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Achieving Safety and Security: Integrating Engineering within Assurance Cases

Session TH35 "Safety Assurance in Digital Safety Systems"


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Outline

- Safety principles – why?
- Engineering the safety demonstration
 - Hazard analysis
 - How to consider security?
- Structured assurance cases
 - Communicating and reasoning



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IAEA SF-1

2. SAFETY OBJECTIVE

The fundamental safety objective is to protect people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

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Hazard analysis

- Hazard analysis one of the most important and challenging tasks
- Review of case studies indicate that identifying 85-86% hazards early in a project is reasonable
 - Importance of derived requirements during development
- Efficiency of hazard analysis depends on several factors, including
 - Complexity of the system
 - Competence
 - Effort
 - Technique used

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If it's not secure, it's not safe

- Our primary goal is to show that a system is safe:
 - If the system is not secure, it is not safe
- What impact does security have on the safety of a nuclear safety system?

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German Steel Mill Cyber Attack

- Phishing email to gain access to the corporate network and then into the plant network
- "Highly likely that the email contained a document such as a PDF that when opened executed malicious code on the computer"
- Steel Mill lost control of its blast furnace

- Systems that were known to have been impacted:
- Individual control system components
 - Furnace (uncertain on type based on translated report)
- Components that were also possibly impacted given the scenario:
- Centralized controls based on a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)
 - Alarm systems
 - Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS)
 - Human Machine Interface (HMI)
 - The individual control system functions could have been one or more:
 - Burden control
 - Mass and energy balances
 - Kinetic process models
 - Hotblast system

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ICB Defense Use Case (DUC) Dec 30, 2014



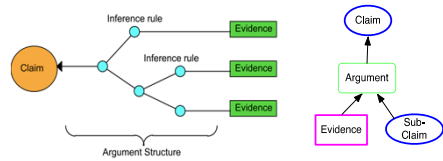


Vulnerabilities and hazards

- Vulnerabilities taken into account from both safety and security perspective
 - System vulnerabilities are sources of hazards
 - Credible exploit of vulnerabilities very different from safety perspective
- Similar hazard analysis techniques may be used, but with different interpretations
 - Hazops useful technique
 - Guidewords –“other than” for security



Structured Assurance Case – Claims, Argument, Evidence

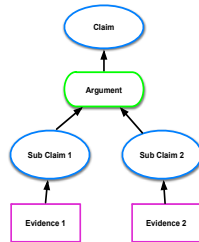


- “a documented body of evidence that provides a convincing and valid argument that a system is adequately safe for a given application in a given environment”



Examples of claims

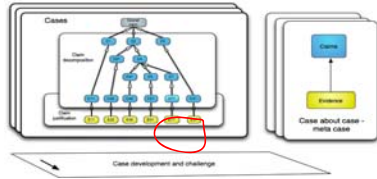
- Claim are assertions put forward for general acceptance, usually a proposition about a property of the system, e.g.,
 - functions (shut down when $T > 500$)
 - invariants (water level in reactor pressure vessel always between A and B)





Evidence

- Basis of the justification of the claim
- Sources may include
 - Prior operational data
 - Testing
 - Results of verification



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Arguments differ in strength

- Stronger - Deterministic or analytical application of predetermined rules to derive a true/false claim, e.g. formal proof (compliance to specification, safety property), execution time analysis, exhaustive test, single fault criterion
- Weaker - Qualitative compliance with prescriptions indirectly related to the desired attributes, e.g. compliance with QMS and safety standards, staff skills and experience

Making arguments explicit a key idea
Separating evidence from information

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Communication and reasoning

- Structured assurance case has two roles:
 - communication is an essential function of the case
 - boundary objects that record the shared understanding between the different stakeholders
 - a method for reasoning about safety-security
- Both are required for assurance of safety-security



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Summary

- Important to understand systems –compliance with standards is not enough
 - Specially important for software and COTS
- Assurance cases as a way to support
 - Understanding
 - Reasoning
 - Communication



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