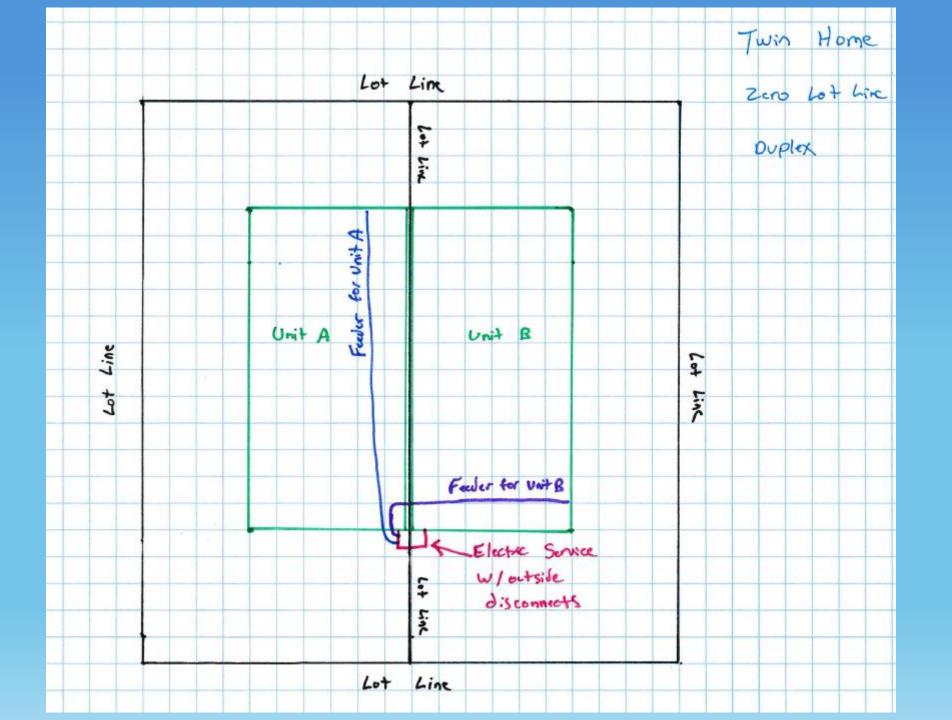
Any updates on adopting a newer version of the NEC?

We recently had the last code advisory council meeting. It is now at the rule drafting stage before it goes to the secretary's office. It will then go to the governor's office and then the legislature for review. It is hard to put a timeline on it as it is now out of our hands. cm

Can a receptacle be installed behind a dishwasher if a breaker lockout is used?

For a new installation when a flexible cord is used to supply a dishwasher, all of the requirements in 422.16(B)(2) have to be followed. 422.16(B)(2)(6) requires the receptacle to be located in the space adjacent to the dishwasher. cm

On a twin home (zero lot line) can the feeder be run like the diagram shows?



