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any pathological laboratory exclusively engage in making analyses, or test, for hospitals or sanitariums; or

(d) For the use of any clinic operated for charity and not for profit (including use in the compounding of bona fide medicines for treatment of patients outside of the clinic).

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended, (26 U.S.C. 5214))

§ 22.102 Prohibited uses.

(a) *Usage.* Under no circumstances may tax-free alcohol withdrawn under this part be used for beverage purposes, food products, or in any preparation used in preparing beverage or food products.

(b) *Selling.* Persons qualified under this part are prohibited from selling tax-free alcohol, using tax-free alcohol in the manufacture of any product for sale, or selling any products resulting from the use of tax-free alcohol. A separate charge may be made by a hospital, sanitarium or clinic for medicines compounded with tax-free alcohol and dispensed to patients for use on the premises, as provided in §§ 22.105 and 22.106. Hospitals may not furnish tax-free alcohol for use of physicians in their private practice.

(c) *Removal from premises.* Persons qualified under this part may not remove tax-free alcohol or products resulting from the use of tax-free alcohol from the permit premises unless specifically authorized by the terms of their permit, or permission is obtained from the appropriate ATF officer, except that:

(1) Products made through the use of tax-free alcohol which contain no alcohol may be removed to other premises for the sole purpose of further research; or

(2) Under the provisions of §§ 22.105 and 22.106, clinics operated for charity and not for profit may compound bona fide medicines with tax-free alcohol, and dispense the medicine from the premises for use by its patients outside of the clinic, if the furnishing of the medicine is not conditioned upon payment.

(d) *Liability for tax.* Permittees who use tax-free alcohol in any manner prohibited by this section become liable for the tax on the alcohol. Any per-

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mittee who sells tax-free alcohol also becomes liable for special (occupational) tax as a liquor dealer.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended, 1343, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5001, 5121, 5214))

§ 22.103 States and the District of Columbia.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, tax-free alcohol withdrawn by a State or political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia shall be used solely for mechanical and scientific purposes, and except on approval of the appropriate ATF officer, the use of tax-free alcohol or the use of any resulting product will be confined to the premises under the control of the State or political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia. Tax-free alcohol withdrawn for use in hospitals, clinics, and other establishments specified in §§ 22.104 through 22.108, operated by a State, political subdivision of a State, or the District of Columbia, shall be used in the manner prescribed for those establishments.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214))

§ 22.104 Educational organizations, colleges of learning, and scientific universities.

(a) *Educational organizations.* Educational organizations authorized to withdraw and use tax-free alcohol under § 22.101 are those organizations which normally maintain a regular faculty and curriculum and which normally have a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance at the place where their educational activities are regularly carried on and which are exempt from Federal income tax under 26 U.S.C. 501(a).

(b) *Colleges of learning.* Colleges of learning, for the purposes of this subpart, have a recognized curriculum and confer degrees after specified periods of attendance at classes or research work.

(c) *Scientific universities.* Scientific universities include any university incorporated or organized under any Federal or State law which provides training in the sciences.

(d) *Uses.* Tax-free alcohol withdrawn by educational organizations, scientific

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universities, and colleges of learning shall be used only for scientific, medicinal, and mechanical purposes. Use of tax-free alcohol and resulting products are limited by the provisions of § 22.102.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214))

§ 22.105 Hospitals, blood banks, and sanitariums.

(a) Tax-free alcohol withdrawn for use by hospitals, blood banks, and sanitariums shall be used exclusively for medicinal, mechanical (analysis or test) and scientific purposes and in the treatment of patients. The use of tax-free alcohol and of products resulting from the use of tax-free alcohol shall be confined to the permit premises, except as provided in this section and § 22.102. Medicines compounded with tax-free alcohol on the premises of a hospital or sanitarium, for use of patients on the premises, may not be sold, but a separate charge may be made for the medicine.

(b) A hospital, operating a clinic on premises, may withdraw tax-free alcohol for use in the clinic, if the clinic is operated for charity and not for profit. Medicines compounded with tax-free alcohol may be dispensed to patients at a clinic for use outside of the clinic, if the furnishing of the medicine is not conditioned upon payment.

(c) A hospital or sanitarium, operating a pathological or other laboratory on premises, may withdraw tax-free alcohol for authorized use in the laboratory.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214))

§ 22.106 Clinics.

Tax-free alcohol withdrawn by clinics operated for charity and not for profit shall be used only for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical purposes and in the treatment of patients. Medicine compounded with tax-free alcohol may be dispensed to patients for use off the premises, if the furnishing of the medicine is not conditioned upon payment. A separate charge may be made for medicine compounded on the clinic premises with tax-free alcohol for use of patients on the premises. Except as provided in this section and in § 22.102,

the use of tax-free alcohol shall be confined strictly to the premises of the clinic.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214))

§ 22.107 Pathological laboratories.

(a) Pathological laboratories, not operated by a hospital or sanitarium, may withdraw and use tax-free alcohol if exclusively engaged in making analyses or tests for hospitals or sanitariums. If a pathological laboratory does not exclusively conduct analyses or tests for hospitals or sanitariums, it does not qualify for the permit issued under this part.

(b) A pathological laboratory which uses tax-free alcohol for any other purpose, except as provided in this section, shall become liable for the tax on the alcohol.

(c) Except as provided in § 22.102, the use of tax-free alcohol and of products resulting from the use of tax-free alcohol shall be confined strictly to the permit premises.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended, 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5001, 5214))

§ 22.108 Other laboratories.

Laboratories, other than pathological laboratories specified in § 22.107, may withdraw and use tax-free alcohol exclusively in scientific research. The use of tax-free alcohol or of products resulting from the use of tax-free alcohol shall be confined strictly to the laboratory premises, except as provided in § 22.102.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214))

Subpart H—Withdrawal and Receipt of Tax-Free Alcohol

§ 22.111 Withdrawals under permit.

(a) *General.* The permit, Form 5150.9, issued under subpart D of this part, authorizes a person to withdraw tax-free alcohol from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant or, under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 5688(a)(2)(B), receive alcohol from the General Services Administration.

(b) *Photocopying of permit, Form 5150.9.*
(1) As provided in § 22.54, a permittee