

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics IPP Checklist

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2710

Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, other than crude

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I. Checklist Materials

A. Checklist Area Description

This heading covers petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, with these oils being the basic constitutions of the preparations; waste oils.

B. Exclusions

This heading does not include the following ten digits. These are collected via secondary source:

2710.19.1102, 2710.19.1103, 2710.19.1104 (diesel)

2710.12.1510, 2710.12.1514, 2710.12.1519 (gasoline)

2710.19.1105, 2710.19.1107, 2710.19.1108 (heating oil)

(a) Leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compound sludges from storage tanks of leaded gasoline and leaded anti-knock compounds, consisting essentially of lead, lead compounds and iron oxide and containing practically no petroleum, oils, generally used for recovery of lead or lead compounds (heading 26.20).

(b) Preparations containing less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, e.g., textile greasing or oiling preparations and other lubricating preparations of heading 34.03 and hydraulic brake fluids of heading 38.19.

(c) Preparations containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals in any proportion (even exceeding 70% by weight) covered by a more specific heading in the Nomenclature or based on products other than petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals. This is the case with the anti-rust preparations of heading 34.03, which consist of lanolin in solution in white spirit, the lanolin being the basic material and the white spirit acting merely as a solvent and evaporations (heading 38.08), prepared additives for mineral oils (heading 38.11), composite solvents and thinners for varnishes (heading 38.14) and certain preparations heading 38.24, such as starting fluid for petrol (gasoline) engines, the fluid consisting of diethyl ether, 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils and also other constituents, the diethyl ether being the basic constituent.

C. Common Initiation Problems

End use is a critical factor for the classification of lubricating oils. It is important to include this information in the product description for these oils.

Spot purchases and contract prices may be collected, equally, for any of the items within this heading. However, the description should include this information, because the two types of transactions may not trend alike. Please note that prices for this area, as in all of the IPP, should reflect the time of shipment and not the time of order.

If you employ the 6-digit fallback procedure, do not select quotes from the list of excluded items above.

D. Additional Checklist Area Information

Any references in Chapter 27 (Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Wax) to the term barrel (bbl) means a barrel of 158.98 liters (42 gallons) measured at 15.6 degrees C.

References in heading 2710 to “petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals” include not only petroleum oils obtained from bituminous minerals but also similar oils, as well as those consisting mainly of mixed unsaturated hydrocarbons, obtained by any process, provided that the weight of the nonaromatic constituents exceeds that of the aromatic constituents. However, the references do not include liquid synthetic polyolefins of which less than 60 percent by volume distills at 300 degrees C, after conversion to 1,013 millibars when a reduced-pressure distillation method is used. These items would instead be classified under Chapter 39 (Plastic and Articles thereof).

Furthermore, “waste oils” means waste containing mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (as described above), whether or not mixed with water. These include:

1. Such oils no longer fit for use as primary products (for example, used lubricating oils, used hydraulic oils, and used transformer oils).
2. Sludge oils from the storage tanks of petroleum oils, mainly containing such oils and a high concentration of additives (for example, chemicals) used in manufacture of the primary products.
3. Such oils in the form of emulsions in water or mixtures with water, such as those resulting from oil spills, storage tank washings, or from the use of cutting oils for machining operations.

Synthetic Oils

Although neither chapter 27 nor the chapter 27 notes in the harmonized manual specifically mention synthetic oil, they are covered by the general statement “References in heading 2710 to ‘petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals’ include not only petroleum oils obtained from bituminous minerals, but also similar oils, as well as those consisting mainly of mixed unsaturated hydrocarbons, obtained by any process,....”

Synthetic oils, as such, may not necessarily contain, by weight, 70% petroleum oils or other bituminous minerals.

Classification can be challenging, particularly when the respondent cannot confirm HTS

codes. They often fall under the general category of mixtures of hydrocarbons not elsewhere specified or included whether or not they contain by weight 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound. (50% or less of any single hydrocarbon is classified as 2710.11.4500. More than 50% is classified as 2710.11.9000.

Synthetic Oils Explained

Many synthetic oils and semi-synthetics (or blends of synthetic and conventional oils) are proprietary in nature. Therefore, respondents are often unwilling or unable to provide details about the composition of these products.

