

117-302 Manufacturers, Processors, Compounders, Miners, and Quarries

117-302.1. Ingredients and Component Parts and Items Used Directly

117-302.2. Containers

117-302.3. Coal, Coke or Other Fuel

117-302.4. Electricity

117-302.5. Machines

117-302.6. Pollution Control Machines

117-302.7. Outside Signs, Furnished

117-302.8. Patterns, Sales

117-302 Manufacturers, Processors, Compounders, Miners, and Quarries.

Manufacturers, processors, compounders, miners, and quarries enjoy several exclusions and exemptions from the sales and use taxes. The exclusions can be found in Code Section 12-36-120 and includes containers, ingredients and component parts, and items used directly in manufacturing, compounding or processing tangible personal property for sale. The exemptions can be found in Code Section 12-36-2120 and include exemptions for coal, coke, fuel, electricity, and machines. This regulation will explain these exclusions and exemptions in more detail.

In many of the subsections of this regulation, examples are provided. These examples are not all inclusive.

117-302.1. Ingredients and Component Parts and Items Used Directly.

Purchases of tangible personal property are not subject to the tax under Code Section 12-36-120 if the tangible personal property:

(a) becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property manufactured or compounded for sale; or,

(b) is used directly in manufacturing, compounding or processing tangible personal property for sale. By “used directly” is meant that the materials or products so used come in direct contact with and contribute to bring about some chemical or physical change in the ingredient or component properties during the period in which the fabricating, converting or processing takes place. It is not necessary that such materials or products be used up or entirely consumed, provided there is a compliance with the requirements set forth herein.

These exclusions apply to:

(a) odorants purchased by gas companies and used in compounding gas for sale.

(b) chemicals, such as soda, ash, alum, chlorine, etc., used in treating water for sale by municipalities and others engaged in the business of processing or compounding water for sale.

(c) refrigerants used by manufacturers to produce ice for sale.

(d) acetylene, oxygen, and other gases sold to manufacturers or compounders which enter into and become an ingredient or component part of the tangible personal property or products which he manufactures or compounds for sale, or which are used directly in fabricating, converting, or processing the materials or products being manufactured or compounded for sale.

(e) plates attached by the manufacturer to his product for identification purposes and which become a part of the product.

These exclusions do not apply to sales of acetylene, oxygen, and other gases for use by repairman, welders, dentists, junk dealers, and others are subject to the sales or use tax, whichever applies.

117-302.2. Containers.

The sale of materials, containers, cores, labels, sacks or bags used incident to the sale and delivery of tangible personal property or used by manufacturers, processors, or compounders in shipping tangible personal property are not subject to sales and use taxes.

“Materials” is defined to include, among other things, wrapping paper, twine, strapping, nails, staples, wire, lumber, cardboard, adhesives, tape, waxed paper, plastic materials, aluminum foils, and pallets used in packaging tangible personal property incident to its sales and delivery and used by manufacturers, processors, or compounders in shipping tangible personal property.

“Containers” is defined to include, but are not limited to, such items as, paper, plastic or cloth sacks, bags, boxes, bottles, cans, cartons, drums, barrels, kegs, carboys, cylinders, and crates.

“Cores” is defined to include spools, spindles, cylindrical tubes and the like on which tangible personal property is wound.

This exclusion applies to:

(a) labels affixed to manufactured articles to identify such products only when such labels are passed on to the ultimate consumer of such products.

(b) excelsior, cellulose wadding, paper stuffing, sawdust and other packing materials used to protect products in transit. Also excluded from the exemption are materials such as strapping and dunnage to temporarily brace or block tangible personal property within trucks and railroad cars as a protection during shipment.

(c) hogsheads, when used by a manufacturer, compounder or processor for the purpose of packaging tobacco for shipment or sale.

This exclusion does not apply to:

(a) address stickers and shipping tags.

(b) materials such as dry ice and rust preventives used to preserve property during shipment.

117-302.3. Coal, Coke or Other Fuel.

Code Section 12-36-2120(9) directs that only certain classes of purchasers may buy free of the tax coal, coke or other fuel.

Coal, coke or other fuel sold to manufacturers, quarriers and miners for use in manufacturing, quarrying or mining tangible personal property for sale or for the production of by-products or for the generation of electric power or energy for use in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

Coal, coke or other fuel sold to manufacturers, quarriers, miners, or processors for the generation of heat or power used in manufacturing, quarrying, mining, or processing tangible personal property for sale.

