

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 27.10, 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.
- (b) Vacuum distillation: Distillation at a pressure below atmospheric but not so low that it would be classed as molecular distillation.

Source:

[U.S.-Dominican Republic-Central America FTA](#)

[Annex 4.1 Specific Rules of Origin, page Annex 4.1-15-16](#)