-466-0092	HANDY & HARMAN Norristown, PA, 19403 Tel. : 610-539-3900 Fax : 610-539-3250
AMERICAN PIPING PRODUCTS Chesterfield, MO, 63006-0928 Tel. : 636-536-1775 Fax : 636-536-1363		MARMON KEYSTONE Norcross, GA, 30071-1692 Tel. : 770-476-4111 Fax : 770-476-5930

### Customs Tariff of the United States (2006)

Heading/Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
		General	Special
7303	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of cast iron	Free	33%
7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel :	Free	up to 35%
7305	Other tubes and pipes (for example, welded, riveted or similarly closed), having circular cross sections, the external diameter of which exceeds 406.4 mm, of iron or steel :	Free	up to 28%
7305	Other tubes and pipes (for example, welded, riveted or similarly closed), having circular cross sections, the external diameter of which exceeds 406.4 mm, of iron or steel :	Free	up to 45%

*For detailed information visit- <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/tata/hts/bychapter/0610C73.pdf>*

#### General Contracts

Indian Embassy in USA 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20008 Tel. : (202) 939-7000 Fax : (202) 265-4351 Website : <a href="http://www.indianembassy.org">www.indianembassy.org</a>	Consulate General of India 3 East, 64th Street, New York, NY 10021 Tel. : 212-774-0600 Fax : 212-861-3788 Website : <a href="http://www.indiacgny.org">www.indiacgny.org</a>	Consulate General of India 540 Arguello Boulevard San Francisco, CA 94118 Tel. : (415) 668 0662 Fax : (415) 668 2073 Website : <a href="http://www.cgisf.org">www.cgisf.org</a>
US Embassy Shantipath, Chanakyapuri New Delhi - 110021 Tel. : 011-2419-8000 Fax : +91-11-2419-0017 Website : <a href="http://www.newdelhi.usembassy.gov">www.newdelhi.usembassy.gov</a>	Consulate General of US 5/1, Ho Chi Minh Sarani Calcutta- 700071 Tel. : 033-2282-3611 Website : <a href="http://www.calcutta.usconsulate.gov">www.calcutta.usconsulate.gov</a>	Consulate General of US No. 220, Anna Salai Chennai - 600006 Tel. : 044-2811-2000 Website : <a href="http://www.chennai.usconsulate.gov">www.chennai.usconsulate.gov</a>



Consulate General of India  
455 North City front Plaza Drive,  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Tel. : 312-595-0405  
Fax : 312-595-0416  
Website : [www.chicago.indianconsulate.com](http://www.chicago.indianconsulate.com)

Consulate General of US  
Lincoln House  
78, Bhulabhai Desai Road  
Mumbai - 400026  
Tel. : 022-2363-3611  
Website : [www.mumbai.usconsulate.gov](http://www.mumbai.usconsulate.gov)

Consulate General of India  
1990 Post Oak Blvd.  
Houston, TX 77056  
Tel. : 713-626-2148/9  
Fax : 713-626-2450  
Website : [www.cgihouston.org](http://www.cgihouston.org)

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.  
Washington, DC 20250  
Website : [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)

### United Association

United Association Building  
901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001-4397  
Tel. : 202-628-5823  
Fax : 202-628-5024  
Website : <http://www.ua.org/Official Harmonized Customs Tariff Schedule>

US International Trade Commission.  
500 E Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20436  
Tel. : 202-205-2000  
Website : [www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/bychapter/index.htm](http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/bychapter/index.htm)

Tube & Pipe Association, International  
833 Featherstone Rd.  
Rockford, IL 61107  
Tel. : +1-815-399-8775  
Fax : +1-815-484-7701  
E-mail : [info@fmanet.org](mailto:info@fmanet.org)  
URL : <http://www.tpatube.org>

National Association of Pipe Fabricators  
<http://www.napf.com>

National association of steel pipe Distributors  
1501 E. Mockingbird Lane, Suite 307  
Victoria, TX 77904  
Tel. : 361-574-7878  
Fax : 832-201-9479  
Website : <http://www.naspd.com>

Association of Oil Pipe Lines  
1101 Vermont Ave., NW , Suite 604, Washington, DC 20005  
Tel. : 202-408-7970  
Fax : 202-408-7983  
Website : [www.aopl.org](http://www.aopl.org)

Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association  
245 Riverchase Parkway E.,  
Birmingham, AL 35244-1856  
Tel. : 205-402-8700  
Fax : 205-402-8730  
Web Site: [www.dipra.org](http://www.dipra.org)

American Water Works Association  
6666 West Quincy Ave.  
Denver, CO 80235  
Tel. : 303-794-7711  
Website : [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

### List of Industry Associations

- American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI)  
Website : <http://www.steel.org>
- American Petroleum Institute (API)  
Website : <http://www.api.org>
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)  
Website : <http://www.astm.org>
- Association of Iron and Steel Engineers (AISE)  
Website : <http://www.aise.org>
- Bureau of International Recycling (BIR)  
Website : <http://www.bir.org>
- International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI)  
Website : <http://www.worldsteel.org>
- Steel Manufacturers Association (SMA)  
Website : <http://www.steelnet.org>
- Steel Recycling Institute (SRI)  
Website : <http://www.recycle-steel.org>
- Steel Service Center Institute (SSCI)  
Website : <http://www.ssci.org/welcome.adp>
- International Metalworkers Federation (IMF)  
Website : <http://www.imfmetal.org/imf/main/main.cfm>
- United Steelworkers of America (USWA): Canada  
Website : <http://www.uswa.ca>
- Pipeline & Gas Journal  
Website : [http://www.oildompublishing.com/PGJ/pgj\\_home.html](http://www.oildompublishing.com/PGJ/pgj_home.html)

(Source : EEPC Chicago Office)