

Chapter 27

Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes

Note: For purposes of this chapter, a "chemical reaction" is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition: (a) dissolving in water or other solvents, (b) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or (c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

For purposes of heading 2710, the following processes confer origin:

- a) Atmospheric distillation - A separation process in which petroleum oils are converted, in a distillation tower, into fractions according to boiling point and the vapor then condensed into different liquefied fractions. Liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, diesel/heating oil, light gas oils, and lubricating oil are produced from petroleum distillation

- b) Vacuum distillation - Distillation at a pressure below atmospheric but not so low that it would be classed as molecular distillation. Vacuum distillation is useful for distilling high-boiling and heat-sensitive materials such as heavy distillates in petroleum oils to produce light to heavy vacuum gas oils and residuum. In some refineries, gas oils may be further processed into lubricating oils.

Source:

[U.S. Australia FTA](#)

[5A-Annex-7 \(Product-Specific Rules of Origin\)](#)