



Rules of
Department of Revenue
Division 10—Director of Revenue
Chapter 111—Sales/Use Tax—Machinery
and Equipment Exemptions

Title	Page
12 CSR 10-111.010 Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Exemptions, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo	3
12 CSR 10-111.011 Machinery, Equipment, Materials, and Chemicals Used or Consumed in Manufacturing, as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo	6
12 CSR 10-111.060 Material Recovery Processing Plant Exemption, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo	6
12 CSR 10-111.061 Exempt Items Used or Consumed in Material Recovery Processing as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo	8
12 CSR 10-111.100 Commercial Printers, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo	8
12 CSR 10-111.101 Items Used or Consumed by Commercial Printers, as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo	9

**Title 12—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE****Division 10—Director of Revenue****Chapter 111—Sales/Use Tax—Machinery and Equipment Exemptions****12 CSR 10-111.010 Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Exemptions, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo**

PURPOSE: Section 144.030.2(4) and (5), RSMo, exempts from taxation certain machinery, equipment, parts, materials and supplies. This rule explains what elements must be met in order to qualify for these exemptions.

(1) In general, the purchase of machinery, equipment, parts, and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such machinery, equipment and parts, are exempt from sales tax if they are for replacement or for a new or expanded plant and they are directly used in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Establish a new manufacturing plant—The complete and final construction of a facility and all of its component parts. Construction shall be deemed completed within a reasonable period of time after production begins.

(B) Expand existing manufacturing plant—The purchase of additional machinery, equipment and parts as a result of the physical enlargement of an existing manufacturing, fabricating or mining facility; or the addition of machinery, equipment and parts constituting improvements that result in an actual or potential: i) increase in production volume at the plant, ii) increase in employment at the plant, or iii) increase in the number of types or models of products produced at the plant. This actual or potential increase is measured in relation to the actual or potential production volume, employment or types or models of products produced at the plant before the machinery, equipment and parts were originally put into use at the plant. Documentation which may be provided to establish the requisite intent for potential increase in production include, but are not limited to, the following: capital expenditure authorization requests, production records, production plans, purchase invoices, work authorizations, plant equipment cost savings analysis or reports and asset justification reports.

(C) Fabrication—The process of transforming an item into a higher stage of development. It does not imply or signify manufacturing, but the meaning of the term is

limited to cutting, carving, dressing, shaping; advancing an elementary shape to a higher stage of development; reworking and cutting shapes to required length.

(D) Machinery and equipment—Devices that have a degree of permanence to the business, contribute to multiple processing cycles over time and generally constitute fixed assets other than land and buildings for purposes of business and accounting practices.

(E) Manufacturing—i) the alteration or physical change of an object or material to produce an article with a use, identity and value different from the use, identity and value of the original; or ii) a process which changes and adapts something practically unsuitable for any common use into something suitable for common use; or iii) the production of new and different articles, by the use of machinery, labor and skill, in forms suitable for new applications; or iv) a process that makes more than a superficial transformation in quality and adaptability and creates an end product quite different from the original; or v) requires the manipulation of an item in such a way as to create a new and distinct item, with a value and identity completely different from the original. Manufacturing does not include processes that restore articles to their original condition (e.g., cleaning, repairing); processes that maintain a product (e.g., refrigeration); or processes that do not result in a change in the articles being processed (e.g., inspecting, sorting).

(F) Mining—The process of extracting from the earth precious or valuable metals, minerals or ores. This process includes quarrying, but does not include equipment used for water-well drilling or reclamation performed to restore previously mined land to its original state.

(G) Parts—Articles of tangible personal property that are components of machinery or equipment, which can be separated from the machinery or equipment and replaced. Like machinery and equipment, parts must have a degree of permanence and durability. Items that are consumed in a single processing and benefit only one production cycle are materials and supplies, not parts. Items such as: nuts, bolts, hoses, hose clamps, chains, belts, gears, drill bits, grinding heads, blades, and bearings, would ordinarily be considered as parts. Substances such as fuels and coolants that are added to machinery and equipment for operation are not parts. Substances such as lubricants, paint and adhesives that adhere to the surface of machinery and equipment but are not distinct articles of tangible personal property, are not parts. These items would be considered as materials and supplies within the meaning of the exemptions.

(H) Producing—Includes the meanings of “manufacturing” and “fabricating,” and is used in connection with the creation of intangibles that are taxable but which are not manufactured or fabricated in the sense those terms are commonly understood, e.g., information organized by computer and then sold on tangible media.

(I) Product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption—Tangible personal property, or any service that is subject to state or local sales or use taxes, or any tax that is substantially equivalent thereto, in this state or any other state, which is intended at the time of manufacturing, mining or fabrication to be sold at retail. Property or services cannot be considered to be “subject to” the tax of a state unless the property or services are actually to be sold at retail in that state or delivered to a retail customer in that state.