This exemption applies to fuel used to control plant atmosphere as to temperature and/or moisture content, in the quality control of tangible personal property being manufactured or processed for sale.

117-302.4. Electricity.

Electricity used by manufacturers, miners, quarriers, and processors to manufacture, mine, quarry, or process tangible personal property for sale is exempt from the tax under Code Section 12-36-2120(19).

Sales of electricity to manufacturers, miners, quarriers, and processors for use in operating machines manufacturing, mining, quarrying, or processing tangible personal property for sale and electricity to provide lighting necessary to the operation of such machines are exempted from the sales and use tax. This exemption applies to electricity used to control plant atmosphere as to temperature and/or moisture content, in the quality control of tangible personal property being manufactured or processed for sale.

Sales of electricity for any other purpose are subject to the tax, such as but not limited to, electricity used in administrative offices, supervisory offices, parking lots, storage warehouses, maintenance shops, safety control, comfort air conditioning, elevators used in carrying personnel, housekeeping equipment and machinery, machines used in manufacturing tangible

personal property not for sale, cafeterias, canteens, first aid rooms, supply rooms, water coolers, drink boxes, unit heaters and waste house lights.

117-302.5. Machines.

(A) Introduction:

Machines used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, or quarrying tangible personal property for sale, and the replacement parts and attachments to such machines, are exempt from the sales and use tax under Code Section 12-36-2120(17). Materials or equipment which might constitute a machine or machinery when not used for manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, or quarrying tangible personal property for sale are not exempted.

(B) General Guidance:

(1) A “machine used in manufacturing … tangible personal property for sale” is exempt from the sales and use tax. For purposes of this regulation subsection (117-302.5), manufacturing includes processing, compounding, mining and quarrying.

A machine qualifies for the exemption under Code Section 12-36-2120(17) if the machine is integral and necessary to the manufacturing process and the product being manufactured is being manufactured “for sale.” A machine, which includes every mechanical device or combination of mechanical powers, parts, attachments and devices to perform some function and produce a certain effect or result, is integral and necessary to the manufacturing process if it meets all of the following:

(a) The machine is used at a manufacturing facility. This exemption only applies to machines used at a facility whose purpose is that of manufacturing a product “for sale.” It does not apply to machines used at a facility whose purpose is retailing, wholesaling, distributing, or some other non-manufacturing purposes. For example, machines used by a large industrial baker in manufacturing breads, cakes, and pies for sale may be purchased tax free; however, similar machines used by a “Ma & Pa” bakery on Main Street may not be purchased tax free since they are used at a facility whose purpose is retailing.

(b) The machine is used in, and serves as an essential and indispensable component part of the manufacturing process, and is used on an ongoing and continuous basis during the manufacturing process. A machine is not a part of the manufacturing process merely because it is integral and necessary to the manufacturer. For example, machines used for warehouse, distribution, or administrative purposes are integral and necessary to the manufacturer, but not part of the manufacturing process.

(c) The machine must be substantially “used in manufacturing … tangible personal property for sale.” The statute does not require that the machine be used exclusively in manufacturing; however, incidental manufacturing use will not qualify for the exemption. For

purposes of the exemption, more than one-third of a machine's use in manufacturing is substantial.

Machines that meet the above requirements do not lose the exemption because they do not have moving parts or because they are fixtures upon the real estate where they stand. However, buildings and parts of buildings, as well as other improvements which benefit the land generally and may serve other users of the land, do not come within the exemption.

(2) Machine Parts:

Parts of machines, attachments, and replacements used, or manufactured for use, on or in the operation of machines are also exempt, provided the parts, attachments or replacements are used on or in the operation of such machines, manufactured for use on or in the operation of such machines, integral and necessary to the operation of such machines, and must be customarily so used. These restrictions are interpreted to mean that the part or attachment must be purchased in the form in which it will be used by the manufacturer without any fabrication or alteration by him, except the usual and customary minor adjustment, (except as stated in "Building of Machines") and that it is a standard part or attachment customarily used and, further, that the machine or machinery on which it is used would not do the work for which it was designed if it were not used. This, of course, exempts all parts and attachments without which the machine would do no work, and, in addition, it exempts parts and attachments designed to increase the efficiency of the machine.

