

# Inspection rules apply to home siding work

Questions arise when electrical equipment and devices that are mounted on the exterior of an occupancy will be removed and re-installed or replaced in association with the installation of a new exterior finish.

Examples of such items include luminaires, receptacle outlets, air conditioner disconnect switches, utility load-shedding devices, telephone and television utility boxes and cables, electrical meters and electrical service raceways and cables.

Electrical work is defined as the installing, altering, repairing, planning, or laying out of electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for electrical light, heat, power, technology circuits or systems, or other purposes.

An individual performing electrical work must be either licensed or registered and the electrical work must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a licensed master or journeyman electrician who is a W2-type employee of the same electrical contractor. An exception to that licensing requirement is that a homeowner, who will personally and physically perform the electrical work on the single-family, detached dwelling that they own and occupy, is not required to hold an electrical license.

The removal of existing electrical wiring and equipment is not required to be performed by licensed individuals or electrical contractors. The removal of existing electrical wiring and equipment is not required to be inspected.



Electrical licensing and inspection rules do apply to siding replacement work when items such as luminaires, receptacle outlets and utility load-shedding devices must be removed and reinstalled.

However, the re-installation of existing luminaires, devices and equipment as well as the installation of new electrical wiring, junction boxes, new luminaires, devices and equipment shall be performed by properly licensed or registered and properly supervised employees of a licensed electrical contractor and shall be inspected. Alternatively, the electrical work may be performed by the homeowner who will personally and physically perform the electrical work on the single-family, detached dwelling that they own and occupy.

Whether the electrical work is performed by the homeowner or by the employees of an electrical contractor, a valid request for electrical inspection shall be filed with the authority having jurisdiction at or before the commencement of the electrical work.



## UL offers more than just testing data

Most consumers are familiar with the fact that Underwriters Laboratories (UL) is a nationally recognized testing laboratory for everyday electrical appliances and equipment. For electrical industry regulators, UL is also an extremely valuable resource for information that is used to supplement the rules

found in the National Electrical Code.

Check out the entire menu of informative newsletters UL has to offer for the electrical, building, fire, security, public health, and environmental industries at its Web site.