

Section VI

Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries (Chapter 28-38)

Note 1:

A good of any chapter or heading in Section VI that satisfies one or more of Rules 1 through 7 of this Section shall be treated as an originating good, except as otherwise specified in those rules.

Note 2:

Notwithstanding Note 1, a good is an originating good if it meets the applicable change in tariff classification or satisfies the applicable value content requirement specified in the rules of origin in this Section.

Rule 1: Chemical Reaction Origin

A good of Chapters 28 through 38, except goods of heading 38.23, that results from a chemical reaction in the territory of one or both of the Parties shall be treated as an originating good.

Note:

For purposes of this section, a “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) that 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 determining whether a good is an originating good:

- (a) dissolution in water or in another solvent;
- (b) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- (c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

Rule 2: Purification

A good of Chapters 28 through 38 that is subject to purification shall be treated as an originating good provided that the purification occurs in the territory of one or both of the Parties and results in the following:

- (a) the elimination of not less than 80 percent of the impurities; or
- (b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable:
 - (i) as a pharmaceutical, medicinal, cosmetic, veterinary, or food grade substance;
 - (ii) as a chemical product or reagent for analytical, diagnostic, or laboratory uses;
 - (iii) as an element or component for use in micro-elements;
 - (iv) for specialized optical uses;

- (v) for non-toxic uses for health and safety;
- (vi) for biotechnical use;
- (vii) as a carrier used in a separation process; or
- (viii) for nuclear grade uses.

Rule 3: Mixtures and Blends

A good of Chapters 30, 31, or 33 through 38, except for heading 38.08, shall be treated as an originating good if the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials to conform to predetermined specifications, resulting in the production of a good having different essential physical or chemical characteristics that are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials, occurs in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

Rule 4: Change in Particle Size

A good of Chapters 30, 31, or 33, shall be treated as an originating good if the deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of the good, including micronizing by dissolving a polymer and subsequent precipitation, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution, or defined surface area, which is relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and having different essential physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials, occurs in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

Rule 5: Standards Materials

A good of Chapters 28 through 38 shall be treated as an originating good if the production of standards materials occurs in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

For the purposes of this rule “standards materials” (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating, or referencing uses, having precise degrees of purity or proportions that are certified by the manufacturer.

Rule 6: Isomer Separation

A good of Chapters 28 through 38 shall be treated as an originating good if the isolation or separation of isomers from mixtures of isomers occurs in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

Rule 7: Separation Prohibition

A good of Chapters 28 through 38 that undergoes a change from one classification to another in the territory of one or more of the Parties as a result of the separation of one or more materials from a man-made mixture shall not be treated as an originating good unless the isolated material underwent a chemical reaction in the territory of one or both of the Parties.

Source:

[U.S.-Korea Trade Agreement](#)
[Annex 6-A, Specific Rules of Origin, page 31-33](#)