(3) Building of Machines:

Manufacturers, and contractors building machines for manufacturers are entitled to purchase at wholesale, free of the sales or use tax, materials used by them in the building of machines for the purpose of manufacturing tangible personal property for sale. It should be noted that only those materials are exempt to manufacturers or their contractors, which are used by them in building machines for the purpose of manufacturing tangible personal property for sale. This ruling would not be applicable to tangible personal property for use as building materials from which there is erected a "building." (See section on "Buildings" below.)

(4) Conveyances:

(a) The general rule with reference to material handling machinery and/or mechanical conveyors is that such machinery is subject to the tax up to the point where the materials go into process. The machine feeding the first processing machine(s) is exempt. The last machine to come within the exemption is that machine which discharges the finished product from the last machine used in the process. Material handling machinery used for transporting (in process) material from one process stage to another comes within the exemption. Warehouse machinery used only for warehouse purposes, loading and unloading, storing, transporting raw materials and finished products, etc., is subject to the tax, unless exempt under the provisions of Code Section 12-36-2120(51). If material handling machinery is customarily used for a dual

purpose, that is partly for an exempt purpose and partly for a taxable purpose, and is not otherwise exempt under the provisions of Code Section 12-36-2120(51), the machinery may be purchased free of the tax under the machine exemption (Code Section 12-36-2120(17)) provided the exempt use represents a substantial portion of its use.

For example, the following conveyances are exempt:

(i) Wheeled conveyances known as “print screen truck” used by a textile manufacturer in the movement of print screens from a holding area to the exempt print machines, to the print screen washing machine, and back to the holding area racks after the style or pattern is changed and the print screen is washed.

(ii) Warehouse machines (e.g., forklifts) that are used substantially to feed raw material into or onto the first processing machine in the manufacturing process area in addition to being used in loading, unloading, storing, and transporting raw materials from the warehouse to the manufacturing area, or transporting finished products from the manufacturing area to the warehouse.

(b) Conveyances are subject to the tax up to the point where the materials go into the process. The last machine to come within the exemption is that machine which discharges the finished product from the last machine used in the process. Under this rule, the following conveyors are subject to the tax:

(i) Conveyors used solely by the taxpayer in the warehousing of raw materials and finished goods.

(ii) Conveyors which are not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process.

(iii) Piping leading to and from storage tanks.

(iv) Piping, pumps, and well connections installed for use by a manufacturer to supply the manufacturing plant with water necessary for the manufacture of tangible personal property.

(v) Warehouse machines that are used for warehouse purposes, such as loading, unloading, storing, transporting raw materials from the warehouse to the manufacturing area, or transporting finished products from the manufacturing area to the warehouse.

(5) Chemicals:

(a) Chemicals, including greases, oils, lubricants, and coolants, used in an exempt manufacturing machine that are essential to the functioning of the exempt machine during the manufacturing process are integral, necessary, and indispensable to the manufacturing process

and are exempt as part of the machine. For example, the following are situations in which chemicals, greases, oils, lubricants, and coolants are exempt as part of an exempt machine:

(i) Chemicals, greases, oils (motor oils, gear oils, chain oils), lubricants, and coolants used in an exempt manufacturing machine when such items are integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as those that are essential in ensuring the functioning of the machine during the manufacturing process, and the use of such items is an ongoing, continuous activity.

(ii) Chemicals used in an exempt pollution control machine to abate or prevent pollution when such chemicals are integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as the treating of wastewater or otherwise preventing or abating pollution, and the use of such chemicals is an ongoing, continuous activity.

(iii) Chemicals used to clean the exterior or interior of an exempt manufacturing machine when the cleaning is integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as those that are essential in ensuring the quality of the product is maintained, and the use of such chemicals is an ongoing, continuous activity.

(iv) Chemicals used to prevent corrosion in an exempt manufacturing machine, such as an exempt boiler, when such chemicals are integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as those that are essential in ensuring the functioning of the machine during the manufacturing process, and the use of such chemicals is an ongoing, continuous activity.

(b) Situations in which the chemicals would not qualify as a part under the machine exemption and would therefore be subject to the sales and use tax, include:

(i) Chemicals used to clean non-exempt machines, such as storage tanks.

(ii) Chemicals used to clean floors, walls, and other parts of the manufacturing facility.

