



A #4 copper conductor and a #4 aluminum conductor do not automatically have the same ampacity. Write the material.

Original Masterbuild PE packet from Sparky Edition #019. NEC 2026 110.4–110.8. Confirm the adopted edition. This is not a feeder calculation and not an ampacity table. Working-space dimensions from 110.26 are not published in this series and are not invented here.

☐ **110.4: equipment voltage rating $\geq$ circuit nominal voltage.**

A 240-volt component is not automatically suitable on a higher-voltage system.

☐ **110.5: copper, aluminum, or copper-clad aluminum. Unless otherwise permitted, sizing is based on copper.**

Document material. Do not treat copper and aluminum as interchangeable.

☐ **110.6: sizes in American Wire Gauge (AWG) or circular mils.**

As AWG numbers get smaller, the conductor gets larger. #12 < #10 < #8.

☐ **110.7 / 110.8: completed wiring free from shorts, ground faults, and improper connections to ground. Only wiring method**

Convenience is not a wiring method.

The fail we see first

Existing feeder documented as “3-#4 conductors.” No material. No insulation. No voltage. Then aluminum landed on a copper-only lug — that is 110.14.

What to send: a photo of the existing conductors (safe access only), copper or aluminum, insulation type if readable, and the equipment voltage.

Send the comments. Not the County guideline.

Folio (does it start with 30?), process or UP number, and the comments PDF. Masterbuild will say which row is actually open.

masterbuildconsulting.com/send/

+1 (786) 398-6940 · Calendly: 30-minute scoping call

Masterbuild provides engineering services under a written scope. Not a feeder calculation and not a 110.26 determination. Confirm adopted 110.4–110.8. This is not legal advice.