Synthetic oils use higher basestocks than conventional oils and go through a synthesis process in which all the molecules are made into the same size. This reduces friction which leads to better protection and performance. They can either be manufactured using chemically modified petroleum components (rather than whole crude oil) or from other raw materials. True synthetic oils are manufactured from man-made hydrocarbons known as polyalphaolefins (PAOs) but many are semi-synthetic blends or heavily processed natural crude oil.

The American Petroleum Institute, or API, classifies oils into five groups shown below. Note that only group 4 and group 5 are true synthetic oils.

- Group 1 oils are produced by simple distillation of crude oil, which separates the components of the oil by their boiling point, and by the use of solvents to extract sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen compounds. This was the only commercial refinement process until the early 1970s, and the bulk of commercial oil products on the market are still produced by this process.
- Group 2 and Group 3 oils are refined with hydrogen at much higher temperatures and pressures, in a process known as hydro-cracking. This process results in a base mineral oil with many of the higher performance characteristics of synthetic oils, and the more heavily hydro-cracked Group 3 oils have a very high viscosity index - above 120 - making them the equivalent of PAO synthetic oils.
- Group 4 oils are all of the synthetic polyalphaolefins, the PAO group.
- Group 5 includes all other types of synthetic oil.

E. Customs Ruling Online Search System (CROSS)

The purpose of this section is to help identify examples of NESOI classified items and obtain clarification for any 10 digit classification code. The primary manner in which to comprehensively define the scope of a Harmonized code described as "Other" is by process of elimination. That is, the code should be compared to what is covered by its related Harmonized codes or sub-headings. Another tool to help identify and classify items is the Customs Rulings Online Search System (CROSS) system. CROSS is a database that holds all

classification rulings that have been handed down by Customs. Though primarily intended for imports, HTS and Schedule B code overlap allows the CROSS database to be used for exports as well.

In order to access CROSS, please click on the following link or type it into your browser: <http://rulings.cbp.gov/>. Make sure that the Collection selection is set to "All" (not "HQ" or "NY") to capture all applicable rulings, and make sure that the NAFTA filter is off. Using the Search bar at the top of the screen you may search by Customs ruling number, or by HTSUSA number. When searching by HTSUSA number, the format must be 1234.56.7890, with periods between the fourth and fifth and sixth and seventh digits. Searches may also be done above the 10 digit level.

It should be kept in mind that CROSS is not an exhaustive source of NESOI items nor does it cover rulings for every 10 digit code. Rulings may also apply to more than one HTSUSA number, and since new rulings are constantly being handed down by Customs, previous rulings may be amended or overturned at any time.

If you have any questions regarding a Customs ruling please contact the IPP Classification team (Classification_Team_IPP@bls.gov) via the IPPQues process.

F. Terminology

API - Refers to American Petroleum Institute. API gravity is a measure of how heavy or light a petroleum liquid is compared to water. It is used to classify oils as light, medium, heavy, or extra heavy. As the "weight" of an oil is the largest determinant of its market value, API gravity is exceptionally important. General valuations of API for each "weight" are as follows:

Light-API >31.1

Medium-API 31.1 to 22.4

Heavy-API 22.3 to 10.1

Extra Heavy-API <10.0

Blendstock - Any material that is blended in an oil refinery to make a finished refined product, especially for making gasoline or other petroleum products.

Distillates - A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in

railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation

Kerosene - a light fuel oil obtained by distilling petroleum, used especially in jet engines, domestic heaters, lamps, and as a cleaning solvent.

II. Product Checklist

SU ID: _____

Item Number: _____

Verified Sample Reference Period 10-digit TSUSA/Schedule B: _____

Verified Current 10-digit TSUSA/Schedule B: _____

Product Checklist Code: **2710**Product Checklist Title: **Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude**

Description: See checklist area description on page 1.