(iii) Paint used on exempt manufacturing machines to prevent corrosion of the machines is not exempt from the tax as a machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale. (Note: This is different from the chemicals used to prevent corrosion in exempt machines, such as exempt boilers, since the painting of the machine is not an ongoing, continuous activity. It is a maintenance activity. The chemicals, unlike the paint, are integral and necessary to the operation of the machines since they are essential in ensuring the functioning of the machine during the manufacturing process and are used on an ongoing, continuous basis.)

(iv) Chemicals, greases, oils (motor oils, gear oils, chain oils), lubricants, and coolants used in an exempt manufacturing machine when such items are not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as those that are not essential in ensuring the functioning of the machine during the manufacturing process. For example, grease used on a part that has

been removed from an exempt manufacturing machine when such grease has been placed on the part to protect it while it is in storage and not being used is subject to the tax since the grease is not integral and necessary to the functioning of the part or the machine during the manufacturing process.

(6) Maintenance:

Maintenance machines used at a manufacturing facility are not exempt from the tax as a machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

Machines that are used to maintain non-exempt machines (machines that are not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process), or are not used on an ongoing, continuous basis to maintain exempt manufacturing machines (machines that are integral and necessary to the manufacturing process) are maintenance machines and are not exempt from the tax as machines used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

The following machines are maintenance machines and therefore subject to the sales and use tax:

(a) Pressure washing machines and ultrasonic cleaning machines used to clean non-exempt machines or parts, such as storage tanks.

(b) Machines used to clean floors and other parts of realty (e.g., machines used in removing sawdust from the floor of a sawmill).

(c) Machines, such as maintenance machines, which are not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process.

(d) Machines, such as pressure washing machines and ultrasonic cleaning machines, used to clean exempt manufacturing machines or parts when the cleaning of the exempt manufacturing machine or part is not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process, such as those that are not essential in ensuring the functioning of the exempt machine or part during the manufacturing process or those that are not essential in ensuring the quality of the product is maintained. In addition, if the cleaning is not an ongoing, continuous activity, then the machines are not integral and necessary to the manufacturing process.

(7) Storage:

Machines used at a manufacturing facility for storage are not exempt from the tax as a machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale. For example, the following machines are for storage and therefore taxable:

(a) Racks used to store raw materials or finished goods.

(b) Storage tanks used to store raw materials, gasses, or water.

(c) Racks and tanks used to store a finished product while it cures.

Note: See example of exempt warehouse machines in Section (B)(4)(a)(ii).

(8) Buildings:

A building which houses a manufacturing process, and the various parts of such a building, are not exempt from the tax as a machine, or a part or attachment to a machine, used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale. For example, the following parts of a building are not exempt:

(a) Paint or sealant used to seal the floor or walls of the manufacturing area of a building to provide chemical resistance in the event of a spill.

(b) Paint used on the floor of the textile manufacturing area of a building to facilitate the threading of machines so that employees can more easily see the thread.

(c) Paint used on exempt manufacturing machines to prevent corrosion of the machines.

Note: Paint is not integral and necessary to the operation of the manufacturing machines. This is different from the chemicals used to prevent corrosion in exempt machines, such as exempt boilers. Such chemicals, unlike the paint, are exempt when such chemicals are integral and necessary to the functioning of the exempt machine during the manufacturing process and the use of these chemicals to prevent corrosion is an ongoing, continuous activity. Paint is not integral and necessary to the functioning of the machine “during the manufacturing process” and painting the machine is not an ongoing continuous activity.

(d) Foundations (consisting of pilings, pile caps, elevated slab, and slab on grade) of a building in which exempt manufacturing machines are the plant manufacturing process or system as a whole.

(e) Structural steel, steel decking, and checker plate of a building in which exempt manufacturing machines are housed.

(f) Hangers and supports used in a manufacturing building to route exempt process piping from one area of the manufacturing process to another area of the manufacturing process via pipe racks and cable trays.

(g) Architectural roofing and siding enclosing a manufacturing building housing exempt manufacturing machines.

(h) Pipe, valves, fittings, etc., regardless of size, which are purchased by paper manufacturers specifically for use in drinking water lines, fire protection lines, or for transmission of water from source to water treatment plant, or from water treatment plant itself.

(i) Piping furnished and installed along with pump houses and well connections by a contractor when intended for use by a paper manufacturer to supply his plant with the water necessary to the manufacturer of paper.

