

Deciphering the Code Changes

Safety Note

When NFPA makes adjustments to the code books, they document each change by issuing the following types of statements: **Errata**, **Technical Interim Amendments (TIA's)**, and **Formal Interpretations (FI's)**.

What do these statements mean?

Errata

A list of errors or corrections issued to an NFPA document. They are published in NFPA News*, the National Fire Codes Subscription Service (NFCSS), and included in any further distribution of the document.

***NFPA News** is a monthly e-newsletter providing detailed information on NFPA codes and standards activities.

Tentative Interim Amendments (TIA's)

TIA's are amendments to an NFPA document or code book.

TIA's do not go through the standards development process of being published in a First Draft Report and Second Draft Report for review and commentary. TIA's are effective only between editions of the document. A TIA automatically becomes a public input for the next edition of the document, and is then subject to all of the procedures of the standards development process. TIA's are published in NFPA News, NFCSS, and any further distribution of the document after being issued by the Standards Council.

TIA's are processed in accordance with Section 5 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

Formal Interpretations (FI's)

FI's are detailed explanations of the meaning or intent of the Technical Committee on any specific provision(s) of an NFPA document.

FI's are processed in accordance with Section 6 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

Annex Materials

An asterisk means you can look in the Appendix to references real world examples and obtain more in-depth explanations pertaining to that section of code. The wording of NFPA documents can be confusing, as they are typically written by engineering lawyers. The large appendix is there to help clarify and understand the written codes.

Shall Vs. Should

You may think you know the definitions, but you may not know, according to NFPA.

SHOULD

NFPA defines "should" as a recommendation which is advised but not required.

SHALL

NFPA indicates "shall" as a mandatory requirement. Shall means you must do it - it is not an option.

Be Proactive!

The only way you can get into trouble is when you have an accident, and you didn't follow the current code. Depending on the scope of the incident, several parties can get involved; from the insurance companies, to judges and lawyers followed by fines issued by OSHA.

All documents are archived on www.NFPA.org

Each NFPA code has a webpage that lists all of the TIA's, Errata's, FI's, as well as the code.

You can read any code online for free in read only mode.

ABOUT US

Honeywell Combustion Safety is a part of Honeywell Thermal Solutions, an industry leader in commercial and industrial combustion solutions. Honeywell Combustion Safety, formerly known as CEC Combustion Safety, has been in business since 1984. With engineers and staff members that sit on Code committees such as NFPA 56, NFPA 85, NFPA 86, and NFPA 87, our inside expertise is integrated within all of our practices, and our global reach ensures that customers around the world are kept safe. Honeywell offers testing and inspections, engineering & upgrades/retrofits, gas hazards management, training, and field services for all industrial facilities and different types of fuel fired equipment. By assisting organizations and their personnel with the safe maintenance and operation of their combustion equipment, Honeywell aims to save lives and prevent explosions while increasing efficiency and reliability of combustion equipment.

For more information

Learn more about Honeywell Combustion Safety, contact info@combustionsafety.com, visit www.combustionsafety.com or contact your Honeywell Sales Engineer.

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SF-17-10-US
November 2017
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