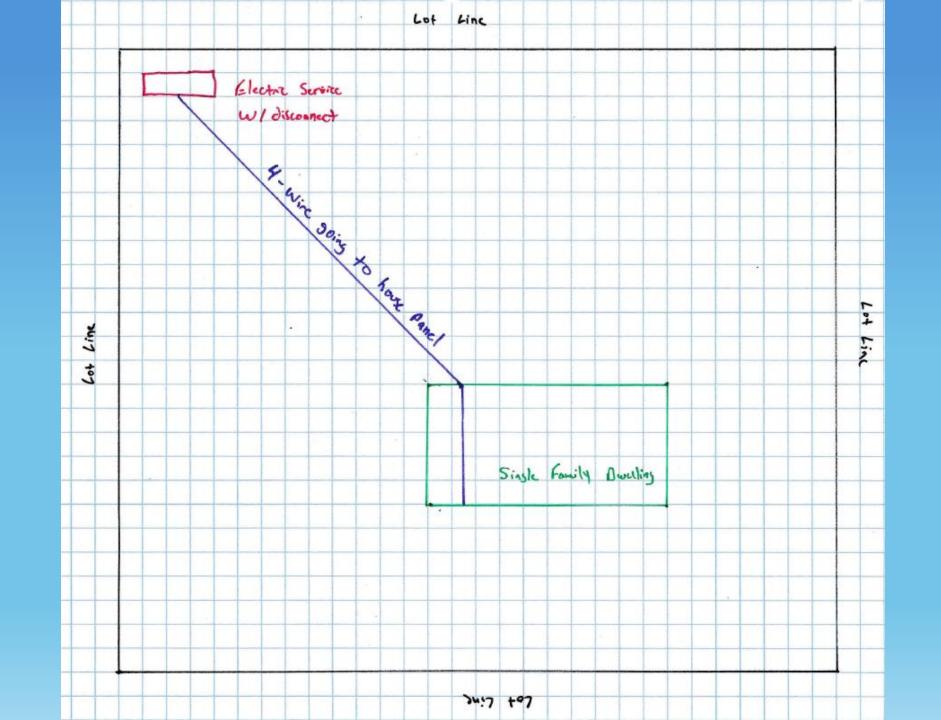
Yes, it is compliant. cm

On a twin home should the ufer be connected on each side of the building one connected in unit a and one in unit b?

If the service disconnect(s) are outside, that is where the connection to the grounding electrode is made. 250.24(A)(1).

The grounding electrode conductor only needs to be connected to the ufer in one spot inside. A twin home is considered as one building. ...

For a single family dwelling as shown in the diagram where the service is 80' away from the house and the feeder enters as shown does the 8' rule apply?



Yes. A building disconnect has to be installed at the dwelling, and the feeder cannot extend into the building longer that 8 feet. 225.32 and SPS 316.225(3)

Type NM cable installed in a shallow groove in a floor and to be covered with pad & carpet, is protection required?



Yes, the cable is less than 1-1/4" from the surface and requires protection. NEC 334.15 (B) Protection from Physical Damage. Cable shall be protected from physical damage where necessary by rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, Schedule 80 PVC conduit, Type RTRC marked with the suffix - XW, or other approved means. And also.....

- **300.4 Protection Against Physical Damage.** Where subject to physical damage, conductors, raceways, and cables shall be protected.
- (A) Cables and Raceways Through Wood Members. (2) **Notches in Wood.** Where there is no objection because of weakening the building structure, in both exposed and concealed locations, cables or raceways shall be permitted to be laid in notches in wood studs, joists, rafters, or other wood members where the cable or raceway at those points is protected against nails or screws by a steel plate at least 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) thick, and of appropriate length and width, installed to cover the area of the wiring. The steel plate shall be installed before the building finish is applied.

What is your definition of modifying a branch circuit or what is a modification to a branch circuit?

This is hard to answer without a specific situation, but SPS 316.210(4) removes the extension and modification rules for AFCI's in 210.12(D) if the question relates to that.
□

Do the equipment grounds in the motors ground the copper heat lines and is the ground in the pressure control switch by the pressure tank grounding it also?







No, this is metal water piping even though it is being used for heat so 250.104(A) is the section to use for bonding of metal water piping not 250.104(B) other metal piping.

□

A manufactured home has a service installed 25' from the home with ground rods and a 4-wire run to the sub-panel in the home. Do additional ground rods need to be placed at the home?

Yes. 250.32 requires buildings or structures supplied by feeder(s) or branch circuits(s) shall have a grounding electrode or grounding electrode system installed in accordance with Part III of Article 250. cm

If it is not the owner's primary residence, can the property owner do the electrical work on remodels and services? Examples: summer home, meter pedestal for a camping trailer out in the woods, hunting shacks, accessory buildings. If so could you please send the codes or administrative rules that apply so I can get into the hands of our inspectors?

Yes. Wis. Stat. 101.862(4)(a) allows a homeowner to install, repair, or maintain electrical wiring without a license on premises that the property owner owns and occupies unless a license is required by a local ordinance. For example, a homeowner may have to take out a permit but would not need a license to add new lights or receptacles to either new or existing circuits. Note there is no mention that the home has to be the primary residence. Just that the owner occupies the home. For example, an individual may own two homes in Wisconsin and occupy both homes at different times of the year. The person in question could perform their own wiring for the addition to their second home/hunting shack and accessory buildings at the dwelling without a license.

Who is the AHJ for an electrical service in a manufactured home community?

If the service is a centrally located service the service and the distribution falls under the commercial electric portion of the code, the individual service and feeders to the home falls under the UDC.

Who is the AHJ for a ground mount PV array at a one or two family dwelling?

If the municipality has expanded their ordinance to include additions and altertions the UDC inspector is the AHJ. ...

If the municipality has not expanded their ordinance to include additions and altertions the pv array does not require a permit or inspection. It is not considered commercial electric.

Helical Piers



Not one contractor we contacted would keep our pipes clean and off the ground. So my amazing husband Steve took it upon himself to make some notches on these extra pieces of wood and kept the pipes off the ground. I love you honey 💜