(j) Power lines bringing electricity into the plant.

(k) All wires, fixtures, etc., used in lighting.

(9) Administrative Machines, Furniture, Equipment and Supplies:

Administrative machines, furniture, equipment, and supplies, such as office computers used for word processing, recordkeeping, employee payroll, customer billing, purchasing, accounting, and similar purposes, office furniture, office supplies, such as pens, pencils, paper, and similar items, educational material, or items used for the personal comfort, convenience, or use of employees, are not machines used in the process of manufacturing tangible personal property for sale and are not exempt from the tax.

(10) Protective Clothing

Protective clothing worn by an employee working in the area in which the manufacturing process occurs does not qualify as a machine and is not exempt from the tax as a machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale under Section 12-36-2120(17). However, "clothing and other attire required for working in a Class 100 or better as defined in Federal Standard 209E clean room environment" is exempt under the provisions of Section 12-36-2120(54).

(C) Other Examples of Exempt Manufacturing Machines and Machine Parts:

The following are additional examples of machines or machines parts exempt from the tax, provided they are (1) used at a manufacturing facility, (2) used in, and serve an essential and indispensable component part of the manufacturing process, and are used on an ongoing and continuous basis during the manufacturing process, and (3) used substantially in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale:

(1) Buffing machines used to buff the cot of an exempt textile spinning machine to maintain the yarn quality at a consistent level.

(2) Traveling water screens used to filter water from a river, lake, or other water source at a water treatment plant processing water for sale.

(3) Quality control machines used in a lab at a manufacturing facility to test sample products being manufactured for sale.

(4) Pressure washing machines and ultrasonic cleaning machines, used to clean exempt manufacturing machines or parts, when the cleaning of the exempt manufacturing machine or part is to ensure the functioning of the exempt machine or part during the manufacturing process or to ensure the quality of the product is maintained.

(5) Machines or machine parts used in removing sawdust from saws in a sawmill that are either attached to the sawing mechanism or are essential in ensuring the quality of the product is maintained.

(6) Trucks too large to be lawfully used upon the highways of this state, when used in quarry pits for transporting rock or granite from the blasting site to the crushing machine.

(7) Sand handling and sand condition machines used by manufacturers for conditioning and transporting, while in process, and for use in mold making.

(8) Tanks which are a part of the chain of processing operations.

(9) Patterns which become parts or attachments for molding machines when purchased by a manufacturer for his use.

(10) Machines used in making molds from sand for use in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

(11) Machines used in measuring, or weighing, and packaging by manufacturers to put the product in condition for sale on the open market for the purpose for which it was produced.

(12) Transformers, capacitors and voltage regulators used in manufacturing and processing tangible personal property for sale, used by producers or distributors of electricity which process the electricity, and all transformers used by other manufacturers as a part of their manufacturing machinery.

(13) Machines used by cotton ginnerers in their processing operations.

(14) Pasteurizing machines, cooling machines, mechanical separators, homogenizing machines and bottling machines used by dairies in processing milk for sale. The machine exemption does not extend to cover milking machines.

(15) Boiler tubes used in repairing boilers used to furnish heat or power used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

(16) Machines used by persons in the business of producing scrap iron and other metals from junk for resale to steel mills and/or foundries, such as hydraulic baling presses (to compress sheet steel into bales), cranes (to feed scrap metals to baling press), and alligator shears (to cut scrap steel to predetermined sizes).

(17) Machines used by dental laboratories in manufacturing for sale plates, bridgework, artificial teeth and other prosthetic devices.

(18) Machines used in processing and manufacturing by electric power companies including all producing stationary machines in an electric power generating house, stationary, processing machines located in substation houses and transformers, pole or otherwise.

(19) Starters, switches, circuit breakers and other electrical equipment which are parts of, or attachments of machines, come within the machine exemption. In order to be exempt this equipment must be either attached directly to the machine or be immediately adjacent thereto. Switchboards and control boards and cabinets controlling the general electrical supply system are not considered to be parts or attachments of machines used in manufacturing. (Note, however, that, switchboards, automatic or manually operated, which serve to operate exempt machinery may be classified a part or attachment thereto, provided, same are attached thereto or located within the same structure or compound.) The general rule is that power distribution machinery for operating machines used in manufacturing tangible personal property which starts at the main switch within the factory building or compound is exempt.

