

Table 4 — ASIL determination

Severity class	Exposure class	Controllability class		
		C1	C2	C3
S1	E1	QM	QM	QM
	E2	QM	QM	QM
	E3	QM	QM	A
	E4	QM	A	B
S2	E1	QM	QM	QM
	E2	QM	QM	A
	E3	QM	A	B
	E4	A	B	C
S3	E1	QM	QM	A ^a
	E2	QM	A	B
	E3	A	B	C
	E4	B	C	D

^a See 6.4.3.11.

6.4.3.11 If several unlikely situations are combined that result in a lower probability of exposure than E1, QM may be argued for S3, C3 based on this combination.

EXAMPLE 1 For the malfunction of a high voltage system erroneously supplying power. The combined operational situations are:

- a crash which deploys the airbag;
- with the vehicle lying partly in the water; and
- the high voltage system partially exposed without causing an internal short circuit.

EXAMPLE 2 For the malfunction of a fuel pump supplying petrol erroneously. The combined operational situations are:

- a crash which deploys the airbag;
- the tank system behind the pump remains fully functional;
- the fuel line from the pump is broken, such that petrol can drip on hot parts; and
- the energy supply of the pump is fully functional.

6.4.4 Determination of safety goals

6.4.4.1 A safety goal shall be determined for each hazardous event with an ASIL evaluated in the hazard analysis and risk assessment. If similar safety goals are determined, these may be combined into one safety goal.

NOTE Safety goals are top-level safety requirements for the item. They lead to the functional safety requirements needed to avoid an unreasonable risk for each hazardous event. Safety goals are not expressed in terms of technological solutions, but in terms of functional objectives.

6.4.4.2 The ASIL determined for the hazardous event shall be assigned to the corresponding safety goal. If similar safety goals are combined into a single one, in accordance with 6.4.4.1, the highest ASIL shall be assigned to the combined safety goal.

6.4.4.3 The safety goals together with their ASIL shall be specified in accordance with ISO 26262-8:2018, Clause 6.

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	E2	QM	QM	A
	E3	QM	A	B
	E4	A	B	C
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