strength is 550 MPa or more, and a Charpy absorbed energy at 21°C is 100J or more at the strength evaluation position.

[Claim 4]

The H-section steel according to any one of Claims 1 to 3,

wherein the ~~inclusion~~oxide particle contains Ti.

[Claim 5]

The H-section steel according to any one of Claims 1 to 4,

wherein the steel is produced by universal rolling.

[Claim 6]

A method for producing an H-section steel comprising:

adjusting an amount of oxygen in molten steel before a deoxidizing treatment is performed to 90 ppm or less and adding Ti, Al, and Ca to the molten steel sequentially, and then adjusting a component composition of the molten steel so that the steel includes, as a chemical composition, by mass%, C: 0.05% to 0.16%, Si: 0.01% to 0.50%, Mn: 0.80% to 2.00%, Ni: 0.05% to 0.50%, V: 0.01% to 0.20%, Al: 0.005% to 0.100%, Ti: 0.005% to 0.030%, N: 0.0010% to 0.0200%, O: 0.0001% to 0.0100%, Ca: 0.0003% to 0.0040%, Cr: 0% to 0.50%, Cu: 0% to 0.50%, Mo: 0% to 0.20%, Nb: 0% to 0.05%, and a balance consisting of Fe and impurities and has a carbon equivalent Ceq obtained by the following expression (1) of 0.35% to 0.50%;

casting the molten steel obtained in the adjusting of the amount of oxygen to obtain a slab;

heating the slab obtained in the casting of the molten steel to 1100°C to 1350°C;

hot-rolling the heated slab so that a rolling end temperature of a surface temperature is 800°C or higher to thereby obtain an H-section steel; and