(J) Used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product—substantially used in, essential to, and comprising an integral part of the manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing process. Under the integrated plant theory, adopted by Missouri, it is not sufficient to meet only one (1) of these requirements. For example, items used in material storage or handling before the manufacturing process begins may be essential to the process, but generally are not an integral part of the manufacturing process and are therefore not used directly in manufacturing. Similarly, items used for storing the finished product are generally not an integral part of the manufacturing process. The factors that determine whether an article is directly used are: whether the item is essential or necessary to the process; how close, causally, is the item to the production process; and whether the item operates harmoniously with other machinery to make an integrated and synchronized system. The direct use requirement is not limited to those items of machinery, equipment and parts that produce a direct physical change in the composition of the raw materials or work in process. As long as there is a continuous progression from raw materials to finished product and there are no extended interruptions in the manufacturing process, the integrated and synchronized system begins when raw materials enter the production process and ends when the product is finished.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) Direct use—In determining whether machinery, equipment and parts are used directly in producing a product, Missouri has adopted the integrated plant theory that permits a broad construction of the machinery, equipment and parts exemptions. The language “used directly in” exempts purchases



of articles that are both essential and comprise an integral part of the manufacturing process. It is not sufficient to meet only one of these requirements. For example, items used in material storage or handling before the manufacturing process begins may be essential to the process, but are not an integral part of the manufacturing process and are therefore not used “directly” in manufacturing. The factors which determine whether an article is directly used are: whether the item is essential or necessary to the process; how close, causally, is the item to the production process; and whether the item operates harmoniously with other machinery to make an integrated and synchronized system. The direct use requirement is not limited to those items of machinery, equipment and parts that produce a direct physical change in the composition of the raw materials or work in process.

(B) New or expanded plant exemption—Pursuant to section 144.030.2(5), RSMo, purchases of machinery, equipment and parts to establish a new or to expand an existing manufacturing, mining or fabricating plant in Missouri which are used directly in manufacturing, mining or fabricating a product that is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption are not subject to tax. Purchases of the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such machinery and equipment are not subject to tax.

(C) Purchase by other than end user—The exemptions for machinery, equipment and parts in section 144.030.2(4) and (5), RSMo, do not require that the owner of the facility be the purchaser to qualify for the exemption or that the purchaser be the one who uses the machinery, equipment and parts in an exempt fashion. All that is required is that the machinery, equipment and parts are used in a tax-exempt manner. These exemptions “flow through” to the owner. For example, a real property improvement contractor may purchase exempt from tax the machinery, equipment, parts, materials and supplies solely required for installation or construction of such replacement items, if such items are to be used in a tax-exempt manner by the owner.

(D) Replacement—To be exempt under section 144.030.2(4), RSMo, the machinery, equipment and parts must replace an existing piece of machinery, equipment or parts. This can include machinery, equipment, or repair and maintenance parts that are identical to the items they replace, as well as items that are different from the ones they replace, such as replacement machinery, equipment or parts added for the purpose of improving or modifying the existing devices. The replacement machinery, equipment and parts must be used in a process that produces a product intended

to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption.

(E) Replacement machinery, equipment and parts—Pursuant to section 144.030.2(4), RSMo, purchases of replacement machinery, equipment and parts which are used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product that is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption are not subject to tax. Purchases of the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such replacement machinery, equipment and parts are not subject to tax.

(F) Use for nonexempt purposes—In order for the machinery and equipment to be exempt from tax it need not be used exclusively or primarily for an exempt purpose. The purchaser must intend at the time of purchase to use and actually make material use of the machinery and equipment in an exempt capacity to qualify. The fact that it may also be used for nonexempt purposes will not prevent the purchase of the item from qualifying for the exemption. If several like items are purchased, some for exempt purposes and some for nonexempt purposes, only the number of items essential for the exempt use qualify for the exemption.

(4) Examples.

(A) A manufacturing company builds a physical addition to its existing building. It purchases new machinery to set up another assembly line to be located in the new addition. The new machinery may be purchased under the expanded plant exemption.

(B) A fabricating company purchases additional machinery to establish a second assembly line but it does not physically expand its existing building. Production capability is increased from five thousand (5,000) units a day to seven thousand five hundred (7,500) units per day. The machinery may be purchased under the expanded plant exemption.

(C) A manufacturing company purchases additional machinery to establish a second assembly line. It does not increase its existing building nor does it increase its production volume. The additional machinery does result in the hiring of three (3) additional employees. The machinery may be purchased under the expanded plant exemption.

(D) A manufacturing company purchases various parts including replacement parts, new parts for the purpose of modifying existing equipment to make it more efficient, and related materials and supplies to install the parts. The replacement parts, the new parts for modifying the equipment and the materials and supplies for the installation of these parts may be purchased under the replacement machinery, equipment and parts exemption.