01 Oil Type

(Select only one from this section)

001 Distillate and residual fuel oil

Grease

002 Grease containing not over 10% by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin

003 Grease containing over 10% by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin

Naphtha

004 Jet fuel, naphtha type

005 Naphtha

(light virgin, heavy virgin, petroleum naphtha, etc.)**Kerosene**

006 Kerosene used as jet fuel

007 Kerosene used as motor fuel

008 Kerosene used as blending stock for motor fuel

009 Other Kerosene _____

Light oils

010 Light oil reformulated as a blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB)

011 Light oil blendstock used as insulating oil

012 Light oil used as transformer oils

013 Other light oil blendstock _____

014 Other light oil _____

Insulating oil (Transformer oil)

015 Insulating oil (Transformer oil)

016 Other insulating oil (transformer oil) excluding light oils _____

(specify)

017 Other mixtures of hydrocarbons used as insulating oils (transformer oils) _____

(specify)

018 Lubricating oils

Mineral oil

019 Medicinal grade white mineral oil

020 Non-medicinal grade white mineral oil

021 Waste oil

02 Waste oils only (detail)

(This section pertains to waste oils only)

001 Containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PBCs)

002 Containing polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs)

003 Containing polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

004 Of distillate and residual fuel oils, testing under 25 A.P.I

005 Of distillate and residual fuel oils, testing 25 A.P.I or more

006 Of motor fuel

007 Of motor fuel blendstock

008 Of kerosene

009 Of naphthas

010 Of lubricating oils

011 Of greases

012 Comprised of other mixtures of hydrocarbons not elsewhere specified or included, which contain not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound

013 Other

03 Sulfur Content, Saybolt Viscosity, and Testing (For distillate and residual fuel oils only. If the information is available.)

Sulfur content:001 Containing \leq 15 ppm of sulfur or less _____**(specify)**002 Containing $>$ 15 ppm but \leq 500 ppm of sulfur _____**(specify)**003 Containing $>$ 500 ppm of sulfur _____**(specify)****Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 37.8 degrees C**

004 Less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils)

005 45 seconds or more but \leq 125 seconds (No. 4-type fuel oils)

006 More than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)

Testing

007 25 degrees A.P.I. or more

008 Less than 25 A.P.I. degrees

04 Lubricating Oils Use

(For Lubricating Oils only. Please specify type of automotive, diesel, or marine engine if possible)

001 For use in aviation engines

002 For use in automotive, diesel, and marine engines (except turbine) _____

(specify)

003 For use in turbine lubrication including marine

004 For use in automotive gears

005 For use in steam cylinders

006 For quencing

007 For cutting

05 Hydrocarbon mixture

(For all light oils, lubricating oils, insulating oils (transformer oils,) mineral oils, and hydrocarbon mixes)

001 Containing by weight not over 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound

Product Checklist Code: **2710**

Product Checklist Title: **Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude**

002 Containing by weight greater than 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound

(If selected, please list the hydrocarbon compound with weight greater than 50%.)

06 Biodiesel

(Excluding waste oils only)

001 Containing biodiesel

002 Not containing biodiesel

07 Price Determining and Identifying Characteristics

001 Spot Market Price

002 Market Price

003 Contract Price

004 Transfer Price

005 Price determined by _____

Item Comments

III. Transaction Checklist

IPP Transaction Checklist: 2710

01 Type of Sale

- 001 Market sale
- 002 Intra-company transfer, market-based
- 003 Intra-company transfer, cost-based
- 004 Intra-company transfer, other basis
- 005 Intra-company transfer, basis unknown

02 If Price related to class of seller/buyer, specify:

001 _____

03

04 Is price related to quantity or size ordered? Specify:

- 001 Not price determining
- 002 Other

05 Country from which Item was imported

001 Country or area: _____

06 Repricing Cycle

001	Jan	Y	N	P	R
002	Feb	Y	N	P	R
003	Mar	Y	N	P	R
004	Apr	Y	N	P	R
005	May	Y	N	P	R
006	Jun	Y	N	P	R
007	Jul	Y	N	P	R
008	Aug	Y	N	P	R
009	Sep	Y	N	P	R
010	Oct	Y	N	P	R
011	Nov	Y	N	P	R
012	Dec	Y	N	P	R

III. Transaction Checklist

IPP Transaction Checklist: 2710

07 Price Information	
001	Reference Month (YYYYMM):
002	Reported price:
003	Currency of price:
004	Unit of sale (unit priced):
005	Delivery terms (price basis):
006	Duty:

	Adj Type	Adj Description	Included	Order	Currency	Format	Value
Adj 1	D S		Y / N			* % \$	
Adj 2	D S		Y / N			* % \$	
Adj 3	D S		Y / N			* % \$	
Adj 4	D S		Y / N			* % \$	
Adj 5	D S		Y / N			* % \$	

If both Amount and Percent discounts exist, first deduct: Amount Percent