DOTTING THE IS AND CROSSING THE TS: THE 'ARGUMENTS' IN 'SAFETY ARGUMENTS'

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Certification of Safety Critical Systems

Evidence Based Safety Regimes

Safety Cases

MOTIVATION

A safety case is intended to make a compelling case that a system under consideration is adequately safe for its intended purposes through the presentation of an evidence-based argument.

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Our standpoint is that the question above **must** be **approached** from an **inferential** point of view.

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

Arguments

Safety Arguments

Discussion

Conclusions and Further Work

The ordinary understanding of an argument

An **argument** is a set of assertions in which one or more of them, the **premisses**, are put forward so as to offer a rationale for another assertion, the **conclusion**.

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The trip system is triggered correctly and in a timely fashion if the temperature of the reactor reaches a critical level. This is something that has been established under adequate test conditions. The previous is justified as follows: if the temperature of the reactor were to reach a critical level with the trip system not being triggered, then, the test conditions would be proven inadequate, for such a problem should have been discovered during testing. But this is a contradiction for the test conditions indeed are adequate.

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The argument above is potentially fallacious for it may misuse the rule of reductio ad absurdum.

Such a judgement call is made by analyzing its structure and coming to the conclusion that said rule of inference does not accommodate for its formulation unless the test conditions are established to be adequate by some other means.

The elements of a safety case

By no means exhaustive, a sensibly good safety case is, at a bare minimum, comprised of the following elements:

- A well-defined safety life-cycle.
 A rigorous hazard analysis.
- 3. Adequate safety goals.
- 4. The production and collection of **safety related evidence**.
- 5. The structuring of evidence and safety goals in the form of a safety argument.

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This is our sought after ideal

Comment on the shortcomings of classical logic as a logic for safety argumentation, uncertainty, defeasibility, etc.

Classical Logic is inadequate

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Discover fallacies in safety arguments

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what is **c**'s confidence value?

So, presumably, c

Given evidence e

is **e** sufficient?

> has E usually been right in his claims?

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Unless E's credentials are inadequate or **e** is vitiated

is **E** a member of a recognized authority?

On account of E having presented some credentials attesting to his expertise

how would these affect the validity of **c**?

how are E's credentials evaluated

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Instead, safety argument formulation is a **ground up** approach that moves from some produced evidence to a safety claim under consideration to establish that such a safety claim is fulfilled.

SUMMARY AND FURTHER WORK

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SUMMARY AND FURTHER WORK

The actual formulation of an

INFERENCE SYSTEM

for

SAFETY ARGUMENTATION

QUESTIONS

Tom Lehrer - That Was the Year That Was (1965)

Any ideas expressed on this record should not be taken as representing Mr. Lehrer's

(or for the purposes of this presentation Dr. Maibaum's)

true convictions, for indeed he has none. "If anyone objects to any statement I make," he has said, "I am quite prepared not only to retract it, but also to deny under oath that I ever made it."