(E) A fabricating company intends to build a new plant and have it up and running within a year. Some of the equipment that was originally intended to be part of the new plant does not arrive until three (3) months after the plant is completed. This equipment would be covered by the new plant exemption, because it was originally intended to be part of the new plant.

(F) A manufacturing company purchases various pieces of testing equipment for different purposes, including: i) to ensure that the seller’s product meets the tolerances claimed in its marketing literature, ii) to meet the customers’ specification requirements mandated by the sales agreement, and iii) to perform research and development on potential future products. The testing equipment for the first two (2) situations are directly used to manufacture a product intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption and would qualify for exemption. The testing equipment for research and development is not directly used in manufacturing a product intended to be sold ultimately at retail and, therefore, would not qualify for exemption.

(G) A ceramic greenware manufacturer purchases six (6) initial greenware mug molds, which it is going to use to manufacture greenware mugs to be resold. All six (6) greenware mug molds would be exempt.

(H) A rock quarry purchases equipment to remove earth and overburden to expose the rock and to remove rock from the ground. It purchased separate equipment to crush the rock into gravel as a marketable product to be sold at retail. The equipment used to remove the overburden and rock from the ground would qualify as exempt mining equipment and the equipment used to crush the rock into gravel would qualify as exempt manufacturing equipment.

(I) A taxpayer operates a concrete manufacturing plant. It purchases three (3) replacement concrete mixing trucks and also adds four (4) additional concrete mixing trucks to expand its fleet. Taxpayer also purchased dump trucks to haul concrete slabs that had been manufactured in its plant. The replacement and new additional concrete mixing trucks are directly used in manufacturing and would qualify for the replacement machinery and equipment exemption in section 144.030.2(4), RSMo, and the expanded plant exemption in section 144.030.2(5), RSMo, respectively. The dump trucks would not qualify for exemption because they are not directly used in the manufacturing process. However, if the dump trucks were used in the plant to transport the slabs during the manufacturing process from one processing area to another within the manufacturing plant, these exemptions would apply.



(J) A taxpayer creates and sells a nontaxable information service product. To develop its product, taxpayer purchases computer hardware and software. Because taxpayer produces a nontaxable service product, it is not manufacturing a product intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption and, therefore its purchases of computer equipment are not exempt from tax.

(K) A taxpayer has exempt machinery and equipment used directly in manufacturing a taxable product. Taxpayer purchases: i) fuels, lubricants, and coolants for operation of the machinery and equipment; ii) paint and adhesives which will adhere to the surface of the machinery and equipment; and iii) replacement hoses and belts for the machinery and equipment. The fuels, lubricants, coolants, paint and adhesives added to the machinery and equipment for operation are not parts within the meaning of the exemptions. These items are materials and supplies. They are exempt only if used for installation or construction of exempt machinery, equipment and parts. The hoses and belts may be purchased exempt from tax because they qualify as replacement parts.

(L) A manufacturing company has two (2) sets of storage devices. The first set stores work in process between two (2) separate production areas. The second set stores the finished goods after the manufacturing process has been completed. The first set of storage devices is used directly in manufacturing and thus falls within the exemption. The second set of devices is not directly used in manufacturing and is subject to tax.

(M) A manufacturing company uses pneumatic powered tools directly on its assembly line. It also has hand tools used to repair or adjust the machines throughout the plant. The pneumatic powered tools are exempt as machinery and equipment directly used in manufacturing. The hand tools do not qualify as machinery and equipment directly used in manufacturing and are taxable.

(N) A commercial photo developer uses "crop cards" to hold individual negatives in the film developing process which are discarded after a single use. The developer also uses tape to connect negative strips so that the negatives may be fed through its automatic film developing machinery and equipment. The crop cards and tape are consumable supplies, not parts or equipment, and therefore are subject to tax.

(O) A steel company manufactures steel products. It purchases train carloads of steel beams that are used in the plant to produce the products. The crane used to unload the steel beams at the plant is part of the integrated and synchronized system and is used directly in the manufacturing process. As

long as there is a continuous progression from raw materials to finished product and there are no extended interruptions in the manufacturing process, the integrated and synchronized system begins when raw materials enter the plant site and ends when the finished product leaves the plant site.

(P) A taxpayer sells and installs computer hardware and software and provides information technology services to its customers. The hardware and software are tangible personal property subject to sales tax. The technology services are not subject to tax in Missouri but are subject to tax and the taxpayer remits sales tax to Texas. The taxpayer's purchase of machinery and equipment to develop its products and services is intended to manufacture a taxable product or a taxable service intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption. The purchase of machinery and equipment is exempt from tax.