(20) Machines used in the wood preserving process by persons engaged in the business of treating lumber or lumber products (wood preserving) which they own and treat for sale.

(21) Gas pressure regulators located in the lead off from the gas main.

(22) Machines used in the meatpacking process by meatpackers whose activities include the curing of meats and the production of animal by-products such as lard, sausages, or tankage.

(23) Machines used by ice manufacturers in manufacturing ice for sale.

(24) Machines used to condition air (including humidification systems) for quality control during the manufacturing process of tangible personal property made from natural fibers and synthetic materials. This exemption applies to the pipes and duct used to distribute the processed air to the production areas within the plant.

(25) Recording instruments attached to manufacturing machines.

(26) Machines used by a manufacturer in the tire recapping process.

(27) Machines used by municipalities in processing or compounding water for sale.

(28) Belting purchased for use on a particular machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale even though such belting may not be purchased to the exact length required.

(29) Machines purchased by persons in the business of collecting old and used paper (waste paper) for the purpose of grading, sorting and packaging the same for sale or resale to paper mills.

(30) Insulation for pipe coverings, tank coverings, and boiler insulation purchased by a paper manufacturer from the vendor in its final prefabricated form for a specific insulation job, provided it does not have to be cut and fitted at the paper mill. Certain fabrication is permissible around valve openings, pipe openings at pipe joints, etc. Note, where insulation is purchased in blocks, such blocks are to be considered as taxable, except as noted above with respect to the purchase of material in building a machine used in manufacturing tangible personal property for sale.

(31) Electrical equipment used as direct controls of machinery used in manufacturing is considered as part of manufacturing machinery.

(32) Machines used for the generation of electricity, such as boilers, engines, condensers, generators, and transformers and their attachments.

117-302.6. Pollution Control Machines.

Code Section 12-36-2120(17) exempts from the sales or use tax the gross proceeds of the sale of machines used in mining, quarrying, compounding, processing and manufacturing of tangible personal property and the term "machine" includes parts of such machines, attachments and replacements therefor which are used or manufactured for use on or in the operation of such machines and which are necessary to the operation of such machines and which are customarily so used ." Frequently, these machines cannot be operated when the same pollute beyond regulated levels and in compliance with orders of agencies of the United States or of this state to abate or prevent pollution caused or threatened by the operation of such machines it is necessary to install other machines that are designed and operated exclusively for the purpose of abating or preventing this pollution. The purpose of this regulation is to classify the machines, their parts or attachments, as machines used in mining, quarrying, compounding, processing or manufacturing of tangible personal property when the same are installed and operated for compliance with an order of an agency of the United States or of this state to prevent or abate pollution caused or threatened by the operation of other machines used in the mining, quarrying, compounding, processing and manufacturing of tangible personal property.

The term "machine" as defined in Section 12-36-2120(17) shall include machines, their parts and attachments, when the same are necessary to comply with the order of an agency of the United States or of this state for the prevention or abatement of pollution that is caused or

threatened by any machines used in the mining, quarrying, compounding, processing and manufacturing of tangible personal property.

Any person engaged in the business of mining, quarrying, compounding, processing and manufacturing of tangible personal property shall furnish the department a certified statement from the ordering agency that any machine for which the exemption is claimed is necessary to prevent or abate pollution caused or threatened by the operation of other machines that are used in the mining, quarrying, compounding, processing or manufacturing of tangible personal property.

The order referred to herein must be issued by the agency of the United States or of this state that is primarily charged with the duty of preventing or abating the pollution.

117-302.7. Outside Signs, Furnished.

Outside signs furnished by a manufacturer to his customers, when such signs are furnished without cost to the customers, are subject to sales or use tax when purchased by the manufacturer. These signs are not purchased to be resold nor are they purchased as a component of the property manufactured for sale by the manufacturer.

117-302.8. Patterns, Sales.

Certain manufacturers in the operation of their businesses purchase for their customers patterns which are used by the manufacturers in the production of property for sale to their customers. When such patterns are received by the manufacturers, they are then sold to the manufacturers' customers. The manufacturers purchase these patterns at wholesale and sell them to their customers at retail. The manufacturers' sale to their customers are subject to tax even though the customer is a nonresident of South Carolina and even though the pattern, after use by the manufacturer in South Carolina, may be shipped to the customer outside the state.

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