(Q) A manufacturer purchases four (4) forklifts for use in its plant. The manufacturer intends to use two (2) forklifts to move work in process between two (2) manufacturing steps and the other two (2) for loading the finished product from its warehouse onto trucks. Even though all four (4) forklifts may be rotated between the functions, only the two (2) forklifts essential to the manufacturing process are exempt.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 31, 1999, effective March 30, 2000. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective March 30, 2008.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

International Business Machines v. Director of Revenue, 958 S.W.2d 554 (Mo. banc 1997). In order for a product to be "intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption," the product produced must be tangible personal property or a taxable service. Taxpayer sold computer equipment to DST, which provided financial and ownership data for the mutual fund industry. The court held that DST's output was a nontaxable service and, therefore, denied its claim of exemption on its machinery and equipment purchases.

Concord Pub. House, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 916 S.W.2d 186 (Mo. banc 1996). Use of computer system by newspaper publishing company to store, process and arrange information in computer system to be used in publishing newspapers was held to be manufacturing and the machinery and equipment was directly used in manufacturing taxable products.

Unitog Rental Services, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 779 S.W.2d 568 (Mo. banc 1989). Taxpayer was in the business of furnishing industrial grade uniform clothing to various businesses pursuant to written rental agreement contracts. The court held that equipment used to launder garments was not "used in manufacturing," and thus the taxpayer was not entitled to an exemption from sales and use tax.

L & R Egg Co. v. Director of Revenue, 796 S.W.2d (Mo. banc 1990). Taxpayer purchased eggs from farmers, then processed and sold the eggs to retailers. The issue before the court was whether equipment used to clean, oil, inspect, weigh, grade, pack and mark chicken eggs was "manufacturing" equipment within the meaning of Section 144.030.2(5). The court held that the taxpayer's processing operation did not constitute manufacturing.

West Lake Quarry and Material Co. v. Schaffner, 451 S.W.2d 140 (Mo. banc 1970). This case defined manufacturing as a process that changes and adapts something practically unsuitable for any common use into something suitable for common use. The court found that rock-crushing equipment qualified for the manufacturing equipment exemption.
Heidelberg Central, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 476 S.W.2d 502 (Mo. banc 1972). Defined manufacturing as producing of new and different articles, by the use of machinery, labor and skill, into forms suitable for new applications. Commercial printing qualified as manufacturing.
Jackson Excavating Co. v. Admin. Hearing Comm., 646 S.W.2d 48 (Mo banc 1983). Defined manufacturing as a process that makes more than a superficial change in the original substance; it causes a substantial transformation in quality and adaptability and creates an end product quite different from the original. Processing raw water into potable water was manufacturing.
House of Lloyd, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 824 S.W.2d 914 (Mo. banc 1992). Defined the manufacturing process as one requiring the manipulation of an item in such a way as to create a new and distinctive item, with a value and identity completely different from the original.
Galamet, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 915 S.W.2d 331 (Mo. banc 1996). Manufacturing consists of the alternation or physical change of an object or material in such a way that produces an article with a use, identity, and value different from the use, identity, and value of the original.

Capitol Con Crete, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1987). Concrete mixing trucks purchased for use in a concrete manufacturing business qualified under Section



144.030.2(5) for exemption as machinery and equipment used to establish a new manufacturing plant and were held to be used directly in manufacturing a product to be sold for final use or consumption.

Empire District Electric Co. v. Director of Revenue, (A.H.C. 1983). The issue was the taxability of a transformer, concrete, oil and antifreeze used in an electric generating facility. The Commission applied the “integrated plant” theory adopted by the Missouri Supreme Court in **Floyd Charcoal Co. v. Director of Revenue**, 599 S.W.2d 173 (Mo. banc 1980) and **Noranda Aluminum v. Missouri Department of Revenue**, 599 S.W.2d 1 (Mo. banc 1980). The Commission found that while Missouri had adopted the integrated plant theory, it is apparent from the limiting language of the statute that not all items used in the manufacture of a product are exempt from tax. The oil and antifreeze did not qualify as a “device” and thus could not be considered machinery or equipment. Also, the oil and antifreeze were not used solely for installation or construction of the machinery and equipment. The concrete used to construct duct banks to protect the electrical systems and manhole covers for access to the electrical systems were not used as an integral part of the manufacturing process and were not exempt. With respect to the step-up transformers, they had two functions. The function of transmission as contrasted with generation of electricity was considered to be nonexempt. The Commission held that transmission of electricity was not manufacturing, only the generation of the electricity. However, the transformer had a second function of starting the generator several times a year. Because the starting function was part of the manufacturing process, the transformer was exempt. The fact that it was also used for nonexempt purposes did not prevent it from qualifying for the exemption.

12 CSR 10-111.011 Machinery, Equipment, Materials, and Chemicals Used or Consumed in Manufacturing, as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo

PURPOSE: Section 144.054.2, RSMo, exempts machinery, equipment, materials, and chemicals used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product, or used in research and development related to manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax. This rule explains what elements must be met in order to qualify for these exemptions.

(1) In general, the purchase of machinery, equipment and materials used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product or used in research and development related to manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product is exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(2) Definition of Terms.

- (A) Equipment—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.
- (B) Fabrication—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.
- (C) Machinery—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.
- (D) Manufacturing—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.
- (E) Mining—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.
- (F) Producing—See 12 CSR 10-111.010.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) Pursuant to section 144.054.2, RSMo, purchases of machinery, equipment, materials and chemicals used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product or used in research and development related to manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product is exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(B) The exemptions do not require that the owner of the facility be the purchaser to qualify for the exemption or that the purchaser be the one who uses the machinery, equipment and materials in an exempt fashion. All that is required is that the machinery, equipment and materials are used in a tax-exempt manner.

(4) Exempt Examples.

(A) A manufacturing company purchases various pieces of equipment to perform research and development on potential future products. The equipment for research and development is exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, because it is used or consumed in research and development related to manufacturing a product.

(B) A commercial photo developer uses “crop cards” to hold individual negatives in the film developing process; they are discarded after a single use. The developer also uses tape to connect negative strips so that the negatives may be fed through its automatic film developing machinery and equipment. The crop cards and tape are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, as materials used and consumed in producing a product.

(C) A manufacturer purchases materials to develop models for research and development for use in designing a new product. The man-

ufacturer may purchase the materials exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, because they are used in research and development related to manufacturing.

(D) Workers in a manufacturing plant are required to wear safety equipment while producing a product. The safety equipment is exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, because it is used to produce a product.

(5) Nonexempt Examples.

(A) A taxpayer operates a concrete manufacturing plant. The taxpayer purchases dump trucks to haul, to customers, concrete slabs that had been manufactured in its plant. The dump trucks would not qualify for exemption because they are not used in the manufacturing process, but rather in the shipping process.

(B) A taxpayer creates and sells a nontaxable information service. To develop its service, the taxpayer purchases computer hardware and software. The computer hardware and software do not qualify for the state tax exemption pursuant to section 144.054.2, RSMo, because they are machinery and equipment used in producing a service and not a product.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000 and 144.054, RSMo Supp. 2007. *Emergency rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Aug. 28, 2007, expired Feb. 23, 2008. Original rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective March 30, 2008.

*Original authority: 144.054, RSMo 2007 and 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.

12 CSR 10-111.060 Material Recovery Processing Plant Exemption, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo

PURPOSE: Section 144.030.2(4), RSMo, exempts from taxation machinery and equipment and certain materials and supplies used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. This rule explains the elements that must be met in order to qualify for the exemption.

(1) In general, the purchase of machinery and equipment, and the materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation, or construction of such machinery and equipment is exempt from tax if used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. Motor vehicles used on highways, as defined



in section 301.010, RSMo, and materials and supplies used or consumed in the construction of a building or structure do not qualify for this exemption.

(2) Definition of Terms.

(A) Material recovery processing plant—A facility that has as its primary purpose the recovery of materials into a useable product or a different form that is used in producing a new product. A facility that uses a product made from recovered materials to manufacture another product is not a material recovery processing plant.

(B) New product—An item made from recovered materials that has a distinct identity, use, and market value separate from the recovered materials.

(C) Recovered materials—Items that have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not the items require subsequent separation and processing.

(D) Solid waste—Garbage, refuse, and other discarded materials including, but not limited to, solid and semisolid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural, governmental, and domestic activities, but does not include hazardous waste, recovered materials, overburden, rock, tailings, matte, slag, or other waste material resulting from mining, milling, or smelting.

(E) Useable product—An item converted from recovered materials that has a market value.

(3) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) The purchase of machinery and equipment used to establish new, or to expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state is not subject to tax. The purchase of materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation, or construction of such machinery and equipment is not subject to tax.

(B) Materials and supplies used or consumed in the construction of a building or structure do not qualify for this exemption. Supplies do not include fuel.

(C) Recovery of materials does not include the reuse of materials within a manufacturing process or the use of a product previously recovered. A facility or equipment can also qualify if it is used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant. Equipment does not include motor vehicles used on highways.

(4) Examples.

(A) A new company purchases machinery and equipment to retread old tires. The com-

pany purchases old tires and produces retread tires for sale with the use of the new machinery and equipment. The machinery and equipment is not used for any other purpose. The machinery and equipment may be purchased under the material recovery processing plant exemption because the primary purpose of the facility is to convert the old tires into a useable product.

(B) A taxpayer acquires and processes solid waste for use as a fuel in its manufacturing operation. The taxpayer has a separate facility that uses shredders and pulverizers to grind the solid waste into sizes appropriate for use in the manufacturing operation. The separate facility, but not the manufacturing operation, qualifies for the material recovery processing plant exemption because the primary purpose of the separate facility is to convert solid waste into a useable product.

(C) A taxpayer has a facility that uses shredders and pulverizers to grind solid waste into sizes appropriate to use for fuel and qualifies as a material recovery processing plant. The taxpayer purchases lubricants to operate the shredders and pulverizers. Because the lubricants are required solely for the operation of the shredders and pulverizers in a material recovery processing plant, the purchase of the lubricants qualifies for the material recovery processing plant exemption.

(D) A taxpayer operates a recycling business that purchases aluminum, paper, and other used consumer products to be bundled and then sold to facilities that use them as raw materials to produce new and different products. The taxpayer purchases loaders, baling machines, and crushing equipment to prepare the materials for sale and shipping. The loaders push the materials into the balers, which compress the recovered materials to be bailed for shipping. Because the taxpayer is collecting recovered materials, the purchase of the loaders, baling machines, and crushing equipment qualify for the material recovery processing plant exemption.

(E) A taxpayer operates a facility used exclusively for the collection of used motor oil for delivery to a material recovery processing plant. The taxpayer purchases storage tanks, pumps, and a truck for hauling the oil to and from its facility. The purchase of the storage tanks and pumps is exempt from tax. The truck is a motor vehicle used on highways and does not qualify for the material recovery processing plant exemption.

(F) A manufacturer makes metal pipe. The manufacturing process creates metal scrap, which the taxpayer collects and reuses in its manufacturing process. The pipe manufacturer is not a material recovery processing plant because the metal scrap is reused in the pipe

manufacturer's manufacturing process.

(G) A manufacturer makes polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe. The manufacturing process creates scrap that the pipe manufacturer collects and sells to a recycling company. The recycling company grinds and pulverizes the scrap for sale to others that use the processed scrap to make other products. The pipe manufacturer's facility is not a material recovery processing plant because the primary purpose of the plant is not the recovery of materials. The recycling company is a material recovery processing plant because its primary purpose is to convert solid waste into a different form for use in making new products. The plants that use recovered materials purchased from the recycling company are not material recovery processing plants.

(H) A manufacturer makes PVC pipe. To keep its plant clean, the manufacturer uses equipment to collect all scrap. After the scrap is collected in the plant, it is separated, crushed, bundled, and delivered to a recycler. The equipment used to clean the plant floor by collecting the scrap is subject to tax because it is not used exclusively for preparing the scrap for delivery to the recycler. The purchase of the equipment used to separate, crush, and bundle the scrap qualifies for the material recovery processing plant exemption because it is used exclusively to prepare the scrap for delivery to the recycler.

(I) A pressboard manufacturer acquires sawdust from a sawmill to use in its manufacturing process. The sawdust has not been previously altered or recycled. The pressboard manufacturer converts the sawdust into pressboard. The pressboard manufacturer is a material recovery processing plant because the plant is recovering sawdust into a new usable product. Plants that use pressboard purchased from the pressboard manufacturer are not material recovery processing plants.

(J) A window manufacturer purchases aluminum sheets for use in its manufacturing process. The aluminum sheets are made from one hundred percent (100%) recycled aluminum. The window manufacturer is not a material recovery processing plant because it is only using materials that were previously recovered.

(K) A manufacturer uses charcoal to purify water as part of its manufacturing process. The manufacturer must change the charcoal periodically because the charcoal no longer purifies the water once it is used for a while. The manufacturer contracts with a third party to revitalize the used charcoal using a chemical process. The third party returns the revitalized charcoal to the manufacturer, which then reuses it. The third party is a material recovery processing plant because the charcoal was



diverted from the solid waste stream.

(L) A chicken processor processes live chickens into chicken parts for retail sale. The chicken processor has another facility that uses the entrails and other remaining parts to make dog food. The processor's other facility is a material recovery processing plant because the plant is recovering chicken entrails and other remaining parts into dog food.

(M) A manufacturing plant uses chemicals and solvents in its production processes to make chemical products used in various herbicides and pesticides. At the end of the manufacturing process, the plant isolates and recovers portions of the component parts, ingredients, and other chemicals from the chemical products to reuse them in subsequent manufacturing operations. The plant is not a material recovery processing plant because it is recovering materials to maintain an intended loop of reuse in a manufacturing process and not recovering materials to divert them from being discarded into the solid waste stream.

AUTHORITY: sections 144.270 and 144.705, RSMo 2016. Original rule filed Nov. 18, 1999, effective June 30, 2000. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 2021, effective April 30, 2022.*

**Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961, 2008, and 144.705, RSMo 1959.*

Galamet, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 915 S.W.2d 331 (Mo. banc 1996). The Missouri Supreme Court held that a scrap metal reprocessor was engaged in manufacturing, not recycling. Manufacturing consists of the alteration or physical change of an object or material in such a way that produces an article with a use, identity, and value different from the use, identity, and value of the original.

12 CSR 10-111.061 Exempt Items Used or Consumed in Material Recovery Processing as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo

PURPOSE: Section 144.054.2, RSMo, exempts machinery, equipment, materials, coal, energy sources and chemicals used or consumed in the processing of recovered materials from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax. This rule explains the elements that must be met in order to qualify for the exemption.

(1) In general, the purchase of machinery, equipment, materials and chemicals used or consumed in the processing of recovered materials are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(2) Basic Application of Exemption.

(A) Purchases of machinery, equipment and materials used or consumed in the processing of recovered materials are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax. Coal, energy sources and chemicals used or consumed in the processing of recovered materials are also exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(B) Electrical energy or gas (natural, artificial or propane), water, or other energy sources consumed in processing recovered materials is exempt from state and local tax (144.030.2(31), RSMo).

(3) Examples.

(A) A metal recycler uses diesel fuel to operate its hydraulic cutter. The diesel fuel may be purchased exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, because it is used or consumed in the processing of recovered materials.

(B) A paper recycler mixes water with paper in its pulping equipment in order to separate the paper fibers from each other. The water may be purchased exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(C) An aluminum can recycler uses natural gas in its furnace to melt aluminum scraps into molten aluminum. The purchase of the natural gas is exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, because it is consumed in the processing of recovered materials.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000 and 144.054, RSMo Supp. 2007. Emergency rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Aug. 28, 2007, expired Feb. 23, 2008. Original rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective March 30, 2008.*

**Original authority: 144.054, RSMo 2007 and 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*

Galamet, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 915 S.W.2d 331 (Mo. banc 1996). The Missouri Supreme Court held that a scrap metal reprocessor was engaged in manufacturing, not recycling. Manufacturing consists of the alteration or physical change of an object or material in such a way that produces an article with a use, identity, and value different from the use, identity, and value of the original.

12 CSR 10-111.100 Commercial Printers, as Defined in Section 144.030, RSMo

PURPOSE: Section 144.020.1(1), RSMo, taxes the retail sale of tangible personal property. Section 144.030.2(2), RSMo, exempts

materials that become a component part or ingredient of new personal property which is intended to be sold ultimately at retail. Sections 144.030.2(4) and (5), RSMo, exempt certain machinery, equipment, and parts for replacement or for a new or expanded plant. This rule explains the taxation rules for commercial printers and what elements must be met to qualify for these exemptions. This rule does not address the exemption relating to newspaper publishing contained in section 144.030.2(8), RSMo, or the exemption relating to advertising contained in section 144.034, RSMo.

(1) In general, sales of printed product by commercial printers are subject to tax. Purchases of materials and supplies, such as paper and ink, which become a component part or ingredient of the printed product are exempt. Other materials used by the printer may be exempt if title or ownership to the materials transfers to the customer. Purchases of machinery, equipment and parts for replacement or for a new or expanded plant are exempt if directly used in the manufacturing process. This includes printing presses and plates.

(2) Definition of Terms. See Definition of Terms in 12 CSR 10-111.010 Machinery and Equipment Exemptions.

(3) Basic Application of Tax.

(A) Sales of printed products—A business engaged in printing publications, pamphlets, catalogues, leaflets, advertising circulars, stationery and other similar products, is creating new tangible personal property and is subject to tax on the total gross receipts from its sales. No deductions are allowed for preparing copy, artwork, compositions, phototype-setting or any other services or labor that are included in the charge to produce the final product.

(B) Ingredients and component parts—Purchases of material and supplies such as paper and ink may be purchased tax exempt by printers as ingredients or component parts under section 144.030.2(2), RSMo.

1. Chemicals that blend with and become part of the ink mixture are exempt, including:

A. The fountain solution that blends with the ink at the press to keep the non-image area clean of ink while printing;

B. Chemicals used on the rollers to keep the ink from drying out;

C. Isopropyl alcohol to keep the ink wet on the rollers; and

D. Ink anti-stain used to keep the ink from bleeding onto other printed material.



(C) Purchases of materials, including film, used by the printer in its manufacturing process do not qualify for the sale for resale exclusion unless title or ownership to such materials is transferred to the customer. Whether title passes is based on the intent of the parties, as evidenced by all relevant facts, including written agreements, course of dealing or usage of trade and availability of the materials for future use by the customer.

(D) Chemicals—Chemicals to develop the film and plates are exempt if they become an ingredient or component part of materials resold to the customer.

(E) Supplies and Parts.

1. Perforation devices consumed in a single production cycle are not exempt as machinery and equipment or parts.

2. Perforation devices benefiting more than one production cycle are exempt as parts of machinery and equipment.

3. Blankets and necessary attachments are exempt as parts of machinery and equipment.

4. Proof paper and phototypesetting paper are not exempt as machinery and equipment or parts.

5. Mineral spirits used as a solvent to clean brushes, overspray and equipment are not exempt as ingredients or component parts if used as a cleaning solvent separate from the ink. If mixed with the ink, then the mineral spirits are exempt as ingredients or component parts.

(4) Examples.

(A) A commercial printer replaces an old printing press due to obsolescence, replaces a second press due to design change and then purchases a third press to expand its production. All three printing presses may be purchased tax exempt under the machinery or equipment exemptions for replacement or expanded plant.

(B) A commercial printer purchases plates and film. The plate is exempt machinery and equipment. The printer's contract with the customer states the negatives become the property of the customer. The film is exempt as a component part of the negative.

(C) A commercial printer states on its sales invoice its production labor charges for artwork, layout and design services separate from the charges for the printed product. The printer is subject to tax on total gross receipts including the separately stated production labor charges.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000.* Original rule filed Oct. 11, 2001, effective April 30, 2002. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Aug. 28, 2007,

expired Feb. 23, 2008. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Feb. 29, 2008.

*Original authority: 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.

Ovid Bell Press, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 45 S.W.3d 880 (Mo. banc 2001). The court held that materials used by a printer, including film used to produce plates, are exempt as materials purchased for resale if title to the materials passes to the customer as part of the printing contract. The key to determining the passage of title is the intent of the parties, as evidenced by all relevant facts, including custom or usage of trade.

Walsworth Publishing Co., Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 935 S.W.2d 39 (Mo. banc 1996). The taxpayer used phototypesetting paper to produce yearbooks for schools and commercial customers. The issue was whether the phototypesetting paper qualified as equipment under section 144.030.2(4), RSMo. The court ruled that "equipment" must be a fixed asset other than land and buildings for purposes of business and accounting practices that has some degree of permanence to the business and contributes to multiple processing cycles over time. The phototypesetting paper was not equipment because it benefited only one production cycle over time.

K & A Litho Process, Inc. v. Dept. of Revenue, 653 S.W.2d 195 (Mo. banc 1983). The issue was whether the sale of lithographic work was the sale of nontaxable service or the taxable sale of tangible personal property. The court found that the lithographic process was the nontaxable sale of technical professional service and that the transfer of ownership to tangible personal property was only incidental to the provision of service. The taxpayer received a color transparency from an outside source such as a printer, advertising agency or publishing house and then created a film separation and a color key that could then be used to print the transparency on paper for distribution. The color separation and the color key were merely the means of conveying the nontaxable professional technical service.

Heidelberg Central, Inc. v. Director Dept. of Revenue, 476 S.W.2d 502 (Mo. 1972). The taxpayer was a commercial printer that purchased printing presses to print business forms, stationery, advertising, postcards, bulletins, calendars etc. The court held that the taxpayer's purchases qualified for the machinery and equipment exemption in section 144.030.2(4), RSMo. The court stated that the taxpayer's process qualified as

"manufacturing." The printer produced new and different articles from raw materials by the use of machinery, labor and skill, and it produced products for sale that had an intrinsic and merchantable value and were in forms suitable for new uses.

12 CSR 10-111.101 Items Used or Consumed by Commercial Printers, as Defined in Section 144.054, RSMo

PURPOSE: Section 144.054.2, RSMo exempts from state tax, but not local tax, machinery, equipment, materials and chemicals used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining or producing any product or used in research and development related to manufacturing. This rule explains the taxation rules for commercial printers and what elements must be met to qualify for these exemptions.

(1) In general, purchases of machinery, equipment, materials and chemicals used or consumed by a printer in the production process are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax.

(2) Definition of Terms. See definition of terms in 12 CSR 10-111.010 Machinery and Equipment Exemptions.

(3) Basic Application of Tax.

(A) Purchases of material and supplies used in the printing process that do not blend with the ink are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax, including anti-static products used to reduce static on the printed product, chemicals used to clean the presses and color wax used for layout purposes.

(B) Chemicals to develop the film and plates are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax. Chemicals exempt from state, but not local tax include chemicals used on plates to desensitize the plates and to prevent them from oxidizing, developers, replenishers, finishers, fixers, store gum and plating solution.

(C) Perforation devices consumed in a single production cycle are exempt from state tax, but not local tax as machinery and equipment used or consumed in the printing process. Proof paper and phototypesetting paper are also exempt from state tax, but not local tax as machinery and equipment used or consumed in the printing process. Mineral spirits used as a solvent to clean brushes, overspray and equipment are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax even when used as a cleaning solvent separate



from the ink.

(4) Example.

(A) A commercial printer purchases phototypesetting paper, developer chemical for plates, film (which does not become the property of the customer) and press cleaning solvent that is not mixed with ink. All these items are exempt from state tax and local use tax, but not local sales tax as materials used or consumed in producing a product.

AUTHORITY: section 144.270, RSMo 2000 and section 144.054, RSMo Supp. 2007. Emergency rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Aug. 28, 2007, expired Feb. 23, 2008. Original rule filed Aug. 14, 2007, effective Feb. 29, 2008.*

**Original authority: 144.054, RSMo 2007 and 144.270, RSMo 1939, amended 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1955